"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers Friday; partly cloudy Saturday; moderate south winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,083. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TO ASK CONGRESS FOR 1¼ BILLIONS

McAdoo to Submit Today Largest Estimate of Expenditures Ever Made in Peace Times.

DEFENSE BIGGEST ITEM

Proposed Increase for War and Navy Departments Over Last Year $150,000,000.

MUST HAVE MORE REVENUE

Otherwise the Government Might Face Deficit of $135,000,000 Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The largest estimates of Government expenditures ever submitted to a Secretary of the Treasury of the United States in time of peace will be presented for the next fiscal year tomorrow, as required by law, for discussion by Congressional committees in advance of the regular session. They will be examined in detail by President Wilson and his Cabinet next week.

With an estimated increase for national defense of about $150,000,000 over last year, together with the cost of new tasks imposed on the State Department and other branches of the Government by reason of the European war, it is probable the amount of expenditures will be augmented to a total of about $1,240,000,000.

If Congress agrees to the Administration's program for strengthening the army and navy, it will be obliged to provide for additional revenue legislation, or the executive branch of the Government must issue bonds.

Although no estimate of receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, in which the increased expenditures will take effect, has been made by Secretary McAdoo, officials now are convinced they cannot count upon more than $750,000,000 for the twelve months, and some believe the total income will not go over $700,000,000.

Congress is to be asked to pass two revenue bills early in the coming session, one extending the emergency war tax, which expires Dec. 31 next, and the other providing for retention of the present duty on sugar beyond next May, when it would go on the free list. The adoption of these measures, however, would not increase the present revenues. With both in effect at present there has been a deficit of $35,000,000.

Higher Cost of Diplomacy.

Estimates for the Government departments, except State, War, and Navy, are practically the same as last year. Additional forces in the Diplomatic and Consular Service and at the State Department, and extraordinary expenses abroad in the work being done by American Embassies and Legations will require an increase of about $1,300,000 for the State Department. The $2,000,000 appropriated by Congress as an emergency war fund for use of that department has been nearly all spent, but much of it already has been or will be reimbursed, so that the reappropriation will not represent any real expense.

The ordinary disbursements of the Government last year were about $732,000,000. If the receipts are as much as $750,000,000 in the coming year and the appropriations of all Government departments except the State, War and Navy remain the same, there still will be, with the added budget for national defense, an estimated deficit of more than $135,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury now has authority to issue Panama Canal bonds to the amount of $240,000,000. That would be a temporary remedy, however, and may not be resorted to if the Administration proceeds on the theory that the Government will maintain the same rate of expenditures for national defense during coming years as now is being proposed for the next session of Congress.

Estimates for the Department of Commerce will show an increase over last year's total, $16,774,000, if they are agreed upon in the form now before Secretary Redfield. The principal request for more money will come from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which desires to take advantage of the opportunity afforded because of the war and extend its foreign trade organization. Secretary Redfield probably will ask for the funds necessary for that work. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has taken up with the Secretary the question of obtaining an appropriation for a thorough survey of the Alaskan coast.

Cut Immigration Expenses.

The Department of Labor contemplates few changes in its estimates, which last year amounted to $4,443,000. Secretary Wilson is considering a reduction in the estimates for the Bureau of Immigration, which has found its activities materially curtailed by the falling off of immigration as a result of the war.

The estimates for the Post Office Department will be slightly above the $299,000,000 estimated for the present year. The increase is credited to the automatic promotions of carriers and clerks provided for by Congress, increased pay for railway transportation in the Middle States as a result of the new weighing statistics, and the natural growth of the system. The estimate for ocean mail transportation is the same as the current appropriation, no allowance being made for the growth of the service, as an offset to the war. The estimates for the Department as a whole were prepared with a view to resumption of normal peace conditions.

In the Interior Department the estimates are less than the appropriation of $210,000,000 for the current year, excluding $8,000,000 for construction of the Government railroad in Alaska.

Secretary Houston had not completed tonight his estimates for the Department of Agriculture, but they will not vary much from the present appropriation of about $24,000,000.

Most of the Cabinet officers or their assistants were at work tonight finishing their estimates. Although it was believed at first there would be a delay of Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on account of extraordinary conditions, it practically was certain tonight that

Continued on Page 4.

SEA FIGHT REPORTED IN GULF OF FINLAND

Cruiser Said to Have Been Sunk and Another Damaged—Zeppelin Raid on Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A message to the Agtenbladet from the frontier says that a naval fight has taken place in the Gulf of Finland at Porkala, not far from Helsingfors. One cruiser is reported to have been sunk, and another heavily danaged.

A Zeppelin raid is reported on the Finnish coast in the Gulf of Finland, causing a fire.

Porkala is a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland twenty miles southwest of Helsingfors and about 200 miles west of Petrograd. While no mention is made in the dispatch from Stockholm as to the nationality of the vessels engaged it is presumed that if a sea battle has taken place it was between Russian and German warships.

The Gulf of Finland off Porkala is the most northerly point where fighting in the world war is reported to have taken place.

DR. DUMBA'S TRIALS GROW ON TRIP HOME

British Hold Up His Valet, Passengers Shun Him, and He Talks of War On Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The trials of Dr. Dumba, who arrived off Falmouth on Wednesday night, are not yet over. The liner, on which he is a passenger—the Nieuw Amsterdam—is being held up because the former Austrian Ambassador to America brought with him a valet who is of military age and has no passport.

When the liner arrived at Falmouth elaborate precautions were taken to prevent communication with the liner. About 150 passengers were landed yesterday, and it was their opinion that the doctor talked too much for an Ambassador. One American first class passenger said:

"The Doctor tried his best to make friends with us, but we would have nothing to do with him. He dined in the saloon, but generally sat at a separate table with his wife, and when we were in the social room he was nearly always seated at a separate table.

"He told a friend of mine that he believed Germany and Austria would declare war on the United States on account of our making munitions for the Allies."

Dr. Dumba is proceeding to Rotterdam on the liner.

GERMAN ADVANCES TO SPAIN AND SWEDEN

Rome Dispatch Reports Diplomatic Move to Draw Them Into the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post.)—I am informed that Germany is making two more diplomatic moves against us, one in Spain, where she is tempting the conservative Cabinet with an offer of Gibraltar and Morocco, and one in Sweden, where the bait is Finland, Germany's conditions being that the two countries enter into the European war at the moment convenient to herself, and that Spain gives her that part of Morocco which she had marked as German at the time of the Agadir affair.

ITALIANS NOW HELD UP BY WINTER IN NORTH

On Other Fronts Advance Is Expected to Continue—Austrians More Active.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRESCIA, Oct. 14.—While the increased Austrian activity on the Italian front is explained as her contribution to the simultaneous efforts made by the central empires on every field of combat, it is considered here that the approaching Winter, which already is so rigorous in the mountain regions that the troops are suffering severely from frostbite, notwithstanding a plentiful supply of fur clothing, renders absolutely impossible any great further advance in a northerly direction.

It is pointed out that Italian progress in the less glacial districts, as at Rovereto, continues quietly and is likely to develop still further in the near future. They are continuing the attack on the Lavarone forts, thus completing the Italian gains in Val Sugano, which is within fifteen miles of Trent.

200 DEAD IN SALVADOR IN LATE EARTHQUAKES

Frequent Shocks During Last Seven Weeks Also Damaged Much Property.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—More than two hundred persons in Salvador lost their lives during the last seven weeks as a result of frequent earthquakes, according to mail advices received today from Guatemala City. Property damage was reported heavy.

A report from Santa Anna, under date of Sept. 22, said shocks had been felt at that place every second day for more than a month.

In Santa Anna, a city of 50,000 population, 86 persons were killed and many valuable structures demolished or damaged, it was said. The military barracks and offices were among the buildings destroyed.

In Huachapam, a town of 8,000, 40 of the most valuable buildings collapsed and numerous others were damaged. Reports from Juajuana, a large town, said only four structures were left standing. Heavy damage was reported in Sonsonate, Atacos, Tacubua, San Lorenzo, Jupitla, and other towns in the Sonsonate volcanic area.

The Minister of Finance has appealed to the Red Cross for assistance in caring for the destitute.

$100 Bonds of Anglo-French Government Loan yielding 5½%. Sold outright or on Small Payments. BEYER & CO., 53 Wall St., New York.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TO NAME WEDDING DAY SOON

Presence of Col. House at Capital Causes Expectation of Immediate Announcement.

PLACE STILL IN DOUBT

Mr. Wilson Favors White House Marriage—Mrs. Galt Prefers Church or Family Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The arrival of Colonel E. M. House of New York at the White House today, where he is to be a guest for several days, and the presence of President Wilson, the entire White House family, at Mrs. Galt's home at dinner tonight, led to the expectation that the wedding day of the President and Mrs. Galt would be announced within the next twenty-four hours. There were with the President and Mrs. Galt Colonel House, Miss Bones, Miss Smith, and Mary Smith, and Dr. Cary Grayson.

Colonel House, who is said to be the President's closest personal friend, is expected to serve as best man at the forthcoming ceremony. However, it is entirely possible that all such formality may be eliminated and the President and his fiancée may go to the altar unattended. In any event Colonel and Mrs. House will be here for the wedding, although up to the present time there is great uncertainty as to what other guests may be present.

From sources close to the President and to Mrs. Galt, it is learned that they hold widely different views regarding the time and place for their marriage, although not by reason of their difference in religious belief. Mrs. Galt has shown her complete readiness to accept the Presbyterian ceremony and be married either in the President's church, in Sixteenth Street, or at her home in Twentieth Street, with the President's pastor officiating. The President, while sharing his fiancée's views as to the personal rather than official character of the ceremony, is anxious that the marriage take place in the White House.

However, to bring this about, the President not only has to convert Mrs. Galt to his way of thinking, but also her mother, Mrs. William H. Bolling, who feels that the place for the marriage is in the home or the church of the bride or the bride's family. While Mrs. Galt has lived alone through her seven years of widowhood, she is most deferential to the wishes of her mother and the traditions of her family, all based on the conservative standards of her native State—Virginia. According to persons close to the White House it is this unsettled question that has deferred the announcement of the wedding day.

Invitation List in Doubt.

While the President has authorized the statement that due notice will be given, to the public as regards the date of the wedding, this promise does not find favor in official circles owing to the uncertainty concerning the invitation list. In the case of President Cleveland the engagement was announced more than two weeks before the ceremony, but the day and hour of the wedding were not announced until about forty-eight hours before the arrival of the bride-elect and her mother from New York, after several months' sojourn in Europe. The guests at that wedding, which took place in the Blue Room, numbered fewer than forty and included no officials except the members of the President's Cabinet and the President's Private Secretary.

No diplomats were invited to that ceremony, and owing to the very short time between the announcement of the engagement and the wedding day, no gifts were received except from the members of the Cabinet, in those days regarded as a part of the President's family circle, and the relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

It is said here that the Presidential yacht Mayflower, is being kept ready for orders with the idea that President Wilson and his bride will leave Washington via the Potomac, and will pass their honeymoon in one of the old Virginia mansions that have already been offered to them.

Mrs. Galt's Telephone Silent.

Mrs. Galt is, as ever, most gracious to all inquirers regarding her plans, but to friends, reporters, tailors, milliners and caterers she makes the one reply that she has nothing to say at this time.

So persistent have become the calls upon Mrs. Galt that her house telephone has been disconnected, and the private wire to the White House, which was installed a few days ago, is now the only means of communication between 1308 Twentieth Street and the outside world. Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. Galt's mother, has also has her telephone temporarily disconnected owing to the too numerous calls for information concerning the movements and intions of her daughter.

With the announcement of the wedding day, the Administration circle generally, and the Cabinet in particular, will form plans for the coming Winter which now promises unusual social interest. The Cabinet dinner, with which the President and wife always open the eries of State dinners of each season, usually has been held about Dec. 15, and is followed by the Diplomatic dinner, the Supreme Court dinner, and the Speaker's dinner. Until the dates of these events were given out from the White House no official matron would think of making any important engagement as hostess or guest.

In addition to the White House dates, which are now awaited with much concern, will be the series of dinners complimentary to the President at which Cabinet officers will entertain, in turn, beginning with the Secretary of State.

Besides the State dinners, which are necessarily limited to a small circle, there will be at least four formal evening receptions at the White House between Jan. 1 and Shrove Tuesday. Invitations to these affairs vary greatly with the form of the reception and the disposition of the host and hostess. It is safe to assume, however, that some 8,000 persons will be bidden to the White House in the coming Winter.

In addition to these formal receptions and dinners, it is believed that the evening musicales of former seasons will be revived. These entertainments, as well as numerous small dinner parties, will be entirely personal with the mistress of the White House, and in no way an official obligation to any portion of society.

PRESIDENT MAY SPEND SUMMER IN JERSEY

Residents Offer Him Use of Old McCall Home at Elberon for Next Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is probable that President Wilson will not go to his country place at Cornish next year. It was understood today that he would pass the Summer of 1916, which will be in the thick of the Presidential

Continued on Page 5.

Germans Will Commandeer Belgian Crops to Aid Americans in Giving Relief

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, (via London.)—The chief of the German Army Staff in the east and west Flanders zone of operations, announces that an arrangement for the provisioning of about 200,000 Belgian civilians in that district has been concluded with Herbert C. Hoover, Oscar T. Crosby, and Julius A. Van Hee, American Vice Counsul at Ghent, representing the American Relief Commission.

The German authorities have requisitioned, at fixed prices, the cereal and root crops over a stated allowance for the family and animals of each grower. The whole of these crops, except oats and rye, will be handed over to the commission for distribution. In the place of oats and rye the Germans will furnish the commission with wheat.

In exchange the commission undertakes to import wheat sufficient to make up the deficit, together with the usual ration of bacon, lard, rice and fodder. The daily average of imports by the commission into this section amounts to about 1,000 tons.

The arrangement providing for the distribution of the harvest to the 4,500,000 people under the jurisdiction of the German Governor General, von Bissing, which was made some time ago, is operating smoothly. It is reported that an arrangement of the same co-operative character has been effected between the German General Staff and the commission providing for the taking over of the crops for 2,500,000 French civilians in the occupied portion of France.

The commission is now importing into these districts about $10,000,000 worth of wheat monthly. Half of this comes from the United States and the remainder from Argentina, India and other places.

INTERNED GERMANS ESCAPE ON YACHT

Six Officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm Missing from Norfolk Since Saturday.

HAD PURCHASED THE VESSEL

A Report That It Passed Hatteras on Monday, Bound South—General Alarm Sent to Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 14.—Excitement was created at the Navy Yard today when Commander Thierfelder of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, one of the interned German cruisers, announced to Admiral Beatty, Commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, that six young officers of his ship, who obtained twenty-four hours' leave of absence last Saturday, were missing, and that with them a small sailing yacht, the Eclipse, recently purchased by them, had disappeared. The announcement was made public only after a thorough search had failed to locate the men.

The only news thus far received is an unconfirmed report tonight from Cape Hatteras that the Eclipse passed there on Monday shortly after noon, bound south. All sails were up at the time and the auxiliary engine was in service, according to this report.

It seems that some time ago the young officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, with permission, bought the Eclipse from Norfolk owners for the alleged purpose of pleasure sails about the harbor and bay. She is a stanch little sailer, 60 feet long, and with an auxiliary engine capable of pushing her along at the maximum rate of five miles an hour. The Germans paid $1,800 for the craft. While seaworthy, she is an old boat and little used for several years. According to reports tonight she was jointly owned by a Norfolk lawyer and a commander—retired—in the navy. She is said to have been sold by the lawyer.

The German officers took the yacht to the navy yard, alongside of their cruiser, and had been tinkering aboard her for several weeks. On Saturday they asked and obtained permission to take a sailing junket in the bay. Nothing was thought of it when they failed to return on time, but when three or four days elapsed without any report, Captain Thierfelder became suspicious, and today notified Admiral Beatty.

This entire section has been scoured in an effort to locate the young men. There are those who believe that they are marooned somewhere in the bay and will turn up in a day or two. Others think that they used the yacht to join some German ship out at sea. It is even thought possible that they are trying to cross the Atlantic in the little boat. Experienced watermen declare that such an attempt would be foolhardy, as only a limited amount of fuel oil could be stored aboard. The Eclipse is a pleasure boat, with no accommodation for lengthy cruises or for storing provisions. If the Cape Hatteras report is true, the Germans' mission in the South is yet to be explained. Local observers at Cape Henry have no record of the Eclipse passing to sea.

A general alarm tonight was sent up and down the Atlantic coast to revenue and other navy vessels to be on the lookout for the Eclipse, and to place her and all on board under arrest. The search of the bay and tributaries is also being continued.

In some quarters tonight there is criticism of the laxity of the regulations governing the interned German officers and sailors. It is declared that not only are they allowed to come and go at the pleasure of their own commanders, but that they leave the ships in civilian clothes. Thus attired, it is alleged, it is easy for them to evade detection and leave the jurisdiction of the yard.

Admiral Beatty tonight declined to give the names of the missing men, referring all inquiries to the Navy Department. He confirms the report, however, of the disappearance of the six men. All are officers, between the ages of 22 and 30.

AMERICAN SUBMARINES MAKE 2,100-MILE RUN

Four of K Type Reach Honolulu on Record Run Under Their Own Power.

HONOLULU, Oct. 14.—The submarines K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8, which left San Francisco Oct. 3 for Pearl Harbor, escorted by the United States cruiser Maryland, the collier Nanshan, the tug Iroquois, and the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence, were sighted off here today, apparently all well.

Their safe arrival after a voyage of 2,100 miles under their own power is said to establish a new long-distance record for United States submarines.

The expedition was in charge of Captain Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commander of the Maryland. Commander F. N. Freeman, U. S. N., commanding officer of the torpedo flotilla, Pacific fleet, accompanied the expedition to observe the submarines.

The K-7 made the voyage without assistance and without stopping her engines. Some of the other submarines suffered minor disabilities, and, although towing was not at any time absolutely necessary, they were towed while making repairs, to save time.

The officers of the submarines said that the men stood the strain well, and that while some of them showed signs of fatigue, all were in good physical condition.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup.—Advt.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS KILLED 55 IN LONDON

Complete Official Reports Also Put the Wounded at 114 in Wednesday Night's Attack.

RECRUITING IN BOMB HOLE

Officer Erects Platform Over Hole Torn in Street and Makes Plea for Enlistments.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Fifty-five persons were killed and 114 injured in the Zeppelin raid over London last night. Fourteen of the killed and thirteen of the wounded were military casualties, according to an announcement made later by the Official Press Bureau.

The text of the announcement follows:

The Press Bureau of the War Office announces that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of the London area last night and dropped bombs.

Anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the central force, were in action, and an airship was seen to heel over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude.

Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog.

Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military material. All fires were soon got under control by the fire brigade.

The following military casualties, in addition to the one announced last night, have been reported: Fourteen killed and thirteen wounded.

The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above: Killed—men, 27; women, 9; children, 5; total, 41. Injured—men, 64; women, 30; children, 7; total, 101.

Of these casualties, 32 killed and 95 injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night.

The Globe, which has been conducting a campaign advocating reprisals, says today:

"The public knows now that the Zeppelin, choosing its own time and circumstances for attack, is practically immune against the ordinary weapons of aerial warfare. The only way to hit the enemy is to strike at him as he strikes at us—to bomb his sleeping towns.

At a meeting today of theatrical managers for discussion of a proposal to substitute matinées for night performances it was decided to continue the latter.

LONDONERS DEMAND REPRISALS FOR RAIDS

Government Assailed at Mass Meeting in Fiery Speeches by Prominent Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — Extraordinary scenes prevailed at a meeting held in the Cannon Street Hotel this afternoon to support a policy of reprisals for the Zeppelin raids. The central hall was packed by city men and there was a sprinkling of women. At one period a cry of "Germans" was raised and Gsomething like a free fight ensued for several minutes, sticks and fists being used in the ejection of some persons.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said they were not there to squeal or whine or call Germans names, but to urge the Government to stop the kind of thing that happened Wednesday night.

"The Zeppelins, terrible as they are," he said, "may do some good if they are to bring home to the people of this country that we are at war and not at law. We want to know if the coalition Government is doing anything to stop these raids."

A voice: "What about Haldane?" The remark produced a momentary uproar, some of the audience rising and demanding that he should be shot or hanged.

"We do not want to mention any names, but I believe I quite agree with you," exclaimed the speaker.

He then demanded that the Government should have a definite air service and that the public should be told the truth.

"We do not want to do anything against the traditions of English chivalry," he said, "but this is a national war and we must treat the Germans as they treat us or else we shall become the laughing stock of the world."

A voice: "We are now, Willoughby!"

"No, not yet," the speaker replied. He then proceeded to say that the Government had in the past turned a deaf ear to the inventions of science, and there should be a special department at once instituted to deal with air service of the country.

Demand Reprisals.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M. P., said: "I propose that this mass meeting of city men state its definite belief that the only effectual method of putting a stop to the Zeppelin raids upon London and other English towns consists in the formal announcement on the part of this country of a systematic policy of reprisal raids by British and French aeroplanes upon towns in Germany, and this meeting hereby calls upon His Ma-

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DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINES. A trial will convince you of their quality. Dewey's, 138 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St., N. Y.—Advt.

ITALY TO JOIN IN BALKAN CAMPAIGN; CZAR ASKS PASSAGE THROUGH RUMANIA, BULGARIA SUMMONS TURKS TO RESIST IT

Germans Admit Heavy Champagne Losses But Believe the French Attacks Will Fail

BY DR. GEORGE WEGENER.
[The Cologne Gazette Dispatches.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE GERMAN FRONT IN CHAMPAGNE, Oct. 12, (via Cologne and London, Oct. 14.)—Monday ended the third hardest fought battle since the beginning of the new offensive here. The preparatory artillery fire began on Sunday evening. The thunder of the guns, among them those of the heaviest calibre, roared throughout the whole night.

Monday morning a comparatively small attack of the French began in the neighborhood of Tahure. The French forced their way into a short trench. The enemy's aeroplane attacks were driven off throughout the day by our defending aeroplanes. The artillery fire lasted the entire day, increasing between 6 and 7 o'clock to a violent cannonade on both sides. The positions behind the front were the most bombarded, as the first lines were too close together.

At 7 o'clock, after twenty-four hours' firing, a strong attack of the French north and south of Tahure ensued, which, however, was repulsed. One lost trench was immediately recaptured, with great losses for us.

Last night passed very quietly, as well as today, except for the new flying machines.

To the question put to prisoners whether hate against the Germans was still so great as at the beginning of the war we often heard the answer: "No; these two peoples should unite in peace; that would be a good thing."

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 13.—The night passed quietly. Toward morning there was a heavy fog. Under this protection the French, about 5 o'clock, made a violent attack south of Tahure in close columns, presumably in the hope of taking us by surprise. It was repulsed. After a half hour's bombardment, they made a second attack at 7:30, which lasted until 10:30 in the morning, advancing five times in several waves of assault, which were all, with the excellent support of our artillery, easily repulsed by our infantry.

That the battles in Champagne can be brought to a conclusion by attacks of this sort, which are still carried on by the use of great masses of troops, is hardly to be expected. The statements of captured prisoners confirm this view.

BRITISH DRIVE GAINS NEAR LOOS

Several Trenches and Most of the Hohenzollern Redoubt Wrested from Germans.

ENGLISH USE GAS CLOUDS

Deny the German Report That British Attacked in Belgium as Well as Artois.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Renewed British attacks in force upon the German lines in the neighborhood of Loos yesterday resulted in the capture of several trenches, including the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, all of which gains Sir John French's troops retain. In an attack which they made with the aid of a cloud of smoke and gas, (this is the first time the use of this method of warfare has been admitted in British official reports,) they succeeded in carrying 1,000 yards of trenches south and west of Hulluch, but were forced to abandon them under the shell fire of the enemy.

On the French front there were artillery duels today, apparently without marked effect, at various points from Artois to Champagne. A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded the railway station at Bazancourt, near Rheims. Other exploits of French airmen were the destruction of a German captive balloon and the bringing down of a German aeroplane.

This is the text of the British official statement:

Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about 600 yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about 1,000 yards of trenches just south and west of Hulluch, but were unable to maintain our position there owing to the enemy's shell fire.

Southwest of St. Elie we captured and hold the enemy's trench behind the Vermelles-Hulloch road and the southwestern quarries, both inclusive. We also captured a trench on the northwest face of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the redoubt and the quarries.

Later in the evening the following official statement was given out:

With regard to the statement in the German communication of Oct. 14 that we attacked over almost the whole front between Ypres and Loos, no attacks whatever were made other than those described in an earlier message.

SAYS VICTORY WILL CROWN FRENCH UNION

Viviani Eulogizes the National Spirit—German Fleet Useless, Says Augagneur.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—"Since France and the Allies, in spite of their attachment to peace, were obliged to suffer war, they will prosecute it to the end, and their intimate union will assure the final triumph of justice and right," says Premier Viviani in a declaration to be published tomorrow in the magazine Lectures pour Tous.

"France is not a country to be preyed upon," he continues. "She will not lay down her arms until after she has avenged outraged justice, consolidated forever with the Fatherland the provinces ravaged by force, restored heroic Belgium, and broken Prussian militarism in order to be able to reconstruct upon a foundation of right a regenerated Europe.

"Believing in our social, political, and religious division, our enemies

Continued on Page 3.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE Made at the farm at Southborough, Mass. Sold in one pound parchment packages.—Advt.

GREY EXPLAINS BALKAN FIASCO

Tells Commons That Greece and Serbia Must Stand or Fall Together.

ISSUE THAT OF ALL ALLIES

Suggestion Made in Lords That Troops Now in Gallipoli Be Used Elsewhere.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—The diplomatic rather than the military side of the situation was the subject of Sir Edward Grey's eagerly awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation which he delivered yesterday to a crowded House of Commons.

"I propose to confine myself," the British Foreign Secretary said, "to a résumé of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset we desired that the war should not spread, and in common with our allies we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation was completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war, and all obligations on the part of the Allies then ceased.

"We and our allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan States, and we used all our influence to secure an accord. Unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans was not one of union, but of division. It was clear nothing but a decisive, preponderating advantage for the Allies would have enabled use to secure a policy of union.

Teutons' Offer to Bulgaria.

"We were given to understand in the course of the negotiations that except with regard to Thrace the Central Powers had offered to Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the Allies could in fairness offer. The promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbors and without any corresponding advantage to them.

"We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Rumania, who has favored the policy of a Balkan union.

"It is the policy of bringing about a Balkan war that the sovereigns and Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria—the sovereigns and the Governments—have succeeded in carrying into effect. We were given to understand that in order to secure a Balkan union there were certain concessions Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia.

"The Allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece it was an essential preliminary that Bulgaria take sides with the Allies against Turkey. In other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes and aspirations she must cooperate in a common cause in which the hopes and aspirations of other neighboring States were engaged.

"It will be enough to say that these reasonable hopes and aspirations were, in the main, founded upon opportunity to peoples of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves to a State under a Government most akin to them."

Sir Edward praised the skill and courage with which Serbia had turned upon her foes and driven them out of her country, as one of the outstanding features of the war. Once again, he said, the crisis was upon Serbia and she was meeting it with the same splendid courage. The entry of Bulgaria made a great difference in the situation and raised the question of treaty obligations between Greece and Serbia.

Regarding the attitude of Greece, Sir Edward Grey referred to the statements made by former Premier Venizelos and the new Grecian Premier, M. Zaimis, and said it must be obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia were now one. In the long run, he said, they must stand or fall together. Through Greek territory alone could assistance be sent to Serbia, and that this assistance was welcome was sufficiently proved by the reception accorded the allied troops. Great Britain was giving Serbia all the

Continued on Page 2.

SARONY CELEBRATED PORTRAITS $5 for 3. 304 5th Ave. (34th St.)—Advt.

PRESSURE ON RUMANIA

Germany Stops Her Traffic and Asks Her Intentions.

ALLIES BUSY IN GALLIPOLI

Bulgaria, After Defeat at Frontier, Accuses Serbia of Starting Hostilities.

SERBS HOLDING GERMANS

But Capture of Pozarevec Is Near—Said to Have Taken a Bulgarian Division.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—Three pieces of news stand out prominently in the latest developments in the Balkan situation—an intimation by Premier Viviani in the French Senate that Italy would take part in the campaign; a report from Rome, in which there is an inclination here to believe that Petrograd has asked Rumania to allow Russian troops to pass through her territory on the way to Bulgaria, and a statement from Bucharest by way of Switzerland that Germany has suspended the postal service to Rumania and is holding up all foodstuffs consigned over German railways until Bucharest defines more clearly its attitude toward the central powers.

There is naturally much speculation as to how Italian and Russian assistance will be afforded. Italy has a large number of troops available and the means of moving them to the desired spot, but Russia is handicapped in this respect. For Rumania to grant the Czar's request to allow his army to cross into Bulgaria would be construed by Germany as tantamount to a definite alliance with the entente and would doubtless result in Austro-German troops attacking Rumania. This, it is thought, might happen anyway, as previous to her present action Germany had shown her displeasure at Rumania's refusal to allow munitions to pass through to Turkey.

Turkish Troops for Bulgaria.

A special dispatch from Rome to The Daily Telegraph says that Bulgaria has asked Turkey for two army corps to dispatch to the Rumanian frontier to meet the eventual Russian attack. Two Turkish army corps already are concentrated at Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse.

The same dispatch says that up to yesterday the Bulgarians had not occupied any point of Serbian territory, having been repulsed everywhere. In an attack on Kniazevatz they lost a whole division, which fell into an ambuscade.

An Amsterdam dispatch says semi-official announcement that a Turco-Bulgarian military agreement has been signed is made in the Lokal Anzeiger. Under the terms of the agreement Turkey places two army corps and her munitions factories at the disposal of Bulgaria, while the latter country agrees to supply Turkey with coal and railway materials. It is agreed that Turkey shall have free use of Bulgarian harbors.

According to the Universul of Bucharest Russian troops have been withdrawn from Bessarabia, near the Rumanian frontier, and are being concentrated at Odessa. From this point, the Universul says, a movement will be undertaken against Bulgarian ports.

Meanwhile the Russians are continuing their attacks in Galicia in an effort to clear the Austrians from the Rumanian frontier and psevent them from sending any further reinforcements against Serbia, while the French and British have resumed the offensive in the Dardanelles to keep the Turks busy.

Although under constant attack since Oct. 8, the Serbians are giving ground only foot by foot. The Teuton troops which forced the passage of the Danube, occupied Belgrade and Semendria, and pushed on to Pozarevac in their attempt to drive through the Morava Valley, have got no further, though the capture of the town is imminent. The Berlin War Office announcement yesterday of the operations was embodied in a couple of sentences. It said:

Our troops continue to advance south of Belgrade. The works on the west, northeast, and southeast fronts of Pozarevac, which are of a fortified character, have been taken.

Pozarevac is about ten miles southwest of Semendria and, as the crow flies, five miles south from the Danube.

The Vienna official bulletin covered the advance further west from the neighborhood of Belgrade as follows:

Our troops yesterday stormed from the region of Belgrade, advancing to the southeast to the fortress-like intrenched positions on Brino, Brdo, Clunak, and Stawaras. The enemy, who, according to statements made by prisoners, had been ordered to stand to the last man, fled to the Avala Mountains and the region to the east. His losses were extraordinarily heavy.

Our big artillery, as is always the case in such operations, won the greatest part of the success.

The attacks of our allies on the lower Morava River are also progressing

favorably. They have captured from the enemy fortifications on the western, northern, and eastern fronts of Pozarevac.

No mention is made of the armies which have been trying to break into Serbia over the Save and Drina Rivers, so apparently the operations there, in which the invaders have suffered terrible losses have made no progress whatever.

Further south the small but efficient army of Montenegro is holding the line successfully on enemy territory.

The extent of the Bulgarian invasion up to the present, according to a dispatch from Nish, consists of an advance over the frontier at one point of a mile. With this exception says the report, the fighting line remains intact and the railways have not yet been reached. This contradicts a report from Athens that communications had been cut between Nish and Trahmva (Vranya?) for a distance of five miles.

An assertion that Serbian troops were the aggressors against Bulgarian forces was printed Wednesday in the Ministerial organ, Napodni Prava, according to a Sofia dispatch to The London Times. The Bulgarian newspaper's statement follows:

"Near Belogradchik Monday morning Serbian troops without cause attacked our forces. In reply to this foolish provocation our troops, in order better to defend themselves, captured, after a sharp conflict, the heights of Kitka in Serbian territory. The fighting lasted from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M."

A Reuter dispatch from Sofia says it is officially announced that Bulgaria will protest to the legations of the neutral States against this violation of her territory by Serbian troops, and that a royal manifesto has been issued calling upon the Bulgarian people and army to defend the national soil, "violated by a perfidious neighbor and deliver their brethern, oppressed beneath the Serbian yoke." The manifesto refers to the great efforts made by the King and Government to preserve the peace and make both groups of belligerents realize the injustice done to Bulgaria by the division of Macedonia.

The whereabouts of the Anglo-French expedition, which landed at Saloniki, and what it is doing, remain a dark secret as far as the press and public are concerned.

GERMANS SACRIFICE THOUSANDS IN SERBIA

Path to Turkey Deemed the Paramount Debatable Ground of the War.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15. — "The present plan of attack on Serbia," says a Nish dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, "was prepared by the German Staff and differs essentially from the Austrian plan of last year, which provided for the taking of Serbia from the west.

"In accordance with the new plan the Austro-Germans have started to occupy the head of the railway line from Belgrade to Nish and the Valley of Morava, mostly by frontal attack, sacrificing men by tens of thousands in order to save time and penetrate quickly and deeply into Serbia. As the success of this enterprise depended on early assistance the Austro-German generals began their campaign only after Bulgaria had mobilized, thus obliging Serbia to deflect part of her troops as a protection against sudden Bulgarian attack.

"The most dangerous feature of the Bulgarian situation, however, is the presence of Turkish troops under German command on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. News of the landing of Franco-British troops at Salonika has caused the greatest enthusiasm at Nish, which is decorated with allied flags and is preparing a hearty welcome for the foreign troops.

"Serbian reports of the fighting place great emphasis on its sanguinary character and the heavy German losses. One commander reports the banks of the Save before Bediaya literally covered with dead bodies.

"M. Vintrovitch, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview that the coming of the Allies' troops to the Serbian front may prove the turning point of the war. England and France, he asserted, realized the paramount importance of Serbian territory for both belligerent parties. Solely through Serbia is Russia connected with the west and only through Serbia can Germany reach Turkey to make an unbroken front from Bagdad to Ostend.

"M. Vintrovitch declared that only after crushing Serbia could Germany invade Egypt or India and that by accomplishing this task she could draw fresh troops from Turkey.

"Bulgarian and Serbian soil," he said, 'provide rich granaries which are necessary to Germany. Serbian copper mines can supply urgently needed metal. By strengthening the Serbian front defending the key to the east the Allies can frustrate all German schemes, beat Germany's last trump card, and hasten the ultimate victory."

FRANCE EXPECTS ITALY TO JOIN BALKAN WAR

Berlin Hears Italians Have Occupied Twelve Mediterranean Islands in Readiness.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Premier Viviani announced to the Senate today that Italy probably would take part in the Balkan operations.

BERLIN, Oct. 14. (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Tageblatt publishes a report that the Italians have occupied twelve islands in the Eastern Mediterranean, in connection with the new developments in the Balkans.

This report, which was forwarded from Budapest, also stated that Greece had protested against the occupation of the islands.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 14.—It is generally believed here that Italy's participation in the Allied movement to assist Serbia is being arranged with the Entente Powers, but further consultations between the War and Foreign Ministers will be necessary.

Public opinion in Italy inclines to the belief that it will be impossible for this nation to remain indifferent to the settlement of the conflict in the Balkans.

SARRAIL TO LEAD ALLIES.

French General Made Chief of Balkan Expeditionary Army.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 13, (via Paris, Oct. 14.)—General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the French forces in the Orient, who arrived in Saloniki yesterday, will take command of the expeditionary army.

Declaration of martial law at Saloniki on Tuesday is reported by the Athens correspondent of the Havas News Agency. General Moschomowlos, who is in command of the Greek forces there, ordered his troops to salute the French and British officers. The commander of the allied troops will reciprocate.

By royal decree Prince Nicholas, brother of King Constantine, has been nominated Military Governor of the Interior Zone.

General Sarrail succeeded General Gouraud as Commander of the French troops in the eastern Mediterranean toward the last of July. General Gouraud had already succeeded General d'Amade on May 9. General Gouraud had been wounded and General d'Amade had fallen ill.

CONSTANTINE DEFINES GREECE'S ATTITUDE

Sword Loosened in Readiness to Resist Any Menace to Her Integrity.

ATHENS, Wednesday, Oct. 13, (via Paris, Oct. 14.)—In response to a request for a definition of the attitude of Greece, King Constantine today made the following statement:

"Greece is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard. She menaces no one. But she cannot permit that events shall constitute a menace to the integrity of the nation or the freedom of the Greek people.

"It is my duty to preserve my country from the danger of destruction through becoming involved in the general European conflict. I hope to do this at all hazards—if it be possible."

BALKAN NEWS VIA BERLIN.

In No Case Will Rumania Side with Entente Powers, It Is Said.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Many dispatches concerning the Balkan situation appear in the Berlin newspapers. Summarizing them, the Overseas News Agency says:

"Efforts to reach an understanding with Rumania are progressing. In no case will Rumania side with the Entente Powers.

"A Bulgarian diplomat characterizes the Dardanelles action as Great Britain's first huge failure, and says that her second will be the Saloniki expedition.

"Constantinople reports that the Autumn storms have begun and that they are unusually violent. If they continue the landing of troops on Gallipoli Peninsula will be impossible."

"A member of the Bulgarian Legation at Rome, who reached Lugano on his way home, said that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria never had been more popular than now. Bulgarians know that Germany's victory is sure. In Greece the army and the people are in sympathy with the King. There is no real conflict of interest between Bulgaria and Greece.

GERMANS LOOK TO INDIA.

Expect Allies to Abandon Dardanelles—Secret Treaty With Greece?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Although the censorship has not allowed the German press to discuss the ultimate object of the German advance against Serbia, nevertheless well-informed persons recently returned from Germany assure me this advance is really directed not against Serbia but against India, and the Germans are supremely anxious to open direct communication with Constantinople and thence with Bagdad, so as to annihilate the British forces in Mesopotamia, and consequently deal a deadly blow at British prestige in Afghanistan, Persia, and India.

It is openly asserted in Berlin that a secret treaty exists between Greece, Bulgaria, and Germany.

For nearly a week past the German public has apparently considered the abandoning of the Dardanelles operations as a certainty, asserting the Dardanelles question will be settled without Russia and against her and without and against England.

BULGARS CLOSE DANUBE.

Troops Actively Intrenching On Rumanian Border.

MILAN, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—"Navigation of the Danube has been virtually closed by the Bulgarians," says a Bucharest dispatch to the Corriere della Sera. "At Lompalanka the Bulgarians seized seven barges and three tugs sent up the Danube by Russia with wheat for Serbia. Bulgaria has laid mines all along its bank of the Danube, thus closing the river in effect as the Rumanian side is unnavigable.

"Rumanian papers state there are only 150,000 Bulgarian troops on the Serbian frontier. The remainder are held in reserve, partly to guard the Rumanian frontier and partly in preparation for some diversion by the Allies. Bulgar troops are actively intrenching and fortifying themselves along the Dobrudja border and at Rustchuk.

"It has been learned that there now are five German submarines at Varna."

MONTENEGRO BOLD AND READY, SAYS KING

Army Is Fighting on Austrian Territory and Repulsing All Attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—King Nicholas of Montenegro is quoted by the Petit Parisien as having made the following declaration to its Cettinje correspondent:

"We are fighting in the enemy's territory; we are ready and we fear nothing."

The Montenegrin army has been reorganized and re-equipped, according to Colonel Patchitch, Chief of Staff, who declares the army of the little Balkan State is worthy the confidence of the Allies.

The offensive begun by Austria all along the Montenegrin front has been repulsed up to the present, and the military situation is said to be satisfactory.

SOFIA TELLS ATHENS OF WAR.

Germans Piecing Submarines Together at Varna.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.—The Bulgarian Minister at noon today notified the Greek Government that Bulgaria at 8 o'clock this morning declared war on Serbia as a Serbian column had attacked the Bulgarian near Kostendil, (Southwest Bulgaria,) killing 70 men and wounding 500.

Advices received in diplomatic circles here are to the effect that German skilled workmen have arrived at Varna, Bulgaria's chief Black Sea port, from Constantinople to assemble submarines which have been sent there in sections.

The Austrian Prince Windisch-Graetz and his staff have arrived at Sofia.

OVER 5,000 CIVILIANS SHOT IN BELGIUM

Reports Received by Belgian Government — Figures Unofficial Because of Authorities' Fear.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 15.—A Havas dispatch from Havre says:

"Over five thousand civilians have been shot in Belgium by order of the German military authorities, according to authentic reports received by the Belgian Government. The figure is approximate and unofficial, because no local authorities, who fear reprisals, would dare draw up official reports.

"The estimates so far made follow: Antwerp, 200; Brabant, 800; Flanders, 100; Hainault, 400; Liége, 845; Limbourg, 40; Luxemburg, 1,000; Namur, 1,800."

THE HAGUE IS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Measure Taken to Prevent Dutch Munition Workers from Leaving the Country.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Martial law in a specified and partial form was proclaimed here today. The proclamation affects the various trades which furnish supplies for the army.

The proclamation, announcing that The Hague was placed under a minor state of martial law, was placarded this morning. Workmen employed in the trades which provide military supplies will hereafter be compelled to obtain military permits if they desire to go to other districts.

Foreigners are not affected by the decree.

TWO BRITISH AIRMEN KILLED

Their Machine Develops Defect in Flight Near Glamis Castle.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Captain Arkwright and Lieutenant Hardy of the Royal Flying Corps were killed today near Glamis Castle, Montrose.

They had just started for the Montrose aerodrome when a defect developed in their aircraft, which crashed to the ground and was completely wrecked. Both officers were killed instantly.

RUSSIANS HOLD LINE WEST OF THE STRIPA

Now Established on an Eight-Mile Front—Violent Battle Developing There.

BERLIN'S CLAIMS DENIED

Petrograd Says Teuton Attacks Failed, While Vienna Tells Only of Checking Russian Charge.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—Although the German official statement claims General Ivanoff's forces have been driven back over the Stripa, the Petrograd correspondent of the The Times asserts the Russians retain much of the ground they gained.

"As a result of the rupture of the lines of General Pflanzer and General Von Bothmer," he says, "we advanced one day's march westward and now hold an eight-mile stretch of the Stripa from Senichovice to Haivorenka. Since it is known that part of the forces of these two generals have been removed to the Serbian front their defeat may be regarded as the first outcome of the step taken by Germany in the Balkans."

In southwestern Russia, the Czar's forces continue to advance westward from a line from Pinsk to Rovno. Russian cavalry is taking an important part in these operations.

Around Dvinsk the stubborn fighting goes on. Field Marshal von Hindenburg reports a local success and the capture of 650 prisoners.

Teutons Hard Pressed in Galicia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is little new to note on the Russian front, but that little is very important. All that is happening here now tends to show the magnetic centre of the war is transferred to the south.

The enemy's flanks had been strengthened at the expense of the centre, which for days past has been almost passive, but on the northern flank the Russians are not only holding the Dvina line, not only resisting the German attack on Dvinsk, but are actually beginning to advance from Dvinsk and are clearly outlining the possibility of raising the siege. In any case the German plans here are robbed of effective power.

In the south the painful piecemeal operations in the swampy region between the Rovel-Rovno and the Rovno-Kostyny railway lines have been lost in the shade by the conspicuous success of the Russians in Galicia. The Austrians and Germans have been laboriously moving troops by roundabout routes and patching up their armies, here diluting Germans with Austrians, there fortifying Austrians with Germans, calculating on the narrow possibilities of waging a cheerless warfare against weather, Cossacks, and quagmires, only to find their energies frittered away in a vain struggle.

Mackensen was called away to the Serbian front and took some of his troops with him. Linsingen took his place as commander of the group of armies and had to do his best with what was left, filling up gaps with Austria's reserves and hampered by the necessity of keeping a strong force in Galicia in view of the Balkan situation. But just at the critical moment Ivanoff wrested the initiative from his hands and pierced his front on the Stripa at the most important point where the armies of Bothmer and Pflanizer join hands at a distance about sixty miles from Lemberg.

The gap that held together two length of the chain of Austro-German armies in Galicia is broken. Russian cavalry have rushed into the breach and, galloping through three lines of German trenches and hacking about with sabres, put the defenders to flight.

Linsingen now has no choice. He must use all available forces to prevent defeat turning into disaster, to check the outflanking Bothmers and the isolation of Pflantzer's army. There can be no question for the present of further attempts to advance on Rovno, and, what is more important, no more troops can be detached from the Galician front for the Serbian. It may even be necessary to dispatch Austrian reserves destined for Serbia to the Galicia front.

Thus, apart altogether from the direct aid which Russia will give to Serbia in conjunction with her allies, she is rendering in Galicia a very important indirect service toward the elucidation of the Balkan situation.

Russians Superior in Shells.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14, (via London.)—Russia's recent successes are declared by a Dutch correspondent in the eastern war theatre to have been due to the overwhelming superiority of her supply of munitions which took the Austro-Germans completely by surprise and with which, it is stated, they were unable to cope.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

Heavy Fighting at Several Points on the Russian Front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

A German aeroplane has dropped several bombs on the Remersh Railway Line north of Friedrichstadt. In the region of Jacobstadt the artillery fire has increased in intensity in some places.

On the night of the 13th, a Zeppelin dropped about fifty bombs near Dvinsk. No one was injured.

On the Dvinsk front there has been an artillery duel on the road south of Schlossberg, which we captured yesterday. Obstinate fighting continues.

A stubborn engagement, in which both sides are attacking, is also in progress near the village of Sprouguine and in the vicinity of the village of Garbounovka.

On the line of the Deminen and Dreswiaty Lakes desultory attacks by the enemy have met with no success. The artillery duels continue.

We have occupied the village of Khropine, south of Novel, on the Pripet River.

On the left bank of the Styr, north of Rofalovka, our cavalry carried the Zalladine farm.

In Galicia, on the Stripa front, the enemy at several points assumed the offensive without success. Very violent fighting is taking place around the villages of Beniavy and Lavoroska and west of Trembovla.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (via London.)—The German War Office report concerning the Eastern campaign follows:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: West and southwest of Illuskt we threw the enemy out of another position and took 650 prisoners and three machine guns. Russian attacks west and southwest of Dvinsk were repelled.

Army groups of Prince Leopold and General von Linsingen: There is nothing to report.

The troops under General Count von Bothmer captured Haivorenka, south of Burkanow (in Eastern Galicia) and drove the Russians back over the Stripa.

VIENNA, Oct. 14, (via London, Oct. 15.)—The official communication issued today by the War Office says of the Russian war theatre:

The enemy attacked yesterday our position west of Tarnopol. They stormed in three files, of which only the men in the first file possessed shields. Our troops repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Otherwise in the northeast there is nothing important to report.

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KAISER FREES SWISS CONVICTED AS A SPY

Intervention by His Government Saves C. A. Doerflinger, the Bicyclist, from Death.

BERNE, Oct. 14.—The Federal authorities have been informed that Emperor William has pardoned the Swiss bicyclist, C. A. Dörflinger, who was condemned to death by a German court-martial on a charge of espionage.

Dörflinger is well known in America as a professional rider. Several years ago he took part in a six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. His case has been pending before the Prussian Supreme Military Council since the second week in September, when he was condemned to death as a spy by a Prussian court-martial. The Swiss Government immediately intervened with a request for clemency.

The Journal de Genève of Sept. 17 printed an account of his adventures, which culminated in the charge that he had entered into an arrangement with the representative of a "nation with which Germany is at war" to secure information damaging to Germany while traveling in Alsace and Baden for a business house of Basle, his native place. Shortly after the war began, according to the Geneva paper, he received an anonymous letter asking him to meet a stranger at Montreux, Switzerland. The stranger turned out to be the "representative" in question.

SEES REVOLUTION NEAR.

Russia on Verge of Overturn, Yale Professor Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Russia is on the verge of revolution, according to Professor Max Mandell of Yale, who holds the chair of Russian language in the university. He said today in The Yale Daily News: "The Russian people have gone through a complete mental revolution and are ready to carry out a physical revolution, should it be necessary."

Professor Mandell quotes from a letter recently received by him from Russia, in which the writer says:

"Russia is on the verge of a real and effective revolution. The intellectuals, still comprising the advance guard of Russia's educated and self-sacrificing youth, who voluntarily or otherwise entered the army, have been and still are carrying on more agitation than fighting.

"This was proven by the millions of printed appeals distributed by them among the soldiers at the front, pleading with the latter not to fight, but to become prisoners of the enemy unless the Government would adopt a liberal domestic policy. The seed brought its fruit: thousands and thousands of our men permitted themselves to be taken prisoners."

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS KILLED 55 IN LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

jesty's Government to render protection to the lives and property of British subjects through the issuance and prompt fulfillment of such a declaration."

He said there was grave dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Government. Again and again, he said, he had urged the necessity of an aerial fleet, and though they were living under a calltion Cabinet every member of Parliament had a right and duty to criticise if he believed they were not right.

"I have in my possession," he said, "a letter written two years ago by persons now occupying prominent positions in the air service, in which they asked for the service to have Zeppelins. We want to know whether the Government, when they decided to go without Zeppelins or large airships, consulted men who alone know. We know that 127 English men and women have been killed by Zeppelins in England, and every man and woman in that total cries out for vengeance today. Where is the swarm of hornets Winston Churchill promised us would be waiting for any hostile airships? Don't we pay taxes? Don't we pay salaries to our Ministers? Don't we give them peerages and privy councillorships? I think we have a right to demand as an essence of our citizenship that the country should be protected." Loud cheers followed this.

After a year of war, he said, the Admiralty had appointed a director of London's air defenses.

"We do not want single machines," he said, "but squadrons 200 strong. Machine following machine with bombs circling round and round over Coblentz and Cologne in order to make the Germans realize the destruction of their raids here."

He called attention to what was being done in France, where, he said, they were building huge battleplanes to which latest machines flying at eighty miles an hour would be as children to giants.

Mr. Hicks's speech was punctuated with loud cheers, but at certain points where he criticised the Government there were remarks from protesters. The resolution was seconded by Ernest Jardine, M. P., who also spoke strongly about the present Government and told the audience to go home and pray, for their country was in peril.

"Pray," he said, "for a leader who will lead you to victory."

When the resolution was put it carried almost unanimously, but some one in the audience made a remark that was taken to be "no," with the instant result that he was pounced upon as a German. As the identity of the protester was doubtful at first a sort of ring was drawn round the area from which his voice came and eventually one or two men were forcibly dragged out. They put up such a stout resistance that the police had to interfere and eventually amid cries of "German traitor" and much hissing, the man was pummeled out of the room. Walking sticks played an active part in the incident.

C. Palmer, editor of The Globe, proposed resolutions urging the necessity of a speedy formation of a Ministry of Air to take complete and independent charge of the naval and military forces of the country.

Sir George MacGill seconded the resolution. He said there were naturalized Germans in this country who claimed that within twenty-four hours of air raids they were in full possession of the damage done and had sent it to America.

Lord Headley also asked for reprisals, and amid cheers and laughter asked: "If a burglar comes and hits me in the eye with a brick shall I coax him down with my wife's ostrich feather?"

A London clergyman, the Rev. A. W. Gough, supported the movement for reprisals. He said the meeting had been called for a Christian purpose, "so let us have done with silly and soft presentments of Christianity as if it meant something that has no quality of manhood, nor any part of sacrifice, nor any righteous courage to severely punish wrongs."

Both resolutions carried.

CONAN DOYLE FOR REPRISALS.

Says Three Raids Should be Made on Germany for Each One on Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—Sir Conan Doyle writes to The London Times:

"Surely it is time that these German murders by Zeppelins should be dealt with more firmly. It seems to me that there should be no great difficulty in the matter.

"If a small avenging squadron of swift British aeroplanes were stationed in Eastern France, and if it were announced by the Government that every raid upon an open town in Great Britain would automatically and remorselessly cause three similar raids on German towns, we should soon bring them to reason.

"I can well imagine that our airmen would find such work repugnant, but they must bear in mind that women and children have for a long time been sacrificed over here, that all forbearance has been shown and that no other method but those of reprisal offer any assurance that can save civilians from these murderous outrages."

RAID STIMULATES RECRUITING.

One Officer's Well-Chosen Spot for Appeal Has a Telling Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Zeppelin raid had a splendid effect on recruiting yesterday. At one meeting alone thirty men of a fine type came forward where three or four would have been welcomed a few weeks ago.

One recruiting officer erected a platform in a hole made in the street by a bomb. It was a smart idea, for in such surroundings the appeal to the men to enlist came with a far more telling force than it would otherwise have been possible.

GREAT DAMAGE, SAYS BERLIN.

Zeppelins Report Big Fires in London Following Their Raid.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official report given out today by the German Admiralty regarding the Zeppelin raid on London, says that in addition to dropping bombs on the English capital, the waterworks at Hampton and the Town of Woolwich, where there is a great arsenal, were heavily bombarded. Great fires are reported to have followed the explosion of the Zeppelin bombs.

The text of the Admiralty's statement follows:

German airships during the night of Oct. 13-14 attacked the City of London and near-by important establishments, as well as the batteries of Ipswich. Several attacks were made especially on the City of London.

The dock of London, the waterworks at Hampton, near London, and Woolwich also were heavily bombarded with incendiary bombs. At all the places attacked important explosions and great fires were observed.

All the airships returned safely, although they were vigorously attacked on passing over the English coast.

PRESS COMMENT ON RAID.

Only Increases Nation's Determination, Says One Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—The Daily News says: "Later reports of the air raids of Wednesday night make it certain that the casualties were a good deal heavier than was first announced. This was to be expected owing to the wide area covered by the raiders.

Accounts differ as to the number of airships engaged, but it is certain this was the most considerable attack of the kind yet attempted. Probably the lateness of the season is inducing the enemy to put this increased energy into the campaign of frightfulness. There is no other apparent reason for it. One possible excuse, even from the German point of view for this aimless slaughter of defenseless men, women, and children is that it will bring the war to an end sooner, but one certain effect of it so far as the English people are concerned, is to determine them to sacrifice all they possess in order to crush out forever the sort of power which expresses itself in these loathsome brutalities."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Press Bureau's second communique about Wednesday night's Zeppelin raid has a significant feature. The announcement of other than civilian casualities, which were dealt with by the Home Office, emanates from the War Office and not the Admiralty, and both the guns and aeroplanes employed in the defense are referred to as belonging not to naval, but military units. This marks an interesting change in the responsibility for London's aerial defense. Unfortunately our new defenders were no more successful in bringing down a Zeppelin than were their predecessors.

"The raid was notable in two respects. In the first place the attacking airships were decidedly numerous. In the second place the period of time during which one or another of the invaders was bomb-dropping and so courting detection and destruction, was very considerable indeed.

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GREY EXPLAINS BALKAN FIASCO

(Continued from Page 1.)

help in her power freely and unconditionally.

"In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia," continued the Foreign Secretary, "how can there be any other attitude on the part of Greece toward the assistance offered through her to Serbia? In the steps taken we acted in the closest co-operation with France, and the co-operation of Russian troops is promised as soon as they can be made available.

"Serbia is fighting for her national existence, and with her the struggle is just now intense and acute, but the struggle is one and the issue is one, in whatever theatre of war fighting is taking place. All the Allies are fighting for national existence and for all who are fighting the same issues arise. It is a fight for the right to live not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war, and to leave us free from the menace of oppression."

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the Foreign Secretary and concluded:

"This attack on Serbia will only make sterner and fiercer the determination of the Allies to carry the war through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that resolution, and we will maintain it."

During the discussion which followed, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other theatre of the war.

"How about the enterprise at the Dardanelles?" he asked. "I should have thought that whatever evils had resulted from the disastrous developments in the Balkans there was at least this advantage, that it might have given us an opportunity which may never recur for withdrawing from an enterprise the successful completion of which is now hopeless.

"There may be, I will admit, reasons known only to his Majesty's Government why that course should not be pursued. I do not want to press for those reasons, but when I hear statements that it would be a terrible thing to abandon our Dardanelles adventure because this would have so bad an effect in Egypt, in India, and upon our prestige in the East I cannot help asking myself whether it will not have a worse effect if we persist in that enterprise and it ends in complete disaster."

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an undertaking that the troops would continue in the Dardanelles operations or would be withdrawn from them. It would be unpatriotic and improper, he said, to force the Government to make a fuller disclosure of the operations in which the country was engaged.

LEAVES PRESS DISSATISFIED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial on Secretary Grey's speech in the House of Commons, says:

"Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation will make on the country, as it made on the Commons, a disheartening impression. That is because he still appears unconscious that he has any mistakes to apologize for. The slow-wittedness of our Balkan diplomacy is patent to every one else.

"The foreign Secretary spoke of many criticisms that lately appeared in some quarters of the press. We can assure him that the printed criticisms have been nothing in comparison with the unpublished comments or all who realize the pass to which we have been brought. Those comments, whether publicly or privately expressed, are not likely to lose anything of their sharpness after Sir Edward Grey's statement, for in it he virtually confessed his helplessness and threw upon the non-success of our arms the responsibility for the failure of our diplomacy."

The Daily News says:

"Whatever hopes had been raised that Sir Edward Grey's Balkan statement would be of a nature either of pronouncement or prediction were altogether disappointed. Nothing emerged more clearly from Grey's statement than a baffling complexity of the problems with which the failure of allied diplomacy was faced."

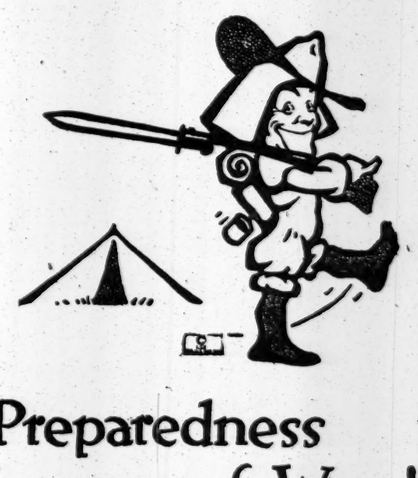
The Times's editorial says:

"The House of Commons was muzzled yesterday by the Prime Minister's procedure and was constrained to listen in silence to a singularly jejune statement from Sir Edward Grey. But the House of Lords, which is less susceptible to ministerial management, not for the first time refused to be gagged and in a short spirited debate gave the expression to some of the doubts which haunt the nation.

"The country has treated this Government and its predecessor with a confidence which no former Government ever ventured to ask of it. But in spite of all the ill-judged efforts to withhold from it the confirmation which it has a right to possess and the concealment of which can serve no useful purpose, it has learned too much not to feel that its confidence has been sorely shaken. When the amplest allowance has been made for the difficulties of the Ministers and for the extreme delicacy of the European situation, it is impossible not to describe the long expected statement of the Foreign Secretary as utterly disappointing.

"There are, it is fair to point out, two features in the statement which lend encouragement to the hope that the Government has at last awakened to certain elementary facts in the Balkan position. It acknowledges the bottom is upon military strength and it recognizes that satisfactory settlement must be based in the main on the principle of nationality. Had these truths been recognized and applied at an earlier period the situation would have been very different from what it is today.

"The Government are under a dangerous delusion if they suppose that the criticism of this situation and of the events which have created it have been exaggerated by the press. Dissatisfaction is not expressed in certain quarters but in all quarters, and the reflection which it finds in newspapers is feeble and pale."



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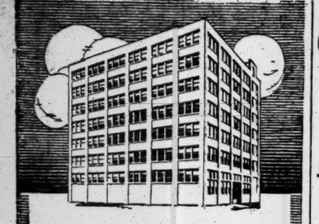

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BRITISH DRIVE GAINS NEAR LOOS

(Continued from Page 1.)

imagined this country's elements irreconcilable. What did they see? Workmen, employers, artisans, peasants, rich and poor men of all parties, all religious beliefs, offering to sacrifice themselves, all fulfilling their duty in defending their territory, as in the hour of the Revolution, in defending the liberty of the world. All understood that the most humble is useful to the Fatherland; that from the General in Chief, whose admirable sang-froid compels the admiration of the world, to the very humblest, each has an indispensable rôle. The glory is for all; its light illuminates every forehead.

"It is not only to our army, whose heroism is guided by incomparable chiefs, that we shall give thanks; we also to the nation that has been able to accompany that heroism with a union of silence and serenity in critical hours. If those hours seem long, let us continue to think of our country, and everything will be easy for us."

Finance Minister Ribot, in the same issue of the magazine, speaking of the influence of finances upon the war, will say:

"France will not lack resources to sustain her effort in this war that she did not seek, but that she is determined to pursue without flinching. So far as concerns finances, she can look upon the prolongation of hostilities without anxiety. The end of the conflict will not depend on our resources.

"Let France keep the faith she has in herself; let her continue to understand her financial duty as she has understood her moral duty and her military duty. Then the final victory that the world feels is inevitable, and that it awaits in the interest of the liberty of peoples and civilization."

Victor Augagneur, the French Minister of Marine, says:

"The German fleet is quite as effectively annihilated as if it were sunk. It is powerless and useless. Consequently our country is repaid a hundred-fold for its material sacrifices to increase the strength of its navy."

VIVIANI STRONGER NOW.

French Observers Think Delcasse Is Evading Responsibility.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—After an unusually long and tumultuous session, the Government yesterday weathered the worst tempest which has assailed it. For months it has been no secret to those familiar with Parliamentary conditions that there was strong opposition to the Government in the Chamber, where attacks, open or veiled, were not only systematic, but increasing in vigor and boldness. Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, has hitherto been singled out for criticism, but the widespread feeling, freely expressed by Georges Clemenceau in l'Homme Enchaîné, that Théophile Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, was responsible for the unsatisfactory situation in the Balkans, gave the Opposition a golden opportunity, and they hastened to attack the weak spot in the Government's defenses.

Premier Viviani's explanation on Tuesday was an attempt to win the Deputies to his support as he had done before; but the cold reception accorded him prepared the insiders for yesterday's fight in the Chamber.

The general impression is that the resignation and the vote of confidence have cleared the Parliamentary air, and that the Government is strengthened by its victory. That its position should have been critical is probably a surprise to the mass of the nation, which has seemed either indifferent to or ignorant of the existence of a crisis. The real sentiment of France is centred in the field army. If that is not meddled with—even if the Opposition in the event of victory had no intention of making military or diplomatic changes—France is willing to allow the Deputies to dispute to their hearts' consent. But "Don't meddle with the army!" is written plainly on the wall.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Théophile Delcassé, who surrendered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs yesterday, in his letter of resignation did not invoke poor health as his reason for leaving the Cabinet, but rather dissensions between himself and other Ministers in regard to French foreign policy, says the Radical. This letter, which Premier Viviani refused yesterday to read to the Chamber of Deputies, recalls certain facts, discussion of which the censor forbids.

ITALIANS IN HARD BATTLE.

Severe Fighting Reported on Monte Nero and Carso Fronts.

ROME, Oct. 14, (via Paris, Oct. 15.)—The Italian General Headquarters report, dated Oct. 14 and made public here tonight, says:

On the Mrz Livrh (Monte Nero) on the evening of the 13th the enemy detachments tried to rush our saps, which are now in close contact with the enemy's positions. The attempt failed with heavy losses.

On the Carso the afternoon of the 12th, after violent artillery and rifle fire, and volleys of hand grenades, the enemy attacked our positions east of Monfalcone. The enemy's infantry was mown down by our fire and fell back in disorder to his own lines, leaving the ground covered with bodies. A number of prisoners fell into our hands.

VIENNA, Oct. 14, (via London.)—The Austrian official report on the Italian war theatre is as follows:

An active artillery fire against our positions on the plateau of Lafraun, Freigereutz and against some points of approach on the front of the Dolomites continues.

An Alpine battalion advancing toward our advanced positions south of Riva was repulsed by our gunfire.

On the Littoral front we occupied a part of the Italian trenches in the region of Favoreck.

Two Italian attacks on Mrz Livrh, made after strong artillery preparations, progressed to the front of our entanglements where they were repulsed. On the other parts of the Isonzo front there has been only ordinary artillery firing.

HERR WESTMEYER ARRESTED

Leader of Wuerttemberg Socialists Taken Into Custody by Germans.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 15, 3:41 A. M.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berne says Herr Westmeyer, leader of the Württemberg Socialists, has been arrested by the German authorities.

JAPANESE SEEN IN CZAR'S ARMY

J. O'Donnell Bennett Almost Certain as to Prisoners Captured by Germans.

GREAT WAR BOOTY TAKEN

Acres of Cannon and Trainloads of Shells Abandoned by the Russians.

SCENE AT NOVO GEORGIEVSK

Sight of the Wreckage and Ruin In and Around the Great Fortress "Terribly Fascinating."

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

WARSAW, Sept. 5.—That Novo Georgievsk day was a day of superlatives. I tried to convey its big smash in several thousand words of cable dispatches that I sent off while the impression was still hot in my brain, so I don't think there is any use beating the air all over again about it.

I was far from proud of those dispatches, for they seemed to be so colorless and thin by contrast with the things we had seen and the emotions we had felt. But consider what a reporter was thrown up against singlehanded.

The wreckage of war lay all around us. On one hand was the human, homely, mournful pageantry of refugees, and on the other the spectacle of whole corps of a captured army streaming along the highways and through the woods. In front of us were the stately splendors of Kaiserparade, which rises to the solemnity of a ritual, and behind us the sky was black with smoke rolling up from the premier fortress of the great Polish quadrilateral. It was a story that any city editor in New York or Chicago would have put a hundred men on instantly he could have laid hands on them.

I tell you there were men looking on the splendor and the ruin of the scene who had to set their jaws hard to keep from making emotional show of themselves, and some of them who had been writing hurry-up copy about big things for five and twenty years were so appreciative of and so stunned by the sight that they were utterly disheartened.

"The Assignment of a Lifetime."

I don't think there was a man who dashed his signature on to his dispatch next morning and intrusted it to the courier bound for Berlin who was at all satisfied with what he had written, nor do I suppose his paper was, either, when the copy began to come clicking into the telegraph room 5,000 miles away. Indeed, it was the fact that we were so far from our chiefs that enabled us to put a good face on the matter and pretend that we had not fallen down on the assignment of a lifetime. But in our hearts we were as panicky as young reporters at their first disaster.

Even the American who the day before had sniffed at the war in general detail and pronounced it "the most exciting thing he had seen since the first time he saw a man shingle a roof" was humble now. After we had passed the colossal array of prisoners and after the clashing of bands and the thunder rush of Black Hussar horses over the plain, and the wailing of trumpets and the wild neighing in reply to the trumpets, and the slow, strong voice of the Emperor, and the presentation of crosses, and the singing and the "Farewell, comrades," and the answering roll of "Adieu, Madjesty"—after all that this chap I told you about in yesterday's letter said: "Say, fellows, I'm just groggy with excitement!" Then the fellows forgave him for his flipness at the edge of the scrub-oak basin the day before.

In this mail dispatch I am going to set down some of the day's incidentals that I could not touch when I was trying to hit its high spots by cable. The first incidental was a pretty fair-sized one, for it comprehended a matter of 20,000 prisoners in one batch—with more to follow all day long and far into the night. Of all the sights of the day—the wheeling lines of gray, the fortress that was sinking into ashes before one's eyes, and the villages that were going up in flame—I don't know but what this one of the prisoners was the most impressive, because it was the most decisive. It was no taking of a capital or of a fortification system from which the defending troops had slipped away. It meant the gathering in of the flower of a whole army, and no explainer of "strategical retreats" and no coiner of similar euphemisms could gainsay it.

Pastures Full of Prisoners.

Before I came on this trip, which is my seventh to the front, I didn't believe, because I couldn't believe, that Germany was making Russian prisoners in batches of 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, half a hundred thousand.

Now I believe it because I have seen it, which may be a poor reason from one point of view, but from another it is most conclusive.

The fact is that in Poland and Germany today the Germans have whole fortresses and highways and pastures full of prisoners. Where they had assembled them in the fields on each side of the railway leading into Warsaw the effect was overwhelming. It is like the pictures one used to see in the school histories of the United States of the plains in the old days when they were traversed by herds of buffalo. The dull brown uniform of the broad-backed Russians emphasized the resemblance. It was strange how few guards were needed. Sometimes one would pass a quarter of a mile of fields in which the prisoners were squatting or lying, and one would not see six German landsturmers leaning on their rifles.

But perhaps the greatest sight was the column of prisoners we passed when we neared Novo Georgievsk. A broad highway was packed with men as far as the eye could see. They came in ranks never less than six men wide, and sometimes they overflowed to the ditches and paths alongside the chaussee. There were many stragglers from weariness, but the guards treated them good-naturedly.

Most of the prisoners looked very well and many of them smiled and waved their hands in response to the greetings they received when they passed our autobus. Once the column halted and we mingled with the men, noting their condition and equipment. Both were uniformly good. Conger of the A. P., who, as I told you, speaks Russian, was the only one of us who could talk with them, and he said they gave surly answers to his questions.

The only touch of color in the long procession was the bright scarlet shoulder straps of the under officers. Often these insigna were missing. The under officers had torn them off before giving themselves up. Further along we came upon places in the road that were covered with these bits of cloth, which bore the regimental numbers.

We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw dozens of men of distinctly Japanese type. The Mongolian type we encountered frequently, for that type exists in Russia, but the presence of the men who looked like Japanese was a poser, and we decided that we must be mistaken and that these were merely one more variant among the myriads of Asiatics who give allegiance to the Czar. But later we met an under officer of artillery from Berlin, and he said that not only were Japanese in Russian uniform among the captured, but that Japanese guns were part of the enormous booty. Whether he was right or not I cannot say, but certainly the men in question seemed to be of the purest Japanese type.

All the time the 20,000 were sweeping by us the staggering thought was that this detachment represented little more than a hundredth part of the total of Russians whom Germany and Austria hold prisoner.

Sometimes the prisoners came in small detachments, only a thousand or so, and that was more interesting in a way, because then the mind could assimilate the sight and the eye make a study of the faces.

These smaller files swung slowly into view from far down the road, and always one knew there were prisoners coming because, before uniforms could be distinguished, one would catch sight of a lazy movement of the white and black pennants of Uhlan lances, and would realize that it was for some good reason that the Uhlans were riding so slowly. There would be columns of 200, 300, 500, or 1,000 prisoners marching toward Warsaw, with from half a dozen to a score of Uhlans riding slowly at the side of each column. Once our Captain signaled the Uhlans to halt a column so that the motion picture operator of the party could photograph it.

Thus I got a good look into the faces of the Russians—strong, heavy, honest faces most of them were; large heads, well set on well-shaped, powerful bodies, and long legs of good, easy stride. Many of the Russian soldiers I have seen—and I have seen thousands upon thousands in the last few days—were men of almost gigantic stature. They conveyed the impression that once roused they would be terrible in single-handed combat, for as individuals they seemed eminently capable of taking care of themselves, if physical strength and doggedness could do it. By contrast with them even the stalwart Germans seemed small men.

As the column passed our Captain the Russian under officers saluted punctiliously, looking up with a smile, or, if not precisely a smile, a glance of singular candor as they did so. The salutes were very scrupulously returned, and the incident, brief as it was, produced an atmosphere of good feeling that was not easily to be defined but was certainly very real. It has proved again what I have so often observed in this war, and that is that soldiers don't hate each other. It is the civilians who create the rancor, and the further from the front they are the more rancorous they become.

Apropos of the column that is passing, and of other columns, too, I would like to say that the reproductions of photographs of groups of Russian prisoners which I have seen in American newspapers reaching Germany somehow fail to convey a just impression. They give the heaviness of the faces, but they do not suggest the simplicity and frankness of expression which amounts to a kind of trustfulness and which in turn suggests that one might repose confidence in these men. All the prisoners in whom I found, or fancied I found, this look were obviously of the peasant class, and I think that offhand you would describe them as big, simple minded, unlettered fellows with the look of overgrown children.

Among the under officers were some decidedly superior specimens, and I recall me in particular of one whose black, pointed beard, searching eyes, refined cast of countenance, and eyeglasses combined to suggest both artist and young university professor. In spite of the fact that he was a prisoner and had been through a trying, hard march, he had kept himself neat, and his manner responsive. I thought from his expression that his plight meant more to him than their identical situation did to most of his stolid comrades. He had the face of a scholar and doubtless was capable of poignant feeling.

Sometimes the arrival of prisoners in Warsaw is a homecoming. Then you can see a woman with a baby in her arms running out from the sidewalk to kiss the husband she has spied in the marching column, or you can see an officer marching along with his baby perched on his shoulder while his beaming wife trots at his side. His troubles are over and for a time at least the family is reunited.

Naturally there is a host of stories by and about the prisoners, and if not all of them are authentic all of them are at least illustrative. The captured take their plight philosophically. Some of them shrugged, made a wry face, and said to the party of which I was a member: "These wars don't mean much to me. It was only eight days before I was captured by the Japanese and hardly three days passed before my company fell into the hands of the Austrians."

There is a stock story about a detail of six men of the Landsturm who were assigned to guard fifty Russian prisoners over night. It seems that a complete understanding that all concerned were satisfied with the situation existed between captors and captured, and on the basis of that understanding the Landsturmers went into the only cottage that was standing for miles around and had a good sleep. In the morning they counted their charges before resuming the march but could not make the number tally with the count of the night before. The fifty prisoners had risen to sixty-eight. Hunger, it seemed, had driven eighteen more Russians into the German fold over night.

This story I know to be true:

The morning the Germans were to march into Warsaw a Russian officer, who was quartered at the Hotel Bristol, rose early, descended to the lobby and surveyed the deserted halls. He got the sense that there was something queer in the air. The impression became a certainty when he fared into the streets. He called a droschke.

"Novo, no!" shouted the driver, "carry no more Russians. Don't you know that the Germans will be in this street in an hour?"

Building of Trenches.

The columns of prisoners we were passing on this memorable morning extended way across the region which had been shuddering the night before under the detonation of fire bombs and shells, and it reached right up to the walls of Novo Georgievsk. All along the last part of the way the fields were black with the freshly turned earth of the very shallow trenches which marked the surge of the German advance of the last few days.

The sight of the wreckage and ruin in and all around Novo Georgievsk was terrifically fascinating as a spectacle, but it had another value of more moment. It indicated as nothing else could have done the shocking panic which must have reigned in the hours just preceding the capitulation. Acres of cannon and trainloads of heavy shells lay all about. Far from there being a syllable of exaggeration in that statement, it does not even faintly convey a picture of the millions of rubles' worth of military booty the Germans had gathered in. Not a tenth of it had they found time to count or assemble.

The wide slopes leading up to some of the forts were actually strewn with unexploded shells and on the railway tracks around the fortress were trainloads of them, with pictures giving the nature and size of the shells pasted on the doors of the cars for the benefit of soldiers who cannot read. It was the same way with the brakes of the cars. Their nature and brake power were not conveyed by letters and figures, but by a picture.

It was impossible to make out what kind of system, if any, had governed the Russian preparation for evacuation. Much they had destroyed, but vastly more material—such as the heavy shells—they had left in such a state that the victorious enemy had but to say upon entering the fortress, "Thank you ever so much"—and then proceed to count the booty.

And yet the misinformed allies of Russia are constantly asserting that poor Russia is being beaten because of a lack of munitions. Why, I saw in half an hour enough unexploded ammunition in Novo Georgievsk to have sustained a gallant resistance for hours, and the Germans themselves could not say exactly what figures the total of the stuff would run.

And yet in the days just after the fall of Warsaw we were reading in Berlin cables, which came out of Russia and to Germany via London, which quoted one Russian soldier as saying this:

"'With munitions we could always beat the Germans.'"

And another as saying this:

"'When we have plenty of shells we will take Warsaw back again.'"

In the face of the sights around Novo Georgievsk it made a man sick to think upon the delusions of Europe, to consider the plight of suffering nations so befooled, and to measure the depths of human fatuity.

About the last hours of this great fortress there is a very interesting story which I must tell because it illustrates better than any other incident in my experience how nine-tenths of the crazy stories about this war which we read in the American papers get started.

There was considerable parleying between the German and Russian commanders toward midnight of the day on which the fortress capitulated. Some time in the course of that night a general capitulation was signed by General Bobr, but it seems that, according to Russian military ethics, if the commanders of subsidiary or connecting forts in a fortress system think they can hold out to some purpose they are not obliged to abide by the terms of the general capitulation and can hold out indefinitely. Some such situation as that developed at two of the forts in the Novo Georgievsk system, and it was precisely the situation that developed in the closing hours of the battle of Sedan, where it resulted in a cruel and unnecessary sacrifice of life.

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TO SIGN LOAN PACT FOR ALLIES TODAY

Anglo-French Commissioners to Meet Bankers at the Morgan Offices at 2 o'Clock.

$250,000,000 TO BE PAID IN

Names of the Underwriters Made Public—Many to Withdraw Their Allotments of Bonds.

All minor details connected with the flotation of the $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan having been cleared away, and approval of the terms having been granted by legislative action of both Governments, the several members of the commission still in New York will meet American bankers at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 2 o'clock this afternoon to sign the agreement. Sir Edward Holden has been out of the city, but it is expected the other five commissioners will affix their signatures to the agreement on which they worked for several weeks.

Payment of upward of $250,000,000 will be made today by members of the underwriting syndicate who have elected to withdraw their bonds and by other syndicate members who have to pay 25 per cent. of their subscription. J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large banks receiving subscriptions are prepared for a great rush today on the part of the subscribers.

Names of Underwriters.

This is a list of the underwriters of the $500,000,000 loan:

ALABAMA.
BIRMINGHAM—First National Bank and Otto Marx & Co.

CALIFORNIA.
LOS ANGELES—E. H. Rollins & Sons.
SAN FRANCISCO—E. H. Rollins & Sons.

COLORADO.
DENVER—Boettcher, Porter & Co.

CONNECTICUT.
BRIDGEPORT—Connecticut National Bank, First Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport Trust Company, and Hincks Brothers & Co.
HARTFORD—First National Bank, Hartford-Aetna National Bank, Phoenix National Bank, Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and State Bank and Trust Company.
NEW HAVEN—First National Bank, New Haven Bank, N. B. A., Second National Bank, and The Charles W. Scranton Company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON—W. B. Hibbs & Co.

GEORGIA.
ATLANTA—Trust Company of Georgia and Robinson-Humphrey-Wardlaw Company.

ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO—Central Trust Company of Illinois, Allerton, Greene & King, Breed, Elliott & Harrison, C. H. Childs & Co., Curtis & Sanger, N. W. Halsey & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., Peabody, Houghteling & Co., William A. Read & Co., William Salomon & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE—United States Trust Company, Henning, Chambers & Co., and James C. Wilson & Co.

LOUISIANA.
NEW ORLEANS—Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. and Interstate Trust and Banking Company.

MARYLAND.
BALTIMORE—Citizens' National Bank, Merchants-Mechanics National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Baltimore Trust Company, Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Alexander Brown & Sons, Robert Garrett & Sons, and Townsend Scott & Son.

MAINE.
AUGUSTA—Granite National Bank and Augusta Trust Company.
BANGOR—First National Bank, Kenduskeag Trust Company, and Merrill Trust Company.
LEWISTON—Rumford National Bank.
PORTLAND—Canal National Bank, Casco National Bank, First National Bank, Portland National Bank, Fidelity Trust Company, Forest City Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, United States Trust Company, Maynard S. Bird & Co., and H. M. Payson & Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.
ATTLEBORO—Attleboro Trust Co.
BOSTON—Blake Brothers, Blodget & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Curtis & Sanger, R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Jackson & Curtis, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Merrill, Oldham & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Millet, Roe & Hagen, Moors & Cabot, Parkinson & Burr, William A. Read & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Tucker, Anthony & Co., Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, and H. C. Wainwright & Co.
FALL RIVER—Massasoit Pocasset National Bank, Metacomet National Baank, and Chace & Stafford.
FITCHBURG—Safety Fund National Bank.
HAVERHILL—Haverhill National Bank.
LOWELL—Old Lowell National Bank and James M. Abbott & Co., Inc.
LYNN—Essex Trust Company.
NEW BEDFORD—First National Bank, Mechanics National Bank, and Merchants National Bank.
NEWBURYPORT—First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, and Ocean National Bank.
PITTSFIELD—Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield National Bank, and F. C. Peach.
SALEM—Naumkeag Trust Company.
SPRINGFIELD—Union Trust Company, W. C. Simons, and H. H. Skinner.
TAUNTON—Machinists National Bank and Taunton National Bank.
WORCESTER—Mechanics National Bank, Merchants National Bank, Bonney & Moore, and Kinsley & Adams.

MICHIGAN.
DETROIT—First and Old Detroit National Bank.
GRAND RAPIDS—Old National Bank and Michigan Trust Company.

MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS—A. G. Edwards & Sons and Francis Bros. & Co.

NEBRASKA.
OMAHA—Burns, Brinker & Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
CONCORD—Mechanics National Bank.
DOVER—Strafford National Bank.

NEW JERSEY.
NEWARK—J. S. Rippel.

NEW YORK.
ALBANY—First National Bank, National Commercial Bank, New York State National Bank, and Union Trust Company.
BINGHAMTON—Peoples Trust Company.
BUFFALO—Bank of Buffalo and Ford & Enos.
ELMIRA—Sawyer, Noble & Co.
MIDDLETOWN—Merchants National Bank.
NEW YORK CITY.—J. P. Morgan & Co., American Exchange National Bank, Bank of America, Bank of New York, Chemical National Bank, Chase National Bank, First National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Importers & Traders National Bank, Irving National Bank, Liberty National Bank, Manhattan Company, Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Merchants National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, National City Bank, National Park Bank, Seaboard National Bank, Bankers Trust Company, Central Trust Company, Columbia Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, Metropolitan Trust Company, New York Trust Company, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Union Trust Company, United States Mortgage & Trust Company, United States Trust Company, August Belmont & Co., Chas. D. Barney & Co., Blair & Co., William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., Brown Brothers & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Hallgarten & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., A. Iselin & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Kountze Brothers, Lazard Freres, A. B. Leach & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Maitland, Coppell & Co., Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, Potter, Choate & Prentice, Wm. A. Read & Co., Redmond & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Rhoades & Co., William Salomon & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and White, Weld & Co.
ROCHESTER—Alliance Bank, Traders' Bank of Rochester, Security Trust Company, and Ford & Enos.
SYRACUSE—Ford & Enos.
TROY—Troy Trust Company.

OHIO.
CINCINNATI—Citizens National Bank and First National Bank.
CLEVELAND—Bonbright, Herrick & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; Otis & Co., and The Tillotson & Wolcott Company.
COLUMBUS—Huntington National Bank.
DAYTON—City National Bank.
TOLEDO—Second National Bank and Secor & Beil.

OREGON.
PORTLAND—Hall & Lewis.

PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA.—Drexel & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Bank of North America, Central National Bank, Corn Exchange National Bank, First National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia National Bank, Commercial Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, Girard Trust Company, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Charles D. Barney & Co., Thomas A. Biddle & Co., William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., Butcher, Sherrerd & Hansell, Cassatt & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., Elkins, Morris & Co., Ervin & Co., Charles Fearon & Co., Frazier & Co., Robert Glendinning & Co., Graham & Co., N. W. Halsey & Co., Harper & Turner, Harris, Forbes & Co., Charles C. Harrison, Jr., & Co., Henry & West, A. B. Leach & Co., Mellor & Petry, Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., William A. Read & Co., Reilly, Brock & Co., E. B. Smith & Co., E. Lowber Stokes, and Townsend, Whelen & Co.
PITTSBURGH—Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.; Diamond National Bank, Farmers Deposit National Bank, First-Second National Bank, Mellon National Bank, People's National Bank, Union National Bank, Western National Bank, Colonial Trust Company, Pittsburgh Trust Company, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Union Trust Company, and Holmes, Wardrop & Co.
SCRANTON—Brooks & Co.

RHODE ISLAND.
NEWPORT—Aquidneck National Bank.
PAWTUCKET—Slater Trust Company.
PROVIDENCE—Columbus Exchange National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, National Exchange Bank, Providence National Bank, Industrial Trust Company, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Bodell & Co., Richardson & Clark, and Wilson, Slade & Co.
WESTERLY—Washington Trust Company.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
CHARLESTON—First National Bank.

TENNESSEE.
NASHVILLE—Fourth-First National Bank.

VERMONT.
BRATTLEBORO—Brattleboro Trust Company.
BURLINGTON—Howard National Bank.
MONTPELIER—Montpelier National Bank.
RUTLAND—Clement National Bank.

VIRGINIA.
RICHMOND—Thomas Branch & Co., Davenport & Co., Scott & Stringfellow and John L. Williams & Sons.

WASHINGTON.
SPOKANE—Richards Bros.

WISCONSIN.
MILWAUKEE—Edgar, Ricker & Co.

Investors Seeking Bonds.

It was said by a bank with a large bond-selling organization that no effort had been made to get into touch with investors, but that a great many applications for the new issue at 98 had arrived by mail. The bond salesmen will probably start after customers this morning.

Barron Reading, Chairman of the commission, and Messrs. Smith, Blackett, Homberg, and Mallet were downtown yesterday morning, calling at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., and late in the afternoon they visited the National City Bank. On their way uptown after the morning visit Lord Reading, who was guiding the party, absent-mindedly crossed Broadway to the downtown side of the subway. When he realized his mistake he started back across the stream of traffic to enter the uptown side. He got across without trouble, but Octave Homberg, one of the French representatives, became confused and found himself blocked in between a surface car and a truck. A traffic policeman came to his rescue and extricated him from a dangerous position.

The members of the commission now plan to remain here another week, after which they will go to Canada for a few days. They have kept the time of their departure for home a secret, and they may sail from New York. Mr. Blackett will not accompany the party to Canada, but will remain behind to attend to any matters arising in connection with the loan that call for action by the commission.

Lord Reading said on his return yesterday from Washington that he had been greatly pleased with the reception accorded him in the capital.

"I was very much gratified by the reception given me by the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and more particularly by the invitation to sit by the side of the Chief Justice of the United States," he said.

The German sympathizers led by Jeremiah O'Leary, who have been trying to stir up public sentiment against the loan, are to hold another meeting of bank depositors at Terrace Garden tonight. They have called on the Congressmen from New York districts to appear on the platform to explain their attitude toward the loan. The invitation to the meeting was signed by Ruledge Rutherford.

Lord Reading was the guest last night of the Bar Association of New York.

ALLIES' LOAN AIDS RUSSIA.

Britain and France Promise to Help Finance Her War Needs.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) Oct. 14.—The Russian Ministry of Finance has issued the following statement:

"An exchange of views between the Ministers of Finance of the Allied powers has confirmed once again, according to information received at the Ministry of Finance, the accord between the Governments of Russia, Great Britain, and France, who have determined to unite all their resources to bring the present war to a glorious conclusion.

"Russia is assured that the necessary credits for the liquidation of orders placed for the purposes of national defense, as well as for the payment of interest on the sinking fund upon foreign loans to the Government, guaranteed by the State and people of Russia—difficulties which have hitherto hindered the payment of the Allies' orders in America—have probably been adjusted by the credit provided by the Anglo-French loan of $500,000,000, and other measures contemplated by the allied governments.

"At the same time an agreement has been concluded with the British and French Ministers, and an agreement has been reached between the Bank of England and the Russian Ministry of finance enabling Russian banks enjoying short-term credits to increase their drafts upon British financial houses. The principal object of this late measure is to enable Russian bankers to retain possession of their foreign securities."

ATTACKS HONOR TO READING.

Staats-Zeitung Sees "Hyphenated Neutrality" in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of the United States, as well as President Wilson and ex-President Roosevelt, are accused of "hyphenated neutrality" by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday. The paper says:

"Lord Reading sat at the right of our highest tribunal, the Supreme Court of the country, which is often more powerful than the President and Congress combined, for it is the court of last resort. It would not be at all impossible that this highest court of justice of the foremost nine men of the country may have to concern itself officially with the loan, for instance, in the form of an injunction that might go to the court of last resort. And Lord Pumpus, the man who would eventually in that case appear as defendant, has already sat at the right of these nine men, honored as a stranger seldom has been.

"With the pride that is to be sought in the un-American sentiment of servility, the organ of 'hyphenated neutrality' reports that this is the third time in the history of the United States that a foreign jurist was invited to sit at the right of the Chief Justice of the United States. One man so invited was Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, and the other Lord Herschell. But both of these were of international renown in realms that had nothing to do with the juggler's tricks of the three golden balls of the pawnbroker. The more, therefore, was such honoring of Lord Pumpus 'hyphenated neutrality' on the part of the nine men who, finally, will have to play the rôle of the highest Judge in affairs of that Lord."

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LORD READING GIVES A NEW VIEW OF LAW

Tells New York Bar English Courts Now Seek Just Rather Than Legal Decisions.

TECHNICALITIES SWEPT OUT

Less Respect for Precedent—At Home on U. S. Supreme Bench—Coming Back After War.

More than 600 New York Judges and lawyers gathered at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, last night to honor Lord Reading, in his capacity as Lord Chief Justice of England.

It was after 9:30 o'clock when Lord Reading arrived from Sherry's, where he had been entertained at an informal dinner party by ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, President of the association.

Other guests were United States Judge Henry G. Ward and Henry W. Taft. The lawyers and Judges were already assembled in the big hall on the second floor when the guest of honor appeared. They received him standing and with prolonged applause.

Mr. Wickersham introduced Lord Reading as the foremost exponent of the law in the mother country and the successor of the great jurists who laid down the principles of the common law, the heritage of both Great Britain and America.

"He has just performed one of the greatest feats ever attempted in international finance in the history of the world," said the speaker.

"It has been truly said that when lawyers meet they do so not as strangers or foreigners, but as members of one profession," declared Baron Reading when the applause that greeted him had subsided. "I never felt the strength of that expression until I paid my first visit to the United States. Since I have been here in connection with a plan of my Government and of the Government of France, I have met many lawyers; indeed, I have sought to meet them. Whenever the opportunity has been offered me to mix with the members of the profession I have felt the same delights that I have felt in such intercourse in my own country.

"I know well that the same spirit animates your bar that animates ours. We have found that a man is judged according to his merits, not merely his intellect or his capacity to work, but largely on account of his character. In order to make a capable lawyer it is essential that character should dominate. May I emphasize this? It cannot be too often proclaimed that there is one great bond which unites us together. It is the spirit of liberty and the determination to do justice.

"You say that the principles of the law are the same here as in our courts. I know that frequently when a great principle of common law is to be expounded, we turn to the decisions of your judges just as you turn to ours. That is the link between us that I believe never will be dissolved.

"Blackstone said that the common law can only be understood if its history is studied. I am sure that no one has given time to the study of our English history without understanding how essential it is to know what led to the great pronouncements of the common law. But the common law is a great labyrinth without such study. If you understand its history, the common law appears symmetrical, with alterations marking the stages of its development, but the whole is harmony and once you get the key to the solid principles which stand for justice and liberty the rest is easy to understand.

"We, in our country, have striven for thirty or forty years to administer the law in the full understanding that it is really secondary to justice. We started with the idea that a court of justice is intended to administer justice. The law is there for those to study who wish to give advice and who wish to follow the safe course, and for Judges to understand in order to have the principles in passing on facts.

"Speaking for myself, I am strongly impressed day by day with the undesirability of the constant reporting of decisions which lay down no new principles, but only repeat the application of old principles to new facts. I think that I recognize a feeling of satisfaction which the members of the Bar would have in getting rid of their thousands of volumes of decisions so that they might base themselves on the solid principles of the law.

"I am overlooking the statutes. Owing to the great number of your States, you have a great advantage over us in the matter of statutes. To make oneself familiar with your law it is necessary for one to look up not only all the decisions, but also all the statutes of your forty-eight States. I wonder how you surmount this mountain of legal knowledge.

"This system of citing corroborating cases has been changed with us. We now strive to get at the merits; to allow no technicalities to prevent the court from perceiving the true facts and arrive at a just decision, nothwithstanding all the learned counsel who appear before the Judge. We believe that is the true principle that should animate the courts of justice. The time came with us when all those technicalities in the administration of the law were abolished. Lord Russell said that the time has passed when right and justice and the substance of the thing is to be sacrificed to the science of artificial statement.

"To us in England your Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of your States mean much, but there on the bench, next to the Chief Justice, I felt so much at home that I nearly thought that I had a right to speak. The argument was under way when I took my seat, and I was about to ask a question, to get a clearer understanding of the proceedings. I am devoutly thankful that I did not trespass and have to be called to order. But I had the chance view of the gavel lying beside the Chief Justice, reminding me that I had no gavel, I might have fallen into that grave error. I was so engrossed and so accustomed to the way the case was being presented that I quite forgot that I was not in my own court.

"One thing that brought me up sharply and reminded me that I was not in a European court, I noticed a clock in front of the Chief Justice, and wondered why it was there. I saw the time written down, and wondered what it meant. I found after a while that counsel had to bring his argument to a close because his time had elapsed. We don't know that system.

"I have been much more impressed with the length of lawyers' addresses since I have been on the bench and have had to listen to them. When I go back home, I intend to tell this story many times. When counsel is inclined to say all that there is to say, I intend to remind him that I once sat on the United States Supreme Court bench, and I expect that the length of his remarks will be appreciably curtailed."

Lord Reading concluded by thanking the members of the association for the reception he had had from them and elsewhere from the profession, and declared that he had acquired such "an appetite for the American States" that he intended to return after the war to take advantage of some of the invitations he had been compelled to refuse.

ONCE AGAIN

Once again, we wish to drive home the obvious truth that promises don't amount to a hill of beans unless they are made by those who are both competent and disposed to fulfil them.

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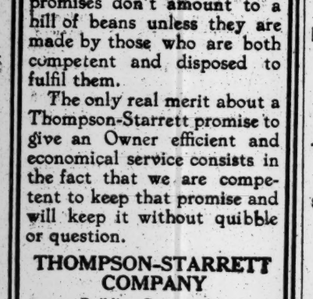

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GREATEST NAVY SHIP BEGUN IN YARD HERE

Keel of California, First Oil-Burning, Electric Fighting Craft, Laid in Brooklyn.

1,000 PICKED MEN AT WORK

Secretary Daniels Talks of Preparedness and the Lessons Taught by the War.

The keel of the superdreadnought California, destined to be the greatest of battleships, was laid at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn at noon, sharp, yesterday.

The event was an epoch in naval construction, and among those who participated were Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the great yard in which the California will be rushed to completion; Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, the Engineer in Chief of the Navy; Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Construction in Washington; Commander D. W. Wurtsbaugh, Aid to the Secretary of the Navy; Captain George E. Burd, Industrial Manager of the New York Navy Yard; Chaplain Walter G. Isaacs, U. S. N., who invoked the blessing of God upon the ship, upon the men who will build her, and upon the country she will defend; Lieutenant Chester W. Nimitz, the submarine expert; Naval Constructor John E. Bailey, who superintended the construction of the Government-built superdreadnaughts New York and Arizona, and who will direct the building of the California; Naval Constructor Robert Stocker; Naval Constructor George H. Rock, to whom fell the honor of riveting into place the official and freshly painted keel plate; Dr. L. H. Baekland and Frank J. Sprague of the newly created Naval Advisory Board; Miller E. Hutchinson of the Thomas A. Edison forces, and many other persons prominent in naval and civil life.

No keel laying has ever created the interest in this country that attaches to yesterday's ceremony. The California is to be the first electrically propelled battleship and the Secretary of the Navy is authority for the statement that she is the forerunner of other splendid fighting craft of perhaps a mightier type. The Secretary said the people of the country realize that this is a day when preparedness is essential and the tenor of his remarks indicated that the Government would obey the will of the people.

The keel was laid in the southwestern edge of the naval reservation within three hundred yards of where the Arizona is nearing completion. The same cradle in which the Arizona rested will be used for the California. The traveling cranes are oiled and ready for work and a thousand picked mechanics are ready to rivet the hull plates into place.

As the navy yard siren began to shriek at noon the Secretary of the Navy, escorted by Admiral Usher, appeared. The ceremonies began without delay. Admiral Usher in a loud voice announced that the order of Congress that a great first line battleship to be known as the California should be constructed was about to be carried out.

"In accordance with the act of Congress," said the Admiral, "the keel of a first-class battleship, the California, is about to be placed. We no wask Chaplain Isaacs to invoke the blessing of God on this national enterprise."

As the prayer ended Constructor Rock stepped forward. Quickly he drove a nickel rivet that glistened in the sunlight into place, and turning to Admiral Usher informed him that the job was done. The Admiral turned to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Mr. Secretary," said the Admiral, "the keel of the California has been well and truly laid."

A great cheer, and the Star-Spangled Banner, played by the Marine Band perched on one of the topmost platforms of the cradle, followed, and then after more cheering the Secretary began his speech, the only one delivered.

The Secretary offered a tribute to the great State whose name the new ship will bear, and turned to the lesson taught by the present war in Europe, a lesson in the need for preparedness. He spoke of the need for adequate munitions and eulogized Lloyd George, the British Minister of Munitions, as the greatest man England has had since Gladstone. The transfer of Lloyd George from the great post of Chancellor of the Exchequer to that of Minister of Munitions Mr. Daniels called a promotion.

Then for the first time the Secretary told the story of the great superdreadnought that is to be. "The uses," he said, "to which electricity have been put are well-nigh countless, but it seems significant that electric propulsion for the modern battleship is first to be installed upon the splendid man-of-war whose keel we have met to lay. The electric drive is one of the latest results of the pioneer spirit in the utilization of electric force. It is a source of pride that the American Navy is initiating the movement for its use upon battleships.

"It may be said that the battleship California represents one of the greatest advances in modern marine engineering. Electric propulsion has been widely discussed in all countries for several years, but the United States is the only nation which has got past the discussion stage. For two years and a half the 20,000-ton collier Jupiter has been using the only electrical high-power marine installation afloat.

"The California is the logical outcome of the department's experiments on the Jupiter, and she will be the first battleship in the world to be propelled by electricity. The combination of the electric drive and oil fuel will enable her, at ten knots speed—the speed always calculated by navy experts for endurance—to steam for nine days longer than a coal-burning dreadnought. In other words, the California will be able to steam nearly twice as far as the Wyoming or Arkansas.

"Her sister ships, the new Mississippi and Idaho, building at Newport News and Camden respectively, will share with the California the distinction of being the largest battleships yet built or building for our navy. The limit of cost of each of these men of war, exclusive of armor and armament, is $7,800,000, while the actual contract prices of the three vessels show a considerable saving from these figures. The California completed will represent an outlay of about $15,000,000.

"The 14-inch guns which she is to mount, having extreme battle ranges and greater striking power than any naval gun now in use, offer the advantage of allowing the mounting of twelve of them on a single ship, as against eight guns of the 15-inch type which have been adopted by some other navies.

"With a length over all of 624 feet, a length on waterline of 600 feet, and extreme breadth of 97 feet 4½ inches, with a draught of 30 feet, a displacement of 32,000 tons, and a speed of 21 knots; and with an armament, in addition to her twelve 14-inch high-powered guns in four turrets, of a secondary battery of twenty-four 5-inch rapid-fire guns, and with four submerged torpedo tubes capable of firing the largest type of torpedoes, the California will be one of the most formidable ships of war afloat."

After the ceremonies Secretary Daniels and Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, Chief Engineer at the Edison works, were guests of Hudson Maxim at a matinee. Later they went to Dr. Hutchison's home in West Orange, where they had dinner, and went over to say goodbye to Mr. Edison, who left at 9 o'clock for the Pacific Exposition.

URGES BRITAIN TO SAVE.

Borrowing Power Abroad Limited, Treasury Expert Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14. — Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the Treasury, speaking at a meeting held to advocate economy during the war, said Great Britain's accumulated wealth was of very little use for war purposes. During the last few weeks a distinguished commission had been in America arranging for a loan, and had succeeded in raising £100,000,000, to be about equally divided between Great Britain and France. It was a large sum for America to lend, but, compared with the expenditure of £1,825,000,000 next year, it wouldn't go very far.

As to the extent to which Britain could sell or pledge her accumulated wealth abroad, it would be a generous estimate if she raised £400,000,000. The country would have to save nearly half its income.

TRIEST TRIAL ON NOV. 1.

British Want Personal Evidence Regarding Youth's Mental State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The British Government has granted a postponement until Nov. 1 of the trial of Kenneth Triest, the New York youth who is under arrest in the Tower of London on a charge of treason.

The State Department is now endeavoring to have the trial of Triest postponed until a still later date at the request of the father of young Triest, who came here yesterday and appealed to State Department officials in the boy's behalf.

The father is endeavoring to save the boy on the ground that he was not altogether mentally responsible for the acts which led to his arrest by the British Government.

Affidavits were ready to be furnished on this point by the father and friends of young Triest, but the British Government has taken the position thus far that this evidence should be submitted by witnesses who might be subjected to cross-examination, and not in the form of affidavits.

MRS. MORGENTHAU HOME FROM TURKEY

Ambassador's Wife in Constantinople Heard the Russian Guns.

DINED WITH THE ASQUITHS

Entertained by Queen Eleonora in Sofia and Saw Marne Battlefield by M. Delcasse's Courtesy.

Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the United States Ambassador at Constantinople, returned yesterday to New York on the American liner St. Louis after being away one year and eight months. She was met at Quarantine by her son, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and after her baggage had been admitted free of entry by the customs officers, she drove to her home, 80 West Seventy-second Street. Her plans regarding a return to Constantinople are indefinite, she said.

Mrs. Morgenthau declined to be interviewed on the St. Louis or on the American Line pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, but later in the afternoon a statement was given out at her home. The wife of the Ambassador explained that she could not discuss the war or European politics in any way, but was willing to speak on the living conditions in Turkey generally.

Mrs. Morgenthau said she left Constantinople on Sept. 15 by train for Sofia, Bulgaria, where she was entertained by Queen Eleonora, and also spent a day at Bucharest, the capital of Rumania. From there she traveled through Switzerland to Paris, and stayed there five days before proceeding to London.

"I was treated most courteously in France," Mrs. Morgenthau said, "by M. Delcassé, the then Foreign Minister, who asked me what I would prefer to see, and I asked if it would be possible to visit the battlefield of the Marne. He not only furnished me with a permit but sent one of his aids to take me over the field in a Government automobile.

"In London the Government officials were most kind and Premier and Mrs. Asquith entertained me at dinner."

With regard to conditions in Constantinople before she left, Mrs. Morgenthau said that the Turks treated the war in their customary philosophic manner and their slogan was really "Business as usual." The only time the guns of the enemy could be heard in the capital was when the Russians were bombarding the Borporus end of the Black Sea.

The American Red Cross is doing good work, she said, in looking after the wounded Turkish soldiers, which is very much appreciated by the Government. The old French Hospital at Pera has been taken over from the nuns and has been equipped with 200 beds, which are always full. In addition to this, the American Red Cross looks after 700 beds in a wing of the barracks where 3,000 Turkish soldiers are quartered outside Pera, which is the European city.

Mrs. Morgenthau said there were thirteen mission schools in Turkey, which had been converted into hospitals and the wounded were being attended to by the mission doctors and teachers, who were acquainted with local conditions and spoke the native language, which was better than getting outside help. Dr. Wilfred Post of Beirut was in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital in Constantinople and was assisted by Dr. Ward, who had come into the capital from Konia.

The Roberts College for Boys and the Constantinople College for Girls will open as usual this Fall in spite of the war. The only difficulty in sight, when she left, was the lack of coal to heat the buildings in the cold weather, but that would be remedied by using wood, Mrs. Morgenthau said.

There is no danger for Americans in Turkey, as the natives treat them with great consideration and hope that the United States will help them to regain their commerce with the world after the war. In many instances English and French business men in Constantinople have been permitted to remain to look after the interests of their respective firms. The Regie Ottoman Tobacco Company, which is a monopoly of the Turkish Government, was under the direction of a Frenchman up till the beginning of September, when he was replaced by a Turk.

The wife of the Ambassador spent a good deal of her time in the American Red Cross Hospital at Pera looking after the wounded Turkish soldiers, and said that Miss Boardman had helped the organization in Constantinople very considerably by sending quantities of serum, more especially for tetanus and cholera, which were of great service.

RENEW NEGOTIATIONS IN LUSITANIA CASE

Lansing and Bernstorff to Begin Conferences for Final Settlement With Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Negotiations with Germany, looking to a settlement of the cases of the Lusitania, Cushing, Gulflight, and Nebraskan, will be resumed next week by Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The United States made it clear after the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, that there would be no further discussion of the Lusitania and other cases until that incident was disavowed and reparation promised. Now that Germany has acceded to all of these demands as a result of personal negotiations between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the same process is to be continued in the hope of similarly advancing the remaining cases toward settlement.

In the cases of the American ships Nebraskan and Gulflight, Germany already has expressed regret and promised to pay damages. Liability for the damage to the Cushing, which was attacked by airmen, never has been assumed by the German Government, which stated that if the American Government could furnish evidence that the airmen were Germans, payment would be made for damages.

The case of the Lusitania presents the greatest difficulty. At the time the vessel was sunk the German commander was understood to be acting in accordance with instructions to sink belligerent ships without warning. Germany expressly disclaimed liability for the loss of neutral lives in such occurrences in notifying neutral nations of the proclamation of a war zone. State Department officials are basing their case on its legal aspects, taking the view that the German naval code issued at the beginning of the war conformed to international law in requiring passengers and crew to be removed to a place of safety. Officials contend that, as the war zone decree was confessedly a retaliatory measure, it could not diminish the legal rights of neutrals, and Germany, therefore, is liable to pay indemnity for the loss of more than one hundred American lives on the Lusitania.

HOSPITAL 'PRIDE OF FRANCE'

French War Department Cables Thanks to Mrs. Whitney.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who is maintaining a hospital at Juilly, near Paris, for wounded French soldiers, as an auxiliary of the American Ambulance, received the following cable message yesterday from the French War Department:

"The Minister of War wishes me to thank you for the good service rendered by your model hospital at Juilly. This hospital is recognized as one of the best in France, and its work cannot be excelled. We only regret that it is not much larger, as it is the pride not only of Americans but of all France. Please accept our heartfelt thanks for the generous help given us. Letter follows.

GODART JUSTIN,
Sous Secretaire.

Mrs. Whitney is also interested in the American Ambulance, being associated with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Robert Bacon on the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bacon said yesterday: "The recent statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the needs of the American Ambulance has brought forth a response which is gratifying to us. However, at least $200,000 more is necessary to assure the continuance of the service another year."

JAPAN TO TAKE NO RISKS.

Public Would Not Tolerate the Sending of an Army to Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The references in the English press to the possible dispatch of a Japanese army to Europe have aroused fresh interest in a subject which was threshed out months ago.

The best military opinion agrees that there are serious and concrete objections against such an expedition. While public opinion would not tolerate any risk of defeat owing to insufficient forces, there would remain the probability of the Japanese troops being swallowed up in the huge armies which are operating in Europe.

England Taxing Chicago Packers.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The statement was made in the House of Commons today by Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that material progress was being made in the negotiations between the Board of Inland Revenue and Chicago packing houses in regard to the amount of income tax due from those firms. Texas for a period of more than ten years are involved.

TURKISH OFFICIAL DENIES ATROCITIES

Consul General Here Calls Report of Outrages on Armenians a Fabrication.

BUT HE ADMITS SEVERITY

Djelal Bey Says a Revolution Was Plotted in Van and Suspects Had to be Removed.

Djelal Munif Bey, the Turkish Consul General in New York, in an official statement to THE TIMES yesterday declared the report made public a week ago last Sunday by the American Committee on Armenian Atrocities, which asserted that not in the one thousand years just ended had a people suffered such terrible outrages as are those the Turks are perpetrating upon the Armenians to be a fabrication. The report described the atrocities as being officially sanctioned from Constantinople, and it was stated that the situation was one involving an attempt to wipe out an entire race.

Among the men who signed the report were Bishop David H. Greer, Cleveland H. Dodge, Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, William Sloane, Professor Samuel P. Dutton, Charles R. Crane, and Arthur Curtiss James. Cardinal Gibbons has, since the report was issued, accepted membership on the committee.

The committee, in a foreword to the report, stated that it vouched for its truthfulness and added that "the movement against the Armenians forms part of a concerted movement against all non-Turkish and missionary and progressive elements, including the Zionists."

THE TIMES yesterday asked Djelal Bey, as the highest Turkish official in New York, if he, as the representative of the Ottoman Government, had any reply to make to the charges made by the Armenian Atrocities Committee.

He then dictated the following statement:

"The daily newspapers have lately been publishing extensive reports of wholesale massacres of Armenians in Turkey, some of them going as far as to state that 800,000 Armenians had been slaughtered in every conceivable and imaginable way.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its issue of Oct. 4, published a report issued by the self-styled 'Committee on Armenian Atrocities,' and which was undersigned by a few names, some of them prominent Americans. This report contained accusations of wholesale murder of women and children by Turks, basing its assertions on information furnished by some newly arrived missionaries from Turkey and other reports supposedly received from various sources in Turkey, but whose authors are not disclosed; in other words, reports that are not or could not be substantiated, even though corroborated by Lord Bryce, of atrocity reports fame.

"These wholesale accusations against the Turkish Government and nation were given out to the press without the slightest effort being made toward ascertaining the extent of truth there is in them.

"Now what happened is this: When war broke out last year, even before Turkey had joined in on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Armenians in Turkey, who dreamed of an independent Armenia, were convinced, as were many others, that Germany and her ally would be swept off the map of Europe in six weeks' time; as a result of this Turkey would be divided among the Allies of the Triple Entente, and an independent Armenia created on what had formerly been Turkish provinces. The Armenians already looked upon this as a foregone conclusion and gave free vent to their feelings.

"A secret visit was paid by one of the Buxton brothers, President of the Balkan committees in London, to the leaders of the Armenian revolutionary committees in Van, principal town of the Turkish province of that name. He had come down through Tiflis, Caucasus, where he had held conferences with the Armenian committees of Russia and discussed plans for a concerted action with those of Turkey against the Turkish Government. These revolutionary committees then became active, and armed by the Russians, helped the latter to capture Van, which is not very far from the Russian frontier.

"Immediately after, under the auspices of the Russians, an autonomous Armenian Government was established in Van and a man called 'Aram' assumed its Governorship—New York papers published some time ago an appeal sent to America for financial help under the signature of this rebel (who signed himself 'Governor of Van') and that of the Armenian Bishop of Van.

"To put it briefly, the Armenians of that section of the Empire had risen with arms in hand against Turkish authority, in favor of Turkey's most bitter foe, Russia, and, therefore, could not be regarded otherwise than rebels. Of course, at such a time, when it is a matter of life and death to the Turkish Empire, it cannot in good faith be expected of the Turkish troops, after the recapture of Van by them and the ejection of the Russians, that they treat these revolutionists with gloved hands, especially when they offered armed resistance. All those, who have been killed were of that rebellious element who were caught red-handed or while otherwise committing traitorous acts against the Turkish Government, and not women and children, as some of these fabricated reports would have the Americans believe.

"Furthermore, in order to prevent the leaking of valuable military information into enemy channels, the Turkish Government deemed it imperative to remove into the interior of the country those suspected elements which jeopardized the safety of the whole Empire.

"There may have been cases where inoffensive people shared the fate of the offender, and I am not among the last to deplore such unfortunate occurrences. Unfortunately, in times of war such a discrimination is utterly impossible, and it is not alone the offender who suffers the penalty of his act, but also the innocent whom he may harbor with him.

"However much to be deplored may be these harrowing events in the last analysis, we can but say that the Armenians have only themselves to blame.

"I do not think this moment an opportune one to discuss the underlying motives of the missionary societies which are now showing themselves so bitterly anti-Turkish and are advertising through the New York dailies a mass meeting for next Sunday to denounce the Turkish Government and people. Apparently, these same societies, whose headquarters are at 70 Fifth Avenue, are also the originators of the above mentioned report which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 4. But their motives are known to us and may come to light in a not far distant future."

The Consul General was asked to amplify the last part of his statement, in which he made the assertion that the motives of the men who "originated" the Armenian Atrocities Report were known to the Turks and "may come to light in a not far distant future."

"For the present I do not care to say anything further on that point," he replied.

Rumor of Gold Shipment Denied.

J. R. Christie, Superintendent of the American Express Company, and other officials positively denied the report contained in a dispatch received in this city from Portland, Me., yesterday that another shipment of gold from the Bank of England was on its way from Halifax. According to this dispatch, several cars with a load of $10,000,000 in gold was due to arrive in this city yesterday.

Capture Hospital Slayer.

Police Headquarters reports that Joseph William Nicholson, wanted by the police for the murder of John Cavanaugh, the orderly who was stabbed to death in the Polyclinic Hospital on Wednesday night, was arrested at West and Cortlandt Streets last night and taken to the Greenwich Street Police Station.

BRITISH SUBMARINES STIR SWEDISH PROTEST

Accused of Violating Neutrality—Play Havoc with German Shipping in Baltic.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Swedish Government has instructed its Minister at London to protest against the violation of Swedish neutrality by British submarines in the Baltic, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. It is alleged that British submarines have sunk two German steamers in Swedish waters.

The Aftonbladet says the German steamer Germania—one of those attacked—made straight for shore, where she grounded in a position undoubtedly protected by the territorial limit. Nevertheless, a British submarine continued the pursuit. Men from the submarine boarded the Germania and took away her papers. This statement is based on the report of the German Captain of the vessel.

Seventeen German ore steamers which ply in the Baltic Sea are missing, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, and are believed to have been sunk by British submarines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—State Department advices today from Sweden reported five German vessels sunk in the Baltic Sea by submarines. The dispatches were brief and gave no details.

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American History	88%	Chemistry	82%
		English, 4 yrs.	85%

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TO ASK CONGRESS FOR 1 1-4 BILLIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

both army and navy budgets would be ready tomorrow in compliance with the law.

PLANS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Wilson to Give Final Approval to New Estimates Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The national defense program of the Wilson Administration will probably be closed up tomorrow, when President Wilson will have conferences with Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels and give final approval to the army and navy estimates.

The President today gave his approval to the army program submitted by Secretary Garrison calling for an annual expenditure of $184,000,000 for the army, an increase of about $73,000,000 over the appropriations for the current year.

The backbone of the naval program has already been approved. Its distinctive feature is a five-year naval building program for the strengthening of the fleet. It is proposed to spend $500,000,000 for new construction for the navy during the five-year period, ranging from 1917 to 1922.

Whether this expenditure for new construction is to be spread evenly over the five-year period at an average rate of $100,000,000 annually for new construction, or whether the distribution of the $500,000,000 is to be arranged unevenly is the question that remains undetermined. It involves the alternatives of making provision either for even appropriations each year for new construction with an uneven annual authorization of dreadnoughts, or of providing for an even number of ships each year of the five-year period and paying for them in uneven annual appropriations.

Plans for the New Navy.

But whether the choice of the Administration tomorrow is for "even appropriations" or for an "even number of ships" annually the character of the five-year program as to total ships has been determined and calls for a definite number of units of each class, from dreadnoughts to auxiliaries, in the aggregate for the five-year period. As closely as the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is permitted to state, the projected five-year program of new construction for the navy is as follows:

A total of not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen dreadnoughts, including battleships and battle cruisers, costing an average of $18,000,000 each.

A total of from sixty to seventy-two new torpedo boat destroyers, costing an average of $1,300,000 each.

A total of 100 submarines costing an average of $550,000 each.

A total of 12 to 15 scout ships costing an average of $3,000,000 each.

A total of 15 auxiliary vessels—including oil ships, repair ships, hospital ships, colliers, and gunboats, costing an average of $1,000,000 each.

Final decision has been reached as to the distribution of the construction of these projected new units through the five-year period beginning in 1917 and ending in 1922. If there is an even distribution of the dreadnoughts calling for the beginning of approximately an equal number during each of the five years, the decision would be in favor of the commencement of a fraction over three dreadnoughts, on the average, but not as many as an equal average of four each year of the five-year period.

But one very serious objection to this method of commencing an even number of ships annually grows out of the fact that it would make the appropriations very uneven. If three dreadnoughts were authorized in this Winter's Naval Bill, they would cost an average of $18,000,000 each, or $54,000,000 for the three ships when completed. But it would not be necessary to appropriate all of the $54,000,000 during the first year's bill.

It is estimated that not more than $7,500,000 could be spent on the construction of each of these ships the first year, or a total of $22,500,000. During the second year of the program it would be necessary to appropriate a second installment of about $5,500,000 for each of these vessels, or a total of $16,500,000. But under an "even ship" program, the Naval Bill for the second year's program would include the authorization of the second group of three new dreadnoughts, on which a first-year installment of $22,500,000 would be necessary.

This installment in addition to the second year's installment of $16,500,000 for the first group of three dreadnoughts, would make a total of $39,000,000 that would have to be appropriated the second year of the program toward continuing work on the six new dreadnoughts.

Another Plan Devised.

In an effort to spread the appropriations for new construction more evenly over the five-year period, and to distribute the total cost of $500,000,000 for the entire period, at an annual rate of about $100,000,000 for new increase, an alternative plan has been devised.

This could be accomplished by authorizing a larger number of dreadnoughts in the first year's bill to be considered by Congress this Winter, a smaller number during the second, third, and fourth years, and an even smaller number the final year of the five-year period.

A set of estimates has been worked out by careful computation by which the full number of dreadnoughts, no less than fifteen, nor more than eighteen, could be built during the five-year period in uneven number of ships between each year, but with the appropriations balanced more evenly in the average annual aggregate.

If the latter plan is adopted it is probable that five or even six dreadnoughts will be recommended for the first year's contribution toward the building program, probably three dreadnoughts each, during the second, third, and fourth years, and from one to four the last year of the five-year period.

Secretary Daniels will return to Washington tomorrow morning, and soon after he sits at his desk he will consider the relative merits of the two plans. It is expected that he will reach a decision by tomorrow night as to the recommendation to be made to the President, whether it would be wiser to recommend the "even ship" or the "even appropriation" method of arranging for the building of the new $500,000,000 addition to the American fleet.

In addition to the items on the naval increase program, calling for the authorization of new vessels of all types to the fleet, it is understood that this year's naval bill will contain provision for the addition of 10,000 enlisted men. It has been found that the per capita cost of adding a newly enlisted man to the navy, is about $630 a year.

On this basis it is estimated that the cost of the 10,000 newly enlisted men will be about $6,300,000, which must be added to the pay of the navy.

The Marine Corps, it is understood, will be provided for with a recommendation for an addition of 10,000 men.

The outstanding feature of Secretary Garrison's plan, it is understood, calls for the creation of an army reserve of not fewer than 300,000 men. It was stated tonight that the size of the reserve might even go to 400,000 men. It is also understood that the new plan would increase the number of regulars to 100,000 or 120,000 men. It also calls for the use of the abandoned forts of the country as instruction centres for the development of citizen soldiery.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee, who saw the President today, approved the principle of the Administration plan, and it is understood he will support it in Congress.

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NEW HAVEN DEFENSE MAY BE REGULATION

Attorney Indicates Plea That Directors Were Under Federal Surveillance.

ROCKEFELLER WINS PITY

Talesman Looks at Defendant and Says He Should Be Sorry to See Him in Jail.

Twelve talesmen were found yesterday qualified to act as jurors in the prosecution of eleven past and present Directors of the New Haven Railroad under the Sherman law.

But as Judge Hunt had allowed the defense one peremptory challenge for each defendant and an equal number to the Government, it is likely to be some time yet before the box is finally filled. Each side yesterday used one peremptory challenge.

An indication of one line which the defense may follow was given by De Lancey Nicoll, while examining W. D. Louden, a stationer and publisher of 1,064 Third Avenue. From his questions it appears that the defendants will seek to show distinction between public service corporations and ordinary trading companies as far as prohibition against restraint of trade or the attempt to monopolize commerce is concerned. They may argue that since the railroad, steamship, and trolley lines combined by the New Haven were subject to Government regulation and had their rates prescribed for them, the action of the Directors cannot be held to be a violation of the Sherman law.

Mr. Nicoll, explaining to Mr. Louden the character of the charge, said: "These gentlemen are accused of joining a string of little railroads into a big railroad."

"I object," said Mr. Batts, for the Government.

Makes Point of Regulation.

"Oh, well," said Mr. Nicoll, "I'll read from the indictment. These gentlemen are charged with 'depriving the people of the United States and especially the people of the said States above named of the benefit of keeping separate—keeping separate, mark you—the activities of said common carriers.' Do you realize that these public service corporations are regulated and have their rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Commissions?"

"I object," said Mr. Batts again.

Judge Hunt broke in and ruled it was quite unnecessary to go into political economy in ascertaining the qualifications of talesmen.

Another point which it is likely to argue is that the indictment does not charge that the defendants actually monopolized transportation, but that they had intent to monopolize and they will challenge the Government to prove that the defendants had such an intention if it desires to obtain a verdict.

All through the session of the court the defendants sat and listened to Mr. Nicoll as he talked to one talesman after the other. Mr. Batts contented himself after a talesman had been turned over to him with a very few questions, but Mr. Nicoll, leaning over the jury box, went over the same set of questions with each talesman with infinite patience. He seemed to chat with them, and was quite willing to accept their explanation that they had not been able to hear from the back of the room the inquiries he had already put a dozen times to those who preceded them.

When Joel Kraus, a former saloon keeper, now in the real estate business, of 444 Central Park West, was asked about his knowledge of the defendants he gave Mr. Nicoll an answer which made him turn with a smile to his fellow-counsel:

"I've read a good deal about Mr. Taft," said the talesman. "He owns the Chicago White Sox."

Mr. Nicoll explained that there was no connection between Robert W. Taft, the defendant, and Charles P. Taft, the baseball proprietor, and Mr. Kraus retained his jury seat, at any rate temporarily.

Rockefeller Wins Pity.

Mr. Rockefeller sat near the entrance to the court. With his stick pressed against his cheek he listened to the proceedings. A slight tremor was visible at times in the lower part of his face, but he seemed to take his plight very easily. Once or twice he moved across to a newspaper artist to see how he was getting on, and occasionally he exchanged a few words with his colleagues or with the reporters, but he took no active part in the proceedings.

The look of him, however, worked on the feelings of one talesman, C. Barron Taylor, a dealer in cigarette and whiskies of 140 East Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Nicoll reminded him in his examination that if found guilty the defendants might have to go to jail. He looked at the old man and said:

"I should be sorry to see Mr. Rockefeller go to jail."

"The question of a fine or a prison sentence is for the court alone," broke in Judge Hunt in his most precise manner, and so Mr. Taylor found himself excused.

One talesman, W. J. Eccles, a meat merchant of 838 Sixth Avenue, announced that he was acquainted with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his church work, but he was so very decided in his denials that that would influence him, or that he had any prejudice for or against large corporations, for or against wealthy men, or for or against the Government, that no cause was found to dismiss him. His decisiveness, however, it was prophesied, might incline the Government to challenge him peremptorily.

Meanwhile the other defendants sat in court taking little interest in the examination. Some of them would read a little from the bulky briefs prepared by their counsel and would call each other's attention to passages that struck them. Some took turns in the corridors and assented willingly enough to be photographed for the newspapers. Occasionally they would pass a remark with a smile to their lawyers, but they left the management of the case entirely in professional hands.

When the first tentative twelve talesmen had been passed, there was an animated discussion among counsel, and Lewis Cass Ledyard expressed his opinions very forcibly to Mr. Nicoll and J. G. Milburn, while Homer S. Cummings sought the views of E. D. Robbins, the late counsel of the New Haven. But Mr. Rockefeller sat pensively in his seat gazing straight before him without speaking to any one, and the other business men among the defendants showed only a mild curiosity in what would be the next step in the proceedings.

Nicoll's Friend Excused.

One of the talesmen was excused because he was acquainted with Mr. Nicoll. He was John Moss, a former cab-owner of 154 West Fourth Street. The lawyer smiled as he took his place in the jury box, and said:

"I think I have been an occasional customer of yours for some time. I think, Mr. Batts, it will be as well to excuse him."

So he went, and another candidate for the jury, J. G. Ham, an advertising agent of 839 West End Avenue, was excused because he had strong views on the Sherman law.

"Would you be prejudiced because certain zealous officials have been trying to strain the Sherman statutes?" he was asked.

"I don't believe in the Sherman law," he replied. "My agents throughout the country have reported to me the bad effect of the Sherman law agitation, and I don't believe I could render a fair verdict on that account." That was enough to let him out.

The Twelve Men Chosen.

When court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning the jury box was filled with these men, all of whom have qualified as presenting no reason why they should not serve, but all of whom may yet be challenged peremptorily:

Daniel M. Flanigan, retired, 80 Manhattan Avenue; Max Hartman, commission merchant, Hotel Wellington; Albert S. Weldon, draughtsman, 3,068 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx; Charles E. Gleason, jewelry broker, 353 West Fifty-eighth Street; George B. Raymond, pipes, 3,000 Webster Avenue; William G. Tucker, cement, 551 East 116th Street; Fred F. Waters, linens, 105 Franklin Street; Joel Kraus, real estate, 444 Central Park West; Peter Wagner, builder, 236 West 121st Street; James F. Pegnam, real estate and insurance, 862 Manida Street, the Bronx; William G. Eccles, meat, 838 Sixth Avenue, and Andrew L. Grace, 303 West 116th Street.

Bad Boilers Delay Philadelphia.

The American liner Philadelphia, which left Liverpool on Oct. 7 for New York, is not expected to arrive until Sunday morning, as she is proceeding at reduced speed on account of trouble with her boilers. She will lay up here seventeen days and undergo a thorough overhauling.

INCOMES OF $1,500 TO PAY 1 PER CENT.

Tentative Taxation Plan Prepared by Experts for the Mills Committee.

MANY BANKERS FAVOR IT

State Revenue of $45,000,000 Would Result from New System, with Personalty Tax Dropped.

Tax experts retained by the Mills Legislative Committee investigating taxation problems have already submitted estimates regarding a State income tax. This became known yesterday, when Chairman Mills was questioning Victor Morawetz, law partner of William D. Guthrie and an economist and authority on taxation, at the committee's session in the Woolworth Building.

The plans, which are entirely tentative, provide for the imposition of a tax of 1 per cent. on all incomes between $1,500 and $2,500; 2 per cent. on all incomes above $2,500, and a 3 per cent. tax on the net income of corporations in lieu of the present franchise tax. The experts have estimated that a tax combining these three features would yield approximately $45,000,000. The experts figure that a 1 per cent. tax on incomes between $1,500 and $2,500 would yield approximately $15,000,000, while the returns from the 2 per cent. tax on incomes above $2,500 would yield in the neighborhood of $20,000,000, leaving approximately $10,000,000 to come from the tax on corporations.

Neither Senator Mills nor any member of the committee would discuss the committee's report, but as a majority of the witnesses already examined, including representatives of financial interests, have recommended an income tax, it is understood that such a recommendation, with the suggestion that the present personal property tax be abolished will be the main feature of the report to the Legislature.

Yesterday's testimony was furnished by representatives of the leading banking houses of the city, practically all of whom declared themselves emphatically for a State income tax. All recommended that such a tax should be levied on very small incomes.

"I would tax the income of every man receiving $500 or more a year," said Stacy C. Richmond, expert on finance and economics, who is a member of the private banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co. "This would make every man feel a greater patriotism because of the knowledge that he was bearing part of the burden of government. I believe the amount of income tax should be made so low that every man would feel his personal equation in the Government. All incomes over $500 should be taxed, even if it cost the amount of the tax itself to collect it.

Albert Strauss, a partner in the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, said that while a State income tax would be a novelty, every man living in a community should be willing to pay one.

"A State income tax is fairer than the present system and it reaches the professional classes," he said. "There should be a low exemption. If you exempt one class it is unfair for you to put it into the hands of one class to tax another class."

The witness thought that taxation should be the same on bonds as it is on mortgages. There should be no exemption in favor of mortgages, he said, as both bonds and mortgages appealed to the same kind of capital.

John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, was not in favor of an income tax, especially if savings deposits were to be taxed.

Lawrence Chamberlain of Kountze Brothers, investment bankers, told the committee that an effort to enforce the general property tax would make it impossible to sell securities in New York State. All public improvements, he said, were reflected in the value of the adjacent real estate, and did not affect the value of the mortgages on that property.

"I believe," he said, "an income tax is the most feasible method of taxation, and there should be a decrease in the extravagance of government. Personally, I am inclined to believe the exemption should be on $1,000 incomes and below."

Burnett Walker of the bond house of Harris Forbes & Co. of 56 William Street also believed strongly in an income tax. Hastings Lyon, counsel for the Association of Investment Bankers, said that, while there were many difficulties in the way of an income tax, he had come to believe that it was the best means of taxation and the one that would be the most easily adjusted.

Victor Morawetz said New York City should be allowed to make out her own taxation system, as conditions here differ from up-State towns. Chairman Mills said if that was done manufacturers and others would move from New York City to places where taxes were lower. The witness did not approve of an income tax, either in city or State. He argued in favor of a stamp tax and a tax on dwellings. He said he was in favor of taxing automobiles and all conditions of comfort, luxury or display. He would also tax those who spend only three months a year in the city.

Thomas F. Woodlock, a Wall Street financier, said he was in favor of the taxation of incomes.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

WILSON GIVES A JOB TO TAMMANY LEADER

Daniel E. Finn of Battery District Made an Assistant Appraiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson today appointed Daniel E. Finn, a Tammany District leader, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New York City. Mr. Finn is 37 years old and lives at 560 Broome Street, Manhattan. He had been Secretary of the New York Fire Department under Mayor Gaynor for three years.

The appointment of Mr. Finn was made on recommendation from a number of prominent New York City Democrats. Among them were ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson, now in the employ of the Public Service Commission; Supreme Court Justice Delehanty, William Harmon Black, Chairman of the New York Democratic County Committee, and Congressmen Riordan, Loft, Farley, Hurlbert, Conry, Carew, Patten, and Dooling.

Fire Commissioner Adamson wrote a letter saying that Mr. Finn had been efficient in the performance of his duties as Secretary to the Fire Department.

There were many expressions of joy among Tammany men last night at the news of Mr. Finn's appointment. Some took it to mean that President Wilson had decided to recognize the Tammany organization and give it much-needed patronage. It was said that the President was looking forward to the Presidential primaries next Spring and was anxious to obtain all the support possible. The appointment is the first direct recognition of Tammany Hall that has come from the Washington Administration. Tammany leaders are already looking forward to more appointments.

Mr. Finn is the son of the late "Battery Dan" Finn, long one of the Tammany war horses. He succeeded to the leadership of the First Assembly District after the death of his father. After leaving the Fire Department he went to the New York office of the State Controller as a transfer tax appraiser, from which position he resigned on Dec. 31 last.

BARNES TO PUSH APPEAL.

Counsel Files Order Denying New Trial of Libel Suit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Counsel for William Barnes filed today in the Onondaga County Clerk's office an order signed by Justice William S. Andrews denying their motion for a new trial in the libel action brought against Colonel Roosevelt. It was announced that the appeal would be prosecuted.

The judgment in favor of Colonel Roosevelt has not yet been filed.

CAN'T REOPEN CANAL FOR ANOTHER MONTH

This the Most Optimistic Estimate, and it May Take Ten Months.

HEAVY LOSSES TO SHIPPING

Eighty-three Vessels Now Tied Up in the Waterway—Dredging Fleet Working Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—According to the most hopeful authorities it will not be possible to open the Panama Canal to navigation earlier than the middle of November.

General Goethals has named Nov. 1 as the date on which the slide may be removed, but its extent has been so increased by the pressures of the earth waves far back from the canal banks that it is now believed to be enough to tax all the dredging resources at the command of the canal organization.

Since the slide occurred, the dredging fleet has been working night and day with three shifts of men, and some extraordinary records for excavation have been made, the dredge Paraiso having moved 17,185 yards in twenty-four hours, the highest record ever made on the canal. Before this the dredge Gamboa had made the highest record, with 12,545 yards. The new fifty-yard dipper dredge, the Cascadas, which left Philadelphia Sept. 27, is expected to arrive at Colon the last of this month, and will join the fleet of dredgers at Culebra at once. In September the fleet dredged from the cut 1,520,586 yards, 37 per cent. greater than the largest amount of work done in any month of the present year. There is, therefore, a prospect that the delay will be no longer than a month.

At latest accounts there were eighty-three vessels tied up in the canal waiting to get through. Of these, forty-five were at Gatun Lake, and represented a tonnage of 167,000, and thirty-eight were at Balboa, with a tonnage of 189,000.

The vessels waiting on the Atlantic side are, in the order of arrival, the Newburn, Strathearn, Oliver J. Olson, Rio Pirahy, Tallac, Acajutla, Saint Ursula, Maritime, Earl of Douglas, Strathcask, Nebraskan, Tensen Maru, Themis, Wellington, Saint Leonards, City of Colombo, Ranella, J. L. Luckenbach, Rauma, Tuscan Prince, Strathendrick, Arizonan, Clio, Iowan, Barrowmore, Iroquois, Navahoe, Masunda, Quilpue, Corfu, Magellan, Fentwyn, Eureka, Baron Cawdor, Rioux, Santa Cecilia, Taurus, Musician, Harperley, Finland, Darnholme, Sverre, Strathbeg, Terrier, and Polyphemus.

The vessels waiting on the Pacific side are, in their order of arrival, the Newport, Poleric, Llandudno, Flamenco, Clan Alpine, Sultana, Hackensack, Rondo Amista, Huallaga, Vinstra, Devian, Morazan, Tenpaisan Maru, Mars, Edith, Ohioan, Olsen and Mahony, Admiralen, Santa Catalina, Trader, Discoverer, Ortega, Iquitos, River Forth, Hammershus, Benedict, Manchester Civilian, Alban, Alaskan, Machaon, Strathairly, Aboukir, Grahamland, Victoria, Korea, and Kentra.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 14.—H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of the Panama Canal, today issued a tentative estimate of the financial loss in the event of it taking ten months to remove the more than 10,000,000 tons of earth that slid into the Gaillard Cut two weeks ago. The loss on account of the closing will amount to $6,000,000, and the extra excavation will cost not less than $2,000,000, making a total of $8,000,000.

In the event of General Goethals being able to clear away the slides and reopen the canal by January, 1916, Mr. Smith estimates that the loss will be about $4,000,000.

While Mr. Smith could not give THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent even an estimate of the loss suffered by shipping owing to the closing of the canal, he said that it would be enormous.

On Oct. 6 there were sixty-seven ships anchored at either end of the canal waiting to go through. It was said at that time that half of these would complete their voyage by rounding Cape Horn, although the Panama Railroad had made preparations to send 12,000 tons across the isthmus daily for the benefit of those shipowners who preferred to transship their cargoes rather than make the long voyage.

SHIPPING MEN TO PROTEST.

Say Sending Second-Class Passengers to Ellis Island Is Error.

At a meeting of the North Atlantic Passenger Conference, 17 State Street, yesterday the following members were selected to go to Washington on Monday to protest to Secretary of Labor Wilson against the sending of all alien second-cabin passengers to Ellis Island: Herman Winter, Cunard Line; A. C. H. Nyland, Holland-America Line; Luigi Solari, Italian lines; R. H. Farley, International Mercantile Marine; Charles Treyvous, French Line, and Halvor Jacobsen, for the Scandinavian and Russian lines.

In addition to representatives from the steamship companies the Trunk Lines Association, Hotel Men's Association, and Merchants' Association will also send delegates to the hearing to declare that by sending all alien second-class passengers to Ellis Island Commissioner Frederic C. Howe will drive many thousands of dollars in trade away from New York every year.

PRESIDENT TO NAME WEDDING DAY SOON

Continued from Page 1.

campaign, at Shadow Lawn, at Elberon, N. J., the estate of the late John A. McCall, who was President of the New York Life Insurance Company. Shadow Lawn is now owned by Captain J. B. Greenhut of New York.

A delegation of prominent residents of New Jersey will be here tomorrow to ask the President to make Shadow Lawn his residence next year. The delegation will explain that the various municipalities along the stretch of Jersey coast, where Elberon is situated, have taken over the estate from Captain Greenhut for a year, with the express purpose of having President Wilson use it as a residence during the Summer of the political campaign.

Political friends of President Wilson regard his understood decision to accept the offer as wise in view of the necessity of having him in some place easily reached by the Democratic leaders. The fact that the Congressional session may extend into the Summer is also put forward as an argument for having the Summer capital near Washington.

The committee to make the offer to the President will be headed by Congressman Thomas J. Scully of South Amboy, and will be composed of prominent Democrats and Republicans, including the Mayors of cities in Monmouth County; members of County Committees, and Judges of courts. Chairman Grosscup of the Democratic State Committee will be a member of the delegation. Governor Fielder, Senators Martine and Hughes, and the Representatives in Congress from New Jersey have joined with the delegation in extending the invitation.

SAYS FRANCIS JOSEPH'S MIND IS WEAKENING

Rome Newspaper Asserts Emperor Is Suffering From Depression and Has Frequent Weeping Spells.

ROME, Oct. 14, (via Paris.)—The Idea Nazionale says it learns from trustworthy sources that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is growing worse. The mind of the Austrian Emperor, the newspaper says, is weakening, and he is suffering from depression, and has frequent spells of weeping.

Baron Burtan, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, when asked by a reporter of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse concerning the health of the Emperor, sadly shook his head, the Idea Nazionale asserts.

State Inheritance Tax Off $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—The receipts from the State transfer (inheritance) tax for the year ended Sept. 30, 1915, totaled $11,235,954, the Controller's office announced tonight. Last year the tax amounted to $11,634,001.

NEARING TO TEACH IN OHIO.

University of Toledo Gives Him Chair of Economics and Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—Dr. Scott Nearing, whose relation as Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania was not renewed, which action stirred up a controversy over academic free speech, has accepted the deanship of arts and sciences at the University of Toledo. He will teach economics and political and social sciences at the Ohio institution.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Oct. 14.—Toledo University authorities are jubilant over Professor Scott Nearing's acceptance of their offer. The appointment, they say, is another instance of their desire to make the university of as much assistance as possible to the people. The appointment is in line with the social service plans of the university.

Professor R. J. Colbert, Professor of Sociology in Toledo University, who has known Nearing three years, said: "Nearing is coming to Toledo to make good his ideas of the place a municipal university should hold in modern life. Nearing is a young man with a vision, and he holds that vision of more value than a large income. Nearing sees in Toledo University great possibilities. He is coming to Toledo to help us build a great university, one that unites theory with practice and trains for life."

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Macy's sale prices are "lowest-in-the-City," for reductions are based on regular prices already 10% lower than the regular prices elsewhere.

Macy's display of rugs runs into the thousands, of which hundreds of the finest have been radically reduced for this sale.

Select a few to suit your requirements now while they may be obtained at so much less than their real worth.

Room size Kirmans, large and small Sarouks, large Gorowans and Khorasans, medium sized Mahals and Muskabads and other kinds in many sizes and colorings.

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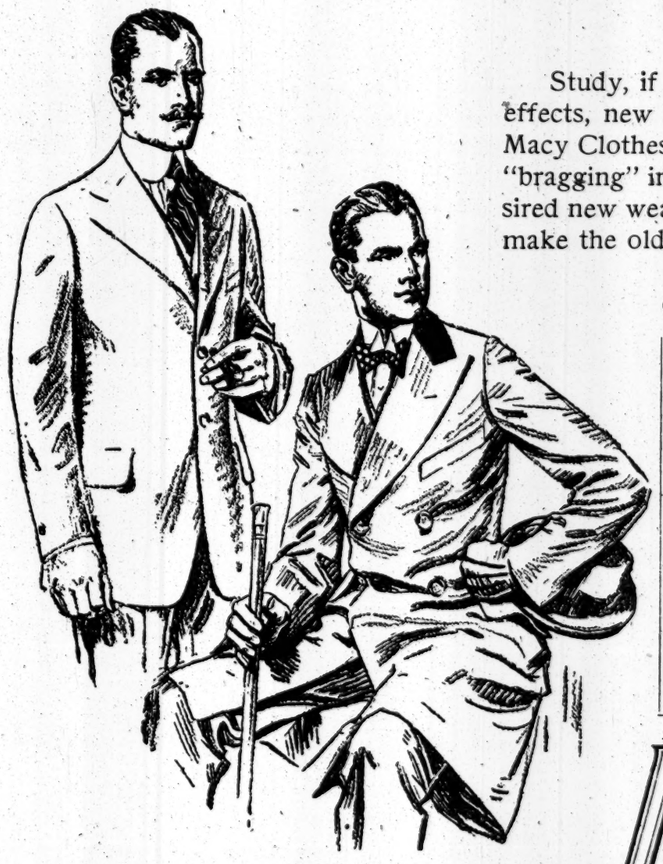
These Suits and Overcoats at $19.75 are a fine example



Study, if you wish, descriptions of new fabrics, new weaves, new effects, new ideas. Then come and find them all literally built into Macy Clothes. We can afford to emphasize almost to the point of "bragging" in advertising such merchandise. Smart styles, all the desired new weaves, all the best style features and custom finish that will make the old-time tailor shake his head in wonder. Why, the silk lining alone in some of these suits will make him doubt the evidence of his own eyes.

Men's Fall Overcoats at $14.75

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Those decidedly English snug fitting models that young fellows like to put on and wear right out of the store. Soft rolling lapel, high waist effect, English cut trousers—you know. Fabrics, finish, workmanship all right, and the price should honestly be compared with suits around $20 at other stores.

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The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount bid.
The property may be INSPECTED at the premises between October 18th and 21st, both days inclusive.
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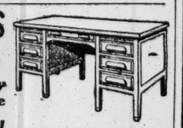
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SOLD EVERYWHERE

SUFFRAGE DIVIDES PRINCETON FACULTY

Dean Magie Says There Is No Pronounced Sentiment Either Way.

POLL FAVORS THE WOMEN

Fearing Fraud at Next Tuesday's Election, Everett Colby Will Employ Detectives with Cameras.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—President Wilson's alma mater is divided on the suffrage question. The Faculty over which he presided for so many years before entering public life has been polled. The returns show a majority of the professors in favor of letting the women have the ballot, but there is a big silent vote which may tip the balance the other way.

The poll was conducted by The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate organ of Princeton University, and the result will be printed in its edition tomorrow, together with an editorial advocating woman suffrage.

The Daily Princetonian sent out return postal cards to all the members of the faculty—that is, Professors, instructors, and preceptors. The assistant instructors, mostly students in the post-graduate class, were omitted. In all 185 inquiries were sent, in which this question was propounded: "Do you expect to vote for or against the woman suffrage amendment on Oct. 19?"

Up to this evening 101 answers had been received, of which 57 were in favor of letting women vote, 33 opposed, and 11 non-committal because those who sent them either did not vote in this State, or because they did not care to express an opinion. Of those questioned, 84 had not been heard from at all when The Daily Princetonian went to press.

President John Grier Hibben has already announced that he will vote for the woman suffrage amendment at the special election on Tuesday. But other leading lights of Princeton are unalterably opposed to pressing the suffrage crown of thorns on the brow of New Jersey's women.

Four Deans Are Antis.

Dean W. F. Magie of the Department of Physics is an active worker in the camp of the antis. So are Dean H. B. Fine of the Department of Science, Dean H. McClenahan of the Department of Chemistry and Dean Andrew Fleming West of the Graduate School. Former Vice Chancellor William J. Magie, father of Dean Magie, is one of the most pronounced anti-suffrage advocates in the State.

The returns tabulated by departments show the following result:

Department.	For.	Against.
Philosophy and Psychology	6	0
History and Politics	6	5
Economics	4	3
Biology	3	1
English	7	5
Modern Languages	7	2
Classics	4	3
Art and Archaeology	4	1
Physics	2	5
Chemistry	2	3
Mathematics	2	4
Miscellaneous	10	5

Harold D. Harvey, a New York man, who is editor of the Princetonian, was jubilant over the result of the poll.

"We had expected a very different result," he said. "Princeton, you know, has been the synonym for conservatism. The majority for woman suffrage within the Faculty ought to take that issue out of the class of radical innovations."

"We have debated and hesitated over the question of whether we should come out editorially in favor of woman suffrage," said Hamilton Fish Armstrong, son of Maitland Armstrong, a New York artist. "But we will let them have it tomorrow morning."

Mr. Armstrong, who is Chairman of the Editorial Committee of The Princetonian, was pounding out an editorial when he was interrupted by a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The editorial, which will be printed tomorrow morning, says in part:

"Let us follow the lead of the President of the United States, and the lead of our former President, who is now head of the nation, in studying this question seriously, and with our best minds and the chances are that we will come to the same conclusions.

Not Expedient, Says Dean Magie.

"There is no pronounced sentiment in the Princeton faculty for woman suffrage," said Dean Magie, who was a classmate of President Wilson at Princeton. "Nor would I say that there is a pronounced sentiment against it. A good many members of the faculty are going to vote for the woman suffrage amendment. A good many are going to vote against it. If there is a big vote—as there ought to be in order that the amendment shall not either win or lose by default—I am convinced that Princeton would go decisively against the proposition to give women the ballot in this State.

"What reason is there for giving woman the ballot? Most women are represented at the ballot box now, either by the head of a family or by some man who expects to be. Those that are not form a negligible quantity. There is no more reason for giving them the vote than there would be for making special arrangement to bring cripples or bedridden persons to the polling places on Election Day.

"Political expediency, rather than reasons in logic must control the political action on this question. I hope the matter will be settled so decisively at the polls on Tuesday that it will stay settled for a long time to come to the end that we may turn our attention to something useful and important."

The suffrage leaders are making elaborate arrangements to guard against fraud at the polls. They believe that the unnumbered ballots may invite illegal voting and repeating. Everett Colby, who is the head of a committee of one hundred prominent New Jersey men who favor woman suffrage, said they would employ detectives in many suspected districts and that the detectives would be armed with cameras for the purpose of obtaining a continuous photographic record of the voting line in certain districts where it is expected that fraudulent voting on a large scale may be attempted.

Bryan to Speak for Suffrage.

Both the suffragists and the antis will wind up their campaign with big rallies tomorrow night and Saturday. The suffragists have succeeded in getting many prominent speakers. William J. Bryan will address a meeting at Newark on Saturday night, while William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, will speak in Paterson at a mass meeting, where United States Senator William Hughes of this State will preside.

Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York addressed a good-sized suffrage meeting here tonight at which President Hibben presided. President Hibben attempted no lengthy exposition of his reasons for favoring woman suffrage, merely calling attention to the number of women actively engaged in the world's business and to the number in Europe that were suffering from the struggle of nations regarding which they had had no say.

DRILL FOR SUFFRAGE PARADE.

Women Practice Evolutions for March on Oct. 23.

Women of all sorts came together in two big "awkward squads" at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last evening for their first lessons in marching tactics preparatory to the big suffrage parade to be held on Oct. 23. There were eighty women, and it took Captain J. J. Cowdrey, four Sergeants, and two Corporals to get them in line.

The women formed in squads of four and did "squad right," "squad left," and "forward marched," and "halted" like any other soldiers, and while the Captain stood up straight and gave the orders in front, the Corporals and Sergeants ran around from one side to the other, straightened out the lines and pulled the women around the corners.

In place of guns or swords the women carried handbags, and in the enthusiasm of the work those who had come prepared for rain hastily threw off their overshoes, leaving them in the middle of the floor. They entered into the drill with so much spirit that when the Captain gave over his command the women kept on without breaking ranks all the way upstairs to the dressing rooms.

James Lees Laidlaw had promised to bring an awkward squad of the Men League members to drill with the women, but none appeared. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Bourke Cockran were among those looking on. Miss Janet Scudder and Miss Alice Morgan Wright were among the women who drilled.

SUFFRAGE POSTER CONTEST.

First Prize Awarded to Irene Forrest of Bay Ridge.

Three prizes were awarded for suffrage posters done yesterday afternoon in a free-hand two-hour contest between twenty-two New York City High School girls at the School Art League Exhibition at the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Irene Forrest of the Bay Ridge High School for Girls carried off the first prize offered by Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, a $10-gold piece. The judges, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Ethel Plummer, Rose Cecil O'Neill and Miss Katherine Devereaux Blake, found three of the posters so good that two additional prizes of $3 and $2, respectively, were awarded to Nan Howell and Vera Jacobs of the Washington Irving High School.

"The Ballott Box Closed to Women" was the title of the first prize poster, and showed a typical ward politician dropping his ballot in the box, while a refined-looking woman is refused admission to the polls.

BIG SUFFRAGE GRANDSTAND.

Guests Will Review Parade at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.

A grandstand at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in front of the Public Library, will be provided by the suffragists for their guests, who will review the big parade of Oct. 23. The first of the judiciary of New York to accept the invitation to sit in the stand was Chief Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer of the City Court.

Most of the Assemblymen in the city, all of whom have been invited, have accepted: William Harmon Black, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, will be present, and the Republican leaders, Ambrose O. Neal and Morris Levy; Edward Pollak, Register of New York County; John J. Hopper, Register of the Bronx; District Attorney of Bronx County Francis Martin, and Sheriff James S. O'Brien; Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Dr. Henry Moscovitz, and Health Commissioner Goldwater. Acceptances from members of the Board of Aldermen and district leaders are being received daily.

HOLD STANTON CENTENNIAL.

Suffragists to Honor Memory of Woman Candidate Tomorrow.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Centennial will be celebrated tomorrow evening by a gathering of many prominent men and women at the residence at 464 West Thirty-fourth Street, where Mrs. Stanton lived in 1896. Among those who will speak at the meeting are Mrs. Nora Blatch de Forest, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Commissioner of Correction Katharine B. Davis, Ralph Folks, Mark Eisner, Walter Herrick, Ida M. Tarbell, and Dr. Mary M. Crawford. On the platform at the meeting will sit some of the old voters in the district who remember the campaign which Elizabeth Cady Stanton made in 1866 as a candidate for Congress from the Eighth District.

Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll will give a luncheon at Hotel Astor on Oct. 20 to the Centennial Committee. There will be another luncheon there on Oct. 30.

Champions of the World

"Red Sox"—Holeproof Sox

Year after year Holeproof Hosiery makes a "runaway race" of it in the "Hosiery League"—and it's due entirely to the wonderful "team-work," the superb and unequalled combination of Fit, Finish, Fine Feel, Good Looks and Splendid Wearing Ability—all developed to an extent that can be found in no other stockings except

Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women & Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3

HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN, $1.00
The Tips Are Guaranteed to Outwear the Gloves

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Broadway, at 49th Street — Broadway, at 42d Street
UNION SQUARE, 14th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. — 125th St., at 3d Ave.
FLATBUSH AVE., AT FULTON, BROOKLYN.

VILLA COMMANDER FLEES FROM JUAREZ

El Paso Expects Mutiny of the Border Garrison in Favor of Carranza.

VILLISTAS TO WORK MINES

Their Answer to State Department Recall of Americans—Deny Confiscation Is Intended.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 14.—General Thomas Ornelas, Villa commander at Juarez, fled to the American side today. This was the first indication of the expected mutiny in the Juarez garrison.

General Ornelas, who is said to have been a leader in the pro-Carranza plot, was ordered to Casas Grandes under guard to report to General Villa. Instead he escaped in disguise and came to the American side in an automobile.

It is expected that the Juarez garrison will revolt soon and many Villa officials are moving their household goods to this side. Colonel Hippolito Villa, General Villa's brother, has arranged to buy a home in El Paso.

Ornelas signed a formal statement to the State Department that he would never return to Mexico to participate in a revolutionary movement. The statement was a requisite to admission now required of all military leaders crossing the border.

Villa has demanded the payment of $50,000 gold from the Corralitos Cattle Company, owned by E. D. Morgan of 100 Broadway, New York, on a threat to have the entire herd of more than 5,000 cattle killed. The demand was made upon officers of the Corralitos company today and E. C. Houghton, the local manager, left at once for Corralitos in Western Chihuahua in an effort to prevent the wholesale slaughter of the company's cattle.

The first confiscation here of exports from Villa territory occurred today, when a carload of lead bullion was seized by the Custom House authorities for illegal entry when found in a train of twenty-one carloads of cotton arriving from the south.

The cotton was consigned to a representative of the Villa Government. One car carrying lead was manifested with the rest as "cotton," and so reported by the receiver.

Villa to Work American Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—William Loeb, Jr., former private secretary to ex-President Roosevelt, called at the State Department today and conferred with officials in charge of Mexican matters regarding reports that properties of the American Smelting and Refining Company in Chihuahua were being confiscated.

The Villista agent here, Señor Llorente, tonight issued a denial that mining properties were being confiscated in Villista territory. He explained that the Chihuahua Government had taken over the properties and was operating them without any idea of confiscation. The statement read:

"Press reports of yesterday and today state that some mining properties owned by Americans have been seized on order of the Governor of Chihuahua, General Fidel Avila, and describe this action as reprisal by General Villa to the proposed recognition of the Carranzista Government.

"I have not been officially advised of such an action by the State of Chihuahua, but I can assure that if the reports are true there have been no actual confiscations nor any reprisals. The Government of Chihuahua had anticipated that the exodus of American citizens from the region held by General Villa's forces in response to the American State Department's unexpected instructions would cause the close of some of the mining properties and the throwing out of employment of thousands of workingmen, leaving them without any means of supporting their families. As a precaution against such a situation developing, the Government of the State of Chihuahua decided to take over temporarily the mining properties affected for the sole purpose of keeping them in operation.

"From this it should be plain that before the resolution of the United States Government to recognize Carranza could have been known or anticipated, the Chihuahua Government had already decided to take over the properties and operate them to prevent destitution to the thousands of families dependent upon them. However, this action does not mean that the owners will lose their properties."

POWERS TO FOLLOW US.

Great Britain and Japan Await Recognition of Carranza.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Great Britain will await final action by the United States in reference to the recognition of General Carranza before deciding upon its attitude.

In the House om Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government would defer consideration of this question for the present, in view of the fact that the American Government had not yet granted the expected recognition.

TOKIO, Oct. 14.—The Japanese Government has withdrawn its recognition of the Mexican Consul General at Yokohama, I. Enrique, who represented the Huerta Government.

It is probable that Japan will follow the lead of the United States in granting recognition to General Carranza.

CRITICISES EDISON COMPANY

Hayward Charges It Is Penalizing Tungsten Electric Lamps.

Commissioner Hayward has attacked the penalization of tungsten electric lights by the New York Edison Company in favor of the old-fashioned gem lamps. In an opinion that will be presented today to the Public Service Commission on the rate schedule of the company he has pointed out that the tungsten lamps are about twice as efficient as the gem lamps and that the company by the high prices it has been charging for the small sizes of the tungsten lamps has been deliberately discouraging their use.

The Commissioner also objects to the system by which the owner of a number of neighboring buildings may get a rate to cover the electric current supplied to all, as if it was to a single large building, and he also finds fault with those contracts which permit the owner of a building to credit to his own account the consumption of his tenants, so as to get a cheaper price for the current he himself uses.

$89,812,250 SWORN OFF.

Personalty Tax Roll Retains 189 Names After 1,157 Examinations.

The Tax Commissioners examined yesterday 220 citizens who are on the 1916 assessment rolls. Their tentative assessment amounted to $21,893,700. Of the number examined only 47 were held for a final assessment of $587,200. Twenty-two were exempted owing to non-residence, and two were reported as having died since the assessments were made.

Yesterday's examinations bring the total number of persons examined in Manhattan since the books were opened to 1,157 on a tentative assessment of $90,974,400. Of this number only 189 have been held for a final assessment of $1,162,150.

FORD GIVES $10,000 TO CANADIAN FUND

Contributes to Red Cross and Manager Plans Day's Campaign to Get More.

IT IS NO SOP, HE ASSERTS

Navy League Congratulates Couzens for His "Courageous and High-Minded Action."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Henry Ford, before he left for California today, made two important announcements. The first was that he had contributed $10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Ford's Canadian manager, Duncan McGregor, said later:

"I have Mr. Ford's check for $10,000 in my pocket, but I will not turn it over to the Red Cross until later. We are planning to defer its presentation until some time next week. We will set apart a day for a campaign to raise funds for the organization in the meantime."

Mr. Ford before his departure, in a vigorous public statement, said that he favored municipal ownership of the Detroit Surface Car system. This statement immediately occasioned a renewal of attacks upon him, the Detroit Free Press accusing him editorially of insincerity.

For the last three weeks or ever since Mr. Ford said that he favored "tying a tin can to the loan commission and sending them back to Europe," Mr. Ford has been criticised severely by Canadians. What amounts to a virtual boycott of Ford motor cars now exists in Canada.

"The gift of Mr. Ford," Mr. McGregor said tonight, "is not to be construed, in any way as a sop or pacification offer to those who have differed with his views in Canada. Mr. Ford made this $10,000 gift because he is opposed to the horrors of war, and wishes to alleviate some of the sufferings at the front."

The Canadian Red Cross in Europe has used hundreds of Ford motor cars for ambulance purposes. These were bought with the approval of General Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, who recently led the Canadian opposition to further patronage of the Ford industries following Mr. Ford's interview relating to the loan Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The withdrawal of James Couzens, the Vice President and General Manager, from the affairs of the Ford Motor Company because of the peace views expressed by Mr. Ford was made the occasion for a special meeting today of the Board of Directors and the National Committee of the Navy League of the United States and it was voted to congratulate Mr. Couzens for the stand he had taken on the matter of national defense. The League Directors said that Mr. Couzens in disagreeing with Mr. Ford's anti-armament views had performed a patriotic national service. Arthur Dadman, Secretary of the League, sent this telegram to Mr. Couzens:

"The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States have instructed me to convey to you their thanks and congratulations for your courageous and high-minded action in severing your connection with the Ford Motor Company. Because of public interest in Mr. Ford and the publicity which attaches to his actions and opinion, it is important that the public should know that he stands practically alone in his opinion that disarmament will serve the cause of peace as a policy for this nation.

"This cannot be better demonstrated than by the action of a clear-thinking, patriotic member of his own industrial family, such as yourself, in severing business connections with the company you have done so much to make successful, rather than lend the endorsement of passive assent to Mr. Ford's dangerous and illusory doctrines of national policy."

Celia, Realty Dealer, Goes to Prison,

On his own confession that he had robbed a client, Dominico Battistella, of about $7,500, Nicholas Celia, a real estate operator at 235 East 116th Street, was sentenced to serve from five to ten years in Sing Sing by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. According to information received by District Attorney Perkins, Celia's thefts through fraudulent real estate transactions will amount to more than $65,000.

IT'S A PLEASURE TO MAKE SELECTIONS AT AN "Associated" Victrola Store. Always—the newest machines, the latest records and service that's "complaint proof." Special terms to meet your convenience

Associated New York
VICTROLA DEALERS

CHAMBERS	OWENS & REERS 31 Chambers St. Tel. Worth. 146-147.
23rd ST.	GLOBE TALK. MACH. CO. 9 W. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3297.
34th ST.	CHAS. H. DITSON & CO. 8 East 34th St. Tel. Murray Hill 4144.
79th ST.	SOL LAZARUS 216 E. 59th St. Tel. Plaza 1409.
83rd ST.	I. ZION, Inc. 2300 B'way. Tel. Schuyler 5978.
108th ST.	EMANUEL BLOUT 2799 B'way. Tel. Riverside 3678.
125th ST.	ALBERT SICHEL 233 West 125th St. Tel. Morningside 307.
138th ST.	JAMES BROOKS 540 E. 138th St. Tel. Melrose 123.
145th ST.	F. L. STEERS CO. 3496 B'way. Tel. Audubon 5153.
183rd ST.	L. J. ROONEY CO. 1451 St. Nicholas Ave. Tel. Audubon 2373.

VICTOR RECORDS

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Friday, Oct. 15.
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
N. Y. T., 10-15-15. GREENHUT'S. 89

Sale Beginning Today
Men's $1 to $2 "Eclipse" Shirts at 79c

This is the semi-annual clean-up of samples and broken assortments from Samuel Sternberger Company of Philadelphia.
For more than fifty years the words "Eclipse" shirts and "quality" have been linked together.
"Eclipse" shirts are today on sale in hundreds of first-class Men's Haberdashery Stores throughout the country.
"Eclipse" shirts are never sold in the regular way for less than $1—the average selling price is $1.50—and there are better grades which retail for $2.
ALL OF THESE SHIRTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. EVERY ONE GUARANTEED FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY SERVICE.
There are no better fitting shirts made. These are cut full, finished faultlessly in every detail.
Hundreds of Beautiful Patterns for Your Choice.
The mammoth assortments include:
Negligee Shirts with Soft French Cuffs
Negligee Shirts with Laundered Cuffs
Negligee Shirts with Fine Tucked Bosoms
Negligee Shirts with Pleated Bosoms
Negligee Shirts with Short Laundered Bosoms
Flannel Shirts with Separate Collars
Flannel Shirts with Neckbands only
Mercerized Pongee Shirts with Separate Collars
Choicest silk striped fabrics—flannels—percales—woven madras cloths, and a score of other desirable shirting materials included.
Hundreds of these shirts are "samples" representing the best product of this world-famous make.
All sizes from 13½ to 18 in this sale.
Extra selling space for this event today—extra salespeople to help you choose quickly.
REGULAR SELLING PRICES $1 to $2 each—today in this greatest-of-all sales at..... 79c

Popular Styles in "FRISBIE" Laundered and Soft Collars
For Men and Boys
The Laundered Collars were made to retail at 15c each. The Soft Collars at 15c to 25c each. Choice in this sale, today, at..... 5c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children. *Phone Greeley 2626*
Merchandise here announced on Sale today and tomorrow
Exceptional ECONOMIES for MEN

If Style means anything—these
Saks Suits at $17.50
mean everything to you!

¶We purposely emphasize Style because it is a rare proposition at popular prices. Art may show style, and argument may claim it, but in the final analysis you have got to look to the clothes themselves for substantiation.

¶ When we talk about Style in a Saks Suit at $17.50, we are talking not about the general contour of a garment which every tailoring shop is compelled to adopt, but about the creative touches we have put into it.

¶ These Saks Suits at $17.50 this Fall are chiefly notable because *they possess something which most popular-priced clothes do not.* They are cut, tailored and finished with an individuality of treatment which is absolutely foreign to clothes of the popular-priced variety.

¶ They are actually, provably different—the lapels are different—the pockets are different—the cut clean through is different—and this self-same *differentness* extends to the fabrics which are the cleverest, snappiest patterns ever seen in the society of seventeen-dollars-and-a-half.

Stripes	Checks	Plaids
New Browns	New Grays	New Greens
Soft Roll Coats	Soft Roll Vests	Fancy Cuffs

Men's Derby & Soft Hats at $1.95
900 Hats from Our Regular $3.00 Stock
Every size in both Soft Hats and Derbies, full color assortment, comprehensive variety of newest shapes and styles, best trimmings, splendid quality throughout.

Men's Fine Neckwear at 55c
These Scarfs cannot be duplicated in quality, attractiveness and diversity of design and colorings in New York at anywhere near this price
All are made with the Saks—service band which prevents them from crumpling

Moqudore Silks	*Repps*	*Persians*
Persian Stripes	*Brocades*	*Moires*
Poplins	*Many of the weaves are imported*	

Very exceptional Neckwear at 95c
In wide, generous hand-made Scarfs of exquisitely rich Persian Silks, plain weaves, Spitalsfield squares, detached figure silks, ivy basket weaves, de luxe silks, in fact, wonderful for wear and beauty.

Pajamas *(regularly $1.50)* **at 95c**
Outing flannel, specially trimmed, also plain cloths in all colors, and striped, woven Madras in attractive patterns.

Pajamas *(reg. $2 and $2.50)* **at $1.35**
Very fine Madras or highly mercerized cloths, also extra quality, medium weight Japanese striped crepes, our own importation.

Pajamas *(regularly $3.50)* **at $1.95**
Heavy silk-and-cotton fabrics and finest mercerized, striped or plain weaves.

Men's Gloves at $1.00
Factory samples and surplus of a great manufacturer whose trade-mark is favorably known country-wide
33⅓ to 50% less than the regular standard price, here and elsewhere
Glace and Suede Gloves in the kinds most in demand for Fall and Winter. Tan cape or gray Mocha in practically all sizes.

A. B. PARKER PRAISES NEW CONSTITUTION

Jurist Says Any Defects or Omissions Can Be Remedied by Amendments.

TAMMANY MAY NOT OPPOSE

Union League Club Adds Indorsement, While Labor Men Plan Campaign to Fight It.

Alton B. Parker, in response to inquiries concerning the proposed new State Constitution, made in a letter to him by Dix W. Smith, a lawyer of Elmira, N. Y., yesterday made public his reply. Of the failure of the convention to incorporate a safeguard against the assumption of power by the military, Mr. Parker said:

"Its defeat is said, by members who voted against it, to be due to the fact that it came up in the closing hours of the convention, and not being fully understood by some of the members they voted against it on the assumption that having gotten along without any such provision in the Constitution during the entire life of the State, we could get along without it for twenty years more. Now that the matter is thoroughly understood, I do not doubt that a large majority of the members of the convention would be very willing to recommend to the Legislature at its next session that it propose a constitutional amendment incorporating the rejected provision. Nor can I doubt that the presentation of the matter already made would cause it to be adopted by an overwhelming majority of the vote of the people. Certainly that should be the outcome, and I believe it would be.

"If, in the judgment of the people, there are other omissions, they could be taken up and treated in the same way precisely as we are accustomed to do under our Constitution, and, in fact, do nearly every year. Hence it seems to me that we should not reject the recommendations of the convention because something is omitted that we think ought to have been inserted.

"Instead, we should weigh the value of the new provisions recommended to the people, and it found as a whole to be an improvement over the existing Constitution, we should vote for its adoption. We seldom refuse to dine because a favorite course has been omitted."

Mr. Parker said he would favor the adoption of the proposed Constitution if there were no other change recommended than the amendment to the judiciary article. He said his experience both on the bench and at the bar convinced him that the changes made were in the public interest.

"I would have had it written differently in one or two respects, and so advocated before the Judiciary Committee of that convention," he said. "While I am disappointed that my view was not fully adopted, I shall not on that account refuse to cast my vote in favor of securing that which I know will prove to be a vast improvement in the working of its judicial system."

Mr. Parker said he was anxious to have a trial given to the so-called Short Ballot provisions.

"Experience," he said, "seems to suggest that the people cannot expect to be relieved from the burdens of taxation or from the trespasses of useless officials unless vastly increased power and responsibility be vested in the Executive. And this the proposed Constitution aims to accomplish. If there were nothing else of value in the proposed Constitution than the provisions to which I have referred, and there is, they would be quite sufficient to command my support. The things omitted, which ought to have been put in, the people can, and will, put in from time to time."

TAMMANY MAY NOT OPPOSE.

Republicans Tell of an Understanding at Convention.

The report that Tammany Hall, at a meeting called for next Thursday night to discuss the Constitution, would go on record against it, aroused much comment yesterday. Republican and many Democratic delegates to the Constitutional Convention declared that such action would be a public admission of Tammany's inconsistency.

It was said that the Democratic delegates from New York City, even those supposed to be the personal representatives of Charles F. Murphy, had voted for all of the proposals incorporated in the draft of the Constitution with the exception of the reapportionment section. The committee charged with the submission of the Constitution, headed by Herbert Parsons, recommended that the reapportionment section be voted on separately, so that the taxation article and the Constitution proper could be considered without party bias.

Several Republican delegates went so far as to say that in their belief Tammany Hall's opposition to the proposed Constitution would be a big help to its passage, because it would insure for it almost a solid Republican vote, together with the vote of independents and anti-Murphy Democrats.

Ever since the Republican State Committee went on record in favor of the proposed Constitution many prominent members of Tammany Hall have brought to the surface more or less hostility to the Constitution and have insisted that the Democratic State Committee go on record against it, on the ground that the action of the Republican State Committee was nothing else than a challenge to the Democratic Party of the State to defeat the Constitution if it could.

One Republican among the ten who worked hardest in drafting the new Constitution, but who requested that his name be withheld until after Tammany had taken formal action, if such action were to be taken by the Wigwam against the new Constitution, said last night:

"It is difficult for me to believe that Tammany Hall would do such a foolish thing after its own men voted for the proposals incorporated in the Constitution with the exception of the reapportionment article. We put that in a section to be voted on by itself, so that Tammany spleen could be vented against it without endangering the fate of the rest of the Constitution. If Tammany does any such thing, it certainly will not represent the wishes of the majority of the members of the Democratic Party of the State, who are well satisfied with the work of the men they elected to help frame the Constitution. Who represented the Democratic Party in Albany last Summer, the delegates or some one else who doesn't want this Constitution to pass? If Tammany welches on the party in this way, the Democratic delegates from New York City have my full and unalloyed sympathy.

"There is nothing about the Constitution that can be made partisan except the reapportionment article, and that exigency is arranged for. The action of the Republican State Committee was not a partisan action, but was taken as the proper action after the convention had had a majority of members of the party. Instead of this reported contemplated action on the part of Tammany, the Democratic State Committee ought to meet tomorrow and go on record in favor of the Constitution—the only consistent and fair thing for it to do.

"The Republican Party has not challenged the Democratic Party; the provisions which the Republican Chairman mentioned as having been incorporated in the platforms of his party were also incorporated in the Democratic platforms. He told me himself that he did not intend to make any party distinction in his speech at the meeting when the action was taken by the committee. I think Mr. Murphy will find that the short ballot, for instance, has been advocated in Democratic platforms as well as Republican.

"The fuss being made over the reapportionment article is all bunk. Every time a Democratic speaker says that the proposed Constitution makes it impossible for New York City to get a majority of the Senators he is telling what is not true. The 'dividing river' provision relates only to Manhattan and Kings. Manhattan is losing population, and as Queens and the other boroughs grow, it is entirely possible that in time, under the proposed amendment, New York City can control the Senate."

PINCHOT ATTACKS ELIHU ROOT

Says Makers' Personality Stamps New Constitution as Bad.

Amos R. E. Pinchot made a bitter attack upon the proposed Constitution and on the men he asserts framed it to their liking in an address at the parish house of the Church of the Beloved Disciple last night. Mr. Pinchot called upon the voters to defeat the measure, saying that as few people, including the majority of the delegates to the convention, understood the provisions, a vote for the Constitution was a blind vote of confidence to Elihu Root, Morgan J. O'Brien, "and the other very able political mechcians who dominated the proceedings."

"Why should the people of the State of New York," he said, "intrust the framing of the fundamental law to a gentleman whose career, as personal attorney for William M. Tweed, William C. Whitney, and Thomas Fortune Ryan and counsel for such corporations as the American Tobacco Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, has classed him as the most distinguished defender of public exploitation that the present generation has produced?"

Mr. Pinchot said that in order to obtain some of the provisions in the new Constitution which were desirable it was necessary to vote as well for provisions which were inimicable to public interest.

"It is hard to understand," he said, "why any convention with intelligent, decent citizens in it should have allowed so outrageous a rule to have been carried."

Mr. Pinchot charged that the methods which had been employed did not reconcile themselves with Mr. Root's "eloquent denunciation of invisible government." He then took up the Constitution by sections, making an especially bitter attack upon the portion which continues the life of the Public Service Commissions, which, he said, great corporations knew they could control. He said the Constitution gave the working class a "bad deal," and added:

"It should not be adopted now, even if we had to abide by the present Constitution forever. It should not be adopted now because if we reject it we can have a progressive, intelligently considered Constitution submitted, section by section, in 1917. What it will do to the politics and the people of New York is what such men as Mr. Root, De Lancey Nicoll, and Mr. O'Brien have willed that it should. So far their will has generally run counter to the interests of the public, and there is no reason to believe that at this particular date they are having a sudden change of heart."

UNION LEAGUE INDORSEMENT.

Club to Appoint Committee to Get Votes for Constitution.

The Union League Club, at its regular monthly meeting last night, unanimously adopted resolutions approving and indorsing the proposed Constitution.

It was decided to appoint a committee of ten to co-operate with similar committees of other organizations "in presenting the merits and advantages of said proposed Constitution to the citizens of the State, and to take such other and further action in the premises as may be deemed proper and expedient in securing its adoption."

GOMPERS CRITICISES NEW LAW

Says Constitution Doesn't Do Enough for Wage Earners.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, gave out yesterday in Washington a statement addressed to the workers and voters of New York State in which he criticises the proposed State Constitution. Mr. Gompers admits that it is difficult for any one who has not followed closely the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention to determine the value of its work, and accordingly he has written to labor leaders in New York for their opinions. Mr. Gompers does not in terms advise New Yorkers to vote against the Constitution, but he quotes from ten of his correspondents who advise such a course.

Mr. Gompers says in part:

"The wage earners, who constitute a very large portion of the population of the State, were not proportionately represented in the Constitutional Convention. Their representatives appeared before this convention and presented proposals for safeguarding the people's interest and for securing opportunities for such activities as are necessary to promote their well-being and their progress.

"However, the convention adopted very few of the proposals that were submitted to them by the wage-earners. The spirit of those in control of the convention and its deliberations were unsympathetic toward the interests and demands of the wage-earners. It is common information that the large majority of the delegates to the convention was reactionary in ideals and opposed to the principles of democracy.

"The proposed Constitution provides opportunities for special privileges and insures their continued existence. Even the proposals of the convention which have the appearance of progressive thought are, in reality, such compromises of principle as to nullify their purposes and to afford new opportunities for the invisible government and for special interest."

2 YEARS FOR WOMAN AS BANK THIEF'S AID

Mrs. Munson, Who Abetted Edgewater Cashier and Fled with Him, Pleads Guilty.

STORY OF INFATUATION

Lovell, Now in Prison, Accuses Former Charmer of Betraying Him While in Hiding.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Lillian E. Munson, who has been under arrest for several months on the charge of conspiring with Ralph E. Lovell, now serving two years in prison, to rob the First National Bank of Edgewater, N. J., of $132,000, changed her plea from not guilty to guilty today in the United States District Court. Judge Rellstab gave her the maximum sentence of two years.

Mrs. Munson, who, according to her official description in the police circular, is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 230 pounds, entered the court handsomely dressed in brown silk with a feather boa about her neck and wearing a toque and veil. She acted throughout the proceedings with perfect self-possession.

After the plea of guilty had been entered, she took the stand and said that she made that plea in order to have the affair over as soon as possible and to save innocent persons the anguish which would be caused if the case were long-drawn-out and widely published.

Called to the stand by Judge Rellstab, Lovell said he was cashier of the Edgewater Bank when he met Mrs. Munson, on March 25, 1914. He said he saw her frequently after that. Her pet name for him was St. Anthony, he said, and she wrote a poem identifying him with that exemplar of rectitude. The poem was submitted to Judge Rellstab.

Later Mrs. Munson charged him with misguiding her and breaking up her home, and insisted that he should take care of her, Lovell asserted. Under pressure from her, the plan for robbing the bank was formed and carried out, he said. He told of taking out a total of $27,000 in bills in installments, and then of carrying out $105,000 in securities at once. He told Mrs. Munson, he said, that it had required all his nerve to walk out of the bank with all these securities, and she replied that it took as much courage on her part to wait outside.

The steamer, which they were to take for Panama, was delayed, he said, and in a panic they took another steamer for Panama. On the trip he was nervous, he said, while she was cross and irritable. They went to Valparaiso and then to Buenos Aires, where Mrs. Munson replenished her wardrobe. Here they finally separated, Lovell going to London, where he was arrested in September, 1914. Mrs. Munson was arrested later in San Francisco.

The bank recovered about $100,000 of the stolen money. Lovell said he had accused Mrs. Munson because he believed she had betrayed him. On cross-examination Lovell admitted that he had bought a diamond for another woman in South America and had later traveled in Europe with her.

Judge Rellstab said that Lovell's recital made it necessary for him to impose the maximum sentence on Mrs. Munson.

WILL OPEN "CLAY BELT."

Canadian Northern Announces Novel Plan of Colonization.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN OVER THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILROAD, PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 14.—The 500-mile stretch of Ontario lying between Sudbury and Port Arthur is known as the "Great Clay Belt." It is a picturesque, densely-wooded stretch of country, but for that reason and because of the great cost of clearing the land it has always been regarded as useless for agricultural purposes by Canadians; therefore, it has been regarded merely as the bridge between Eastern and Western Canada, unproductive yet carrying three railroads.

The eighty members of the Canadian Parliament on the train, who are now opening the third Canadian railroad to the Pacific, heard today for the first time a unique plan of the Canadian Northern by which it is proposed to make this territory as much available to settlers as other sections of Canada. Nickel has already been discovered in the territory, which is only a short distance northwest of the world-famous nickel and copper district of Sudbury, but that is merely incidental. It is proposed to make the timber crop pay for the colonization of the territory by an agricultural population.

There are more than 10,000,000 acres of available land in the clay belt. It is proposed to construct a short distance either side of its line a substantial highway paralleling the road. At intervals between will be established compact communities, the homes facing the railroad and backing up on the highways thus presenting the front door of the country to the passing traveler instead of the back as is usually the case. This land will become available for settlement at 50 cents an acre. The timber covering it will be secured by the settlers and prepared for market at sawmills established by the railroad, returning to the settler about $4 an acre cleared and leaving his land ready for its first real crop. The plan is expected to provide for this lovely belt of Canada almost a continuous population from East to West.

SOCIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Executive Committee Meets and Holds Election.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Social Service was held yesterday with Mornay Williams presiding. The officers elected were:

President, Josiah Strong; Vice President, Mornay Williams; General Secretary, William B. Patterson; Recording Secretary, Dr. R. M. Binder; Acting Treasurer, M. J. Whitty.

The Executive Committee consists of Orrin G. Cocks, Advisory Secretary National Board of Censorship; Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me.; former President of Brothers of St. Andrew; Robert Scott, editor of The Homiletic Review; William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants' Association; Horace G. Hoadley of Waterbury, Fred E. Tasker, President of New York Society for Suppression of Vice; Gifford Pinchot, and Edwin D. Wheelock.

To Improve Flushing Creek Soon.

Officials of Queens have completed maps for the straightening and widening of Flushing Creek. These plans have received the approval of the United States War Department. The Board of Assessors of New York City has laid out the area of assessment for the improvement, and as soon as it is approved it will be possible to authorize the work. The proposed improvement extends from the north of Flushing Creek three miles inland to what is known as Livingston Street.

CANTON OPPOSES AN EMPIRE IN CHINA

All Southern Territory Hostile to the Plan to Abolish the Republic.

RESENTS NORTHERN RULE

Reform Element Revives Efforts for a Separate Government—Stringent Precautions Against Revolution.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

CANTON, China, Sept. 5.—Southern China does not take kindly to the movement to make Yuan Shi-kai Emperor. Southern China, in fact, seldom takes kindly to any movement emanating from the northern part of the republic. But the restoration of the empire is a project especially distasteful to the great commercial centre of Southern China. Most of the wealth of China is centred here and in Hongkong and Shanghai. The Cantonese have always been extremely independent. They financed and encouraged the two recent revolutions.

Many progressive Cantonese have become extremely wealthy through the development of the mines in the Straits Settlements. Others have made great fortunes in Java. Most of the wealthy Chinese in the United States are from the Canton neighborhood. Many of these men, are reformers who support their views with money.

Even before the Society for the Preservation of Peace set forth its plan for the restoration of the empire, there was extreme dissatisfaction with General Lung, the Military Governor named by President Yuan Shi-kai to direct affairs in Canton. War conditions made business bad. Then the floods came and intensified the unrest. While inspecting the damage done by the flood, General Lung was injured by a bomb hurled at him by a reformer. A few days later two bombs were found in his house which had been smuggled in by a cook bribed by reformers.

General Lung has 25,000 troops in the vicinity of Canton, and the Yuan Shi-kai Government has been able to pay them regularly so far. But in China there is always the danger that an enemy will offer more money and win away the military and naval forces. This happened before in Canton, and if the wealthy reformers were to advance sufficient money to finance the opponents of the imperial movements foreigners residing here are apprehensive of the results.

Southern China has been under the influence of Hongkong so long, and through its extensive foreign trade is so closely in touch with the outside world, that it resents the domination of Northern China. The desire for a separate Government in Southern China is always uppermost in the minds of the reform element. Reformers seek every excuse to advance their views and are seizing upon the movement to restore the empire as a reason for reviving their efforts to throw off the control of what they regard as the more backward part of the country.

Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, and the other cities along the Yang-tse-kiang are under control of the Peking Government. Warships patrol the Yang-tse-kiang River and it is easily accessible by rail from Peking. The Pearl River is more remote. Canton and other cities along this stream are not accessible by rail from Peking. Forts along this river are in a densely settled country, where there are many reformers who have in the past seized them and defeated naval movements against Canton.

Every precaution is taken now to protect Canton against revolutionists. The baggage of passengers arriving either by rail or water from Hongkong is carefully searched. The clothing of Chinese men and women is examined thoroughly to make sure they have no firearms nor bombs.

Apparently there is no effective leadership for the sentiment against the restoration of the empire. Sun Yat-sen is thoroughly discredited in Canton and all Southern China. The reformers believe he tricked them and pay no attention to the movement against President Yuan Shih-kai, which he is attempting to promote from Tokio.

No other individual looms big in the anti-Government movement up to the present time, but it has the support of many guilds which are constantly opposing the Peking Government, regardless of its Chief Executive.

I. C. C. Official Sued for Divorce.

Theodore P. Artaud, supervisor of the Land Department of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce by Mrs. Anna Artaud. Mr. Artaud spends nearly all of his time in Washington, but his wife said that his legal residence was in New York. The papers in the case were sealed.

The Equitable Building is more than new

Newness may mean *anything*, but newness in the Equitable Building means *everything*, for it is not the mere superficial newness of time, but the *newness of change*, involving in every phase of its construction, its facilities, its conveniences and its comforts, a complete and radical improvement upon anything that has gone before it!

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

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Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

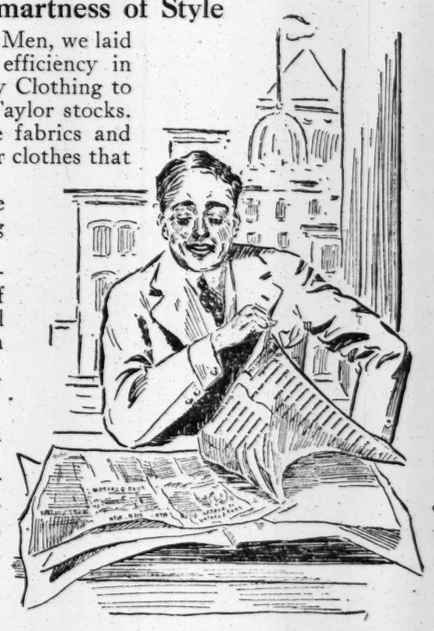
A Word to Men

This is your Store. We have anticipated your every want in this grand new-old store, now nearly ninety years young. We want you to feel at home here. Whether it be in The Complete Men's Furnishing Shop, The Special Men's Shoe Section, The Men's Ready Made Tailor Shop or in the fine white tiled Barber Shop, you will find us ready and anxious to keep your friendship through genuine helpfulness.

Make this ***your*** store. Command us, we are here to serve you. The Idea in the Lord & Taylor Store is Service.

These Three Qualities Characterize
Lord & Taylor CLOTHING for MEN

1. Superiority of Fabrics
2. Thorough and Expert Tailoring
3. Unusual Smartness of Style



In establishing this service for Men, we laid down the principle that 66⅔% efficiency in Men's Apparel would never qualify Clothing to obtain a showing in the Lord & Taylor stocks.

In many clothing stores, fine fabrics and showy styles make a large effect for clothes that are very poorly tailored.

In others, part wool fabrics are given an artificial value by being well tailored in good styles.

Again, still other stores gain repute by reason of selling fabrics of excellent quality, thoroughly well tailored, but absolutely lacking in smartness of style.

TWO-THIRDS EFFICIENCY in each of these cases.

Such clothing cannot find a place in our stocks, at any price.

In planning Lord & Taylor Clothing, we give completest consideration to each of the THREE VITAL QUALITIES of Right Clothing: FABRICS, TAILORING, STYLE, and this Clothing Business is growing in favor daily among men sufficiently discriminating to demand 100% efficiency in their clothes.

Men's Sack Suits, $18.50 to $45.00. Overcoats, $17.50 to $50.00.

Of special interest just now are the following groups:

MEN'S IMPORTED OVERCOATS, $25.00
Not Likely to Be Duplicated

Made of those ***incomparable*** English and Scotch cheviots and tweeds, so warm, so durable, so expressive of "class" and distinction, which are now becoming scarcer by reason of war demands on British looms. London-made, hand-tailored, fall-weight slip-ons, for motoring or street wear.

MEN'S KNITTED OVERCOATS, $17.50

"Warmth without weight," in dark oxford, gray, blue, brown and heather mixtures; loose slip-on model, with regular or raglan sleeves; sizes 34 to 46.

Special Purchase of MEN'S $25.00 to $30.00 SUITS To Be Offered To-morrow at $21.50

Smart new Fall models, in two, three and four button styles of overplaids, checks, stripes, plain oxford grays, and new shades of brown, in good variety of sizes and proportions.

Fourth Floor.

AUTUMN SHOWING OF MEN'S NECKWEAR

Choose your Cravats from the Lord & Taylor assortments, complete with Scarfs of rich imported and domestic Silks. Every new and correct shape in exclusive patterns and smart colorings. Prices.....55c to $5.00

Ground Floor.

MEN'S SHOES—SPECIALLY PRICED

All that a man can demand of Footwear, style, service, superior finishing details, will be found in these Lord & Taylor Shoes. Values that should bring hundreds of men to our conveniently located Men's Shoe Shop, noted for its prompt service and splendid assortments.

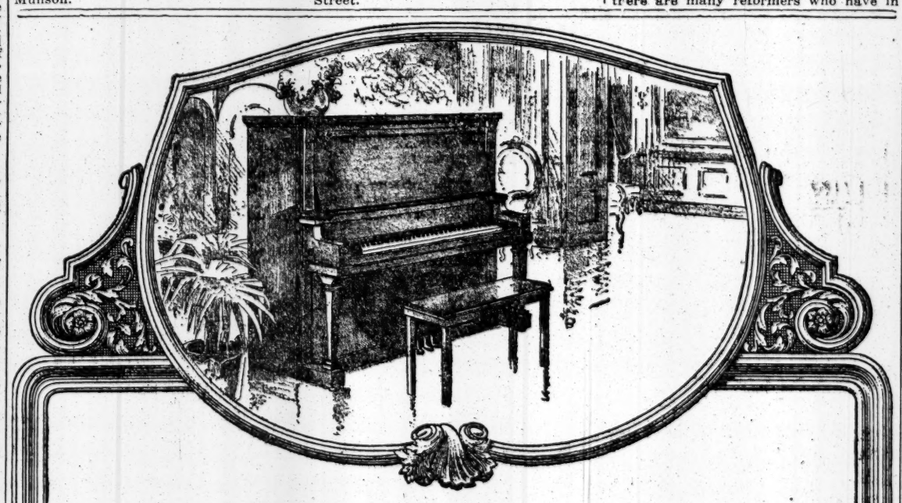
Boots at $4.85
Usually $6.00 to $8.00. Fine selected leathers, tan, black calf or patent leather.

Boots at $5.85
"The Cordwainer." The most serviceable Shoe made. Dull black or tan leather.

Boots at $6.85
Usually $10.00. Bench-made Shoes. Smart styles in dull, patent leather or tan.

Clearance of $4.50 to $7.00 Boots at $2.95
(In AA and A widths only.) High Grade Shoes of every wanted leather and style

Ground Floor.



THE STROUD PIANO

"In tone and action a musician's piano"

PRICE $285

MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, famous pianist, orchestral conductor and composer of many widely-known musical works, says of The Stroud —

"I had the opportunity of playing for the first time an upright Stroud Piano, and I acknowledge to have had quite a pleasant surprise. This piano pleases by a very equal touch, a great and fine quality of tone, its beautiful design — in a word by all the desirable qualities, among which one must mention especially an extremely moderate price."

Heretofore only a very small group of pianofortes has shown sufficient musical quality to satisfy the discriminating taste of great musicians and composers. But The Stroud has achieved this difficult pinnacle—it approaches the greatest pianos in all but the subtlest refinements.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL 29-33 W. 42nd St.

"Makers of the Aeolian-Vocalion and the famous Pianola—the largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world".

The Stroud, the famous Steck and the magnificent Weber pianos are on sale in New York City only at Aeolian Hall.

Very liberal charge terms are accorded piano purchasers — a cash payment as low as $8 secures the delivery of a piano to your home.

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M. MOSZKOWSKI

Founded 1858

More and better garments, at the lowest price per garment, continues to be the watchword of our system.

An exemplification of this customer-satisfying creed is our showing of Fall suits and overcoats.

Superbly-tailored, skilfully designed, and bubbling over with wholesome quality, they tell a tale of extreme values.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

HILLIS AND FERGUSON VIE IN BITTER WORDS

Contest in Accusation Marks First Day in Court of Plymouth Pastor's Suit.

EACH CRIES "FALSEHOOD!"

Clergyman Alleged to Have Used Pulpit Fame to Draw Admirers Into Speculation.

Frank L. Ferguson, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's former business manager and one-time President of the Trustees of Plymouth Church, accused the clergyman yesterday of untruthfulness, deliberate misrepresentation, and malice. Dr. Hillis, in turn, characterized Ferguson's statements as "a small percentage of facts, mixed with a large percentage of explosive falsehood," and charged that Ferguson had "stripped" him of much of the savings of a lifetime.

The immediate occasion for the verbal flow was a move by Mr. Ferguson to prevent his examination before a referee. Dr. Hillis replied to his affidavit in a statement to the public through his attorneys, Rockwood & Lark.

Argument of the examination matter was to have taken place yesterday, but Rockwood & Lark, Dr. Hillis's counsel, asked time to examine the Ferguson affidavit at length. Until there is a decision Mr. Ferguson's examination will not take place.

In his statement Dr. Hillis says:

During the last five years that I have been working on the Beecher Memorial, the Beecher Park, the Beecher Statue, the gallery and arcade, the Arbuckle Institute Building, and developing the institute itself, this man Ferguson has been using my cash, my bonds, and my stock. Now I discover that during those five years he had, in cash, bonds and stock almost $100,000, for which I am trying to obtain some financial accounting through the courts, while he is using my own money with every possible device that he can buy to postpone the accounting and to destroy my good name before the accounting is rendered to the court.

I am informed that he goes so far as to say that a certain newspaper has worked with him for six weeks, and has copies of all the papers that I am trying to obtain, but have never seen, and that this newspaper has agreed, in a series of five attacks in as many days, to help him break down my good name before I can possibly get an accounting in the courts, using as shrapnel a small percentage of facts mixed with a large percentage of explosive falsehood, which he has manufactured out of material which he has gained while acting in a confidential capacity for me.

Mr. Ferguson's affidavit, which prompted Dr. Hillis's statement, was as heated as the reply which it brought. "The plaintiff's untrue and unwarranted statements, reflections, and insinuations regarding myself or my administration of his affairs are made," Mr. Ferguson says, "for the purpose of screening his own present critical financial condition and his own indefensible business methods and dealings for some years before my administration of his affairs."

The affidavit says further:

I allege, upon personal knowledge and information in my possession, that the plaintiff has resorted to the same unworthy tactics of wrongfully accusing and discrediting others who have been his agents, representatives, business associates, or creditors, by various deliberate and malicious attempts to make scapegoats of them in order to make himself appear free from responsibility for his own financial follies, troubles, and failures.

When the plaintiff began his reckless timber speculations in British Columbia in 1906 with a capital of only $5,000 to $5,000 he was pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and widely known throughout the United States and Canada as a preacher, author, and lecturer, and therefore had a large circle of acquaintances and friends, whom he knew he could persuade to buy his timber properties on account of their implicit trust and confidence in his representations. Plaintiff sold many timber licenses to ministerial friends, members of his congregation, and other friends and acquaintances at prices which realized the plaintiff quick and fabulous net profits.

Among the "close and trusting friends" Mr. Ferguson mentions the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, the Rev. N. M. Waters, the Rev. William J. Dawson, E. D. Patrick and R. M. Patrick of Marengo, Ill.; Pomeroy Burton of London, Amos D. Carver, R. C. Brown, Richard Seidenberg, E. Hutchinson, Alexander Black, and George Bernecker.

Mr. Ferguson denies that Dr. Hillis transferred large sums to him, and says that, on the contrary, he was "continually obliged to use my personal credit to the limit by indorsing notes and negotiating loans on the plaintiff's behalf to save the plaintiff from professional humiliation and financial disaster."

Furthermore, he says, Dr. Hillis, by false representations as to his large income and assets, and by deliberate concealment of the facts, induced him to use his personal funds in the pastor's behalf.

"During the major part of that period," the affidavit continues, "the plaintiff entreated me, out of consideration for the health of his wife and son, not to render a full statement of his vast and involved business affairs, lest knowledge of the same by his wife and son might more seriously endanger their health. Apart from the sales of land or timber which I made during that period in behalf of the plaintiff, the details of which were well known to the plaintiff and set forth in statements submitted, much of the business consisted in my negotiating and renewing loans for the plaintiff by means of his notes, which I was always obliged to personally indorse, and with all of which transactions the plaintiff was necessarily familiar."

CALL ESTATE BANKRUPT.

First Petition of Its Kind Ever Filed in New York City.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Estate of Barnet Factor of 426 Grand Street yesterday by these creditors: Hyman Sklamberg, $115; Lubetkin Brothers, $580, and Samuel Zechnowitz, $195. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $10,000. Mr. Factor was a wholesale grocer, who began business in 1892 and died on March 17 last. His widow has been carrying on the business as administratrix.

This is the first petition of its kind ever filed in this district. There was some question by the Clerk at the bankruptcy court whether a petition could be filed against the estate of a dead man. The attorney explained that the estate was doing business and contracting debts, and the petition was thereupon accepted by the Clerk, who said that the question of legality could be presented to the Judge when the adjudication came up.

Drama in Church on Sunday.

The musical drama, "Adelaide," will be produced by David Bispham on Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The performance will be free to the public. Mr. Bispham will appear in the rôle of Beethoven and will be asisted by members of his own company. This is the production to which the Sabbath Society objected when it was suggested that a Sunday performance be given at one of the theatres.

Mrs. Dunphy Applies for Writ.

Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, who was dismissed as Superintendent of Randall's Island, after twenty years, made her expected application to the Supreme Court yesterday for a writ of mandamus. Justice Erlanger heard arguments and withheld his decision. If the writ is granted the question of Mrs. Dunphy's reinstatement will be decided by a jury.

Woman Stock Tipster Indicted.

Three grand larceny indictments were filed in General Sessions yesterday against Mrs. Ida Miller Blighton, writer and astrologer, who was arrested on Oct. 2 in her apartments at Fifth Avenue and West Fiftieth Street, charged with getting sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 on the pretense that she had inside information on war stocks.

NEW SUBMARINES ACCEPTED

Three for Great Britain to be Interned at Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Announcement was made tonight of the acceptance by the British Government, through representatives in this country, of the submarines H-11, 12, and 13, built at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation here. The H-13 was accepted without change, but minor adjustments were necessary to the other two craft. Another of the ten vessels ordered, the H-14, is now undergoing trials at Provincetown.

The submarines will be finished off here, and then sent to the Boston Navy Yard to be interned until the end of the war.

The Fore River Corporation received word from Provincetown tonight that the submarine M-1, constructed for the United States Navy, had passed satisfactorily through builders' tests held there. The M-1, which has not yet been filled with engines, was submerged forty feet, and her motor sustained the boat without trouble.

COUNT DE VOGUE KILLED.

Military Medal Pinned on His Breast Just Before He Died.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Count Henri de Vogüé, son of the last Viscount Melchoir de Vogüé and a nephew of Marquis de Vogüé, President of the Central Committee of the French Red Cross, has died from wounds received in battle.

The Military Medal was pinned on his breast a few minutes before he succumbed.

Count de Vogüé, who was widely known in Paris society, also was devoted to sports. He won the motor boat race at Monte Carlo in 1908, and expressed a desire to become an aviator soon after aeroplanes came into use.

The Count's mother was Viscountess Annenkoff, sister of the builder of the Trans-Siberian Railway. She and Viscount de Vogüé were married while the latter was Secretary of the French Embassy at Petrograd, at the time of the assassination of the Czar Alexander II.

Count de Vogüé visited New York in 1910.

GIRLS HAD WINE FOR LUNCH.

Cigarettes, Too, but Miss McElroy Wants Her Job Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 14.—The case of Miss Ruth McElroy, 19 years old, of 628 Newark Avenue, this city, who was discharged for insubordination from the County Register's office last May, and who applied to the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement, was heard today by Commissioners A. R. Fordyce of Newark and E. H. Wright of East Orange.

Miss McElroy, together with four other girls and one man, was employed in the basement of the County Court House under Accountant Oziel A. Howe. According to the testimony of Miss Anna Stanton, one of the employes, Miss McElroy several times brought wine for luncheon, and another girl brought cigarettes, which were passed around. Miss McElroy's defense was that Mr. Howe knew what had been going on and had continued to permit it for some time. The Commissioners reserved their decision in the case.

JAPAN SOCIETY DINNER.

Ambassador Chinda Guest of President Russell.

Viscount Sutemi Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last evening given by Lindsay Russell and Henry Clews to the members of the Executive Committee of the Japan Society.

The following were present: Major George Haven Putnam, August Belmont, T. Nakamura, Bashford Dean, John A. Sleicher, Frederick C. McLaughlin, William H. Stevens, Eugene C. Worden, Douglas L. Dunbar, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, S. Hamaoka, K. Seko, Samuel Hellner, Charles H. Sherrill, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Howard Mansfield, Dr. T. Iyenaga, John Franklin Fort, George Gray Ward, Alexander Tison, W. H. Williams, Henry S. Haskell, R. Ichinomiya, Hamilton Holt, J. I. C. Clarke, and Professor Samuel T. Dutton.

Crawford Named Hardy's Secretary

F. Stuart Crawford, for many years political and City Hall reporter for The New York Tribune, was yesterday appointed Secretary to Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy. The salary is $3,500 a year. Mr. Crawford, who is a graduate of Amherst College, has been connected with The Tribune for the last eighteen years. He succeeds Ira Patchen, who resigned to become Secretary to Frank L. Polk, counselor to the State Department at Washington.

Study Jersey Factory Fumes.

As a result of conferences between the New York State Department of Health, the New York City Health Department, and the New Jersey State Board of Health on the objectionable fumes emitted by factories in New Jersey, which have annoyed residents of the upper west side, an inspection of the plants on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River was begun yesterday by representatives of the three departments.

Confesses Killing Marion Hart.

Marion Hart, who was found dead in front of a small shanty on Old Stone Road, Bullhead, S. I., Wednesday night, was shot by Calvin Decker, 58 years old, with whom she lived, according to a confession which Decker made to the police in Stapleton yesterday. The weapon used, a shotgun, was found near the cabin earlier in the day.

CELESTINS VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Bottled at the Springs

Prevent FALL FEVERS by the daily use of
Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Recommended by Physicians
Two sizes. 25 and 50 cents

CARPET CLEANSING
ORIENTAL RUGS AND FINE CARPETS
Restored to original color and beauty without injury. 45 years experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
1554 Broadway, at 46th St., New York.
Phone—Bryant 3896.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

TO GUARD HARBORS BY WALLS OF FIRE

Inventor Reinhardt Plans to Envelop Hostile Craft in Columns of Flames.

WOULD LAY OIL PIPES AT SEA

Petroleum on Water, Ignited Chemically, Would Shoot Withering Blazes High in the Air.

James H. Reinhardt of East Orange, N. J., inventor of mechanical appliances for commercial use, among them being the numbering machine used in the Government Printing Office, has drawn up a plan for harbor defense which he intends to offer to the Navy Department. The inventor has made a test of his plan on a small scale, he says, with excellent results.

With the device installed to protect New York Harbor and working in the manner that the inventor pictured it, no evidence of its presence could be seen by an invading fleet. In the event that hostile craft attempted to steam close enough to the shore to shell New York, it would be possible for an American naval officer at Sandy Hook to press an electric buttom which would immediately cause great walls of flame to shoot up on either side of the hostile fleet, making escape impossible.

This seemingly fantastic defense, Mr. Reinhardt believes, can be accomplished simply and at comparatively small expense. The walls of flame would be caused by great quantities of oil burning on the surface of the water, and Mr. Reinhardt said yesterday that by the use of the right kind of oil the flames probably could be made to mount from 100 to 150 feet into the air, or to about the height of a ten-story building. This barrier of fire, he said, could be made to stretch whatever distance was necessary completely to block possible escape.

To Feed Oil from Shore.

The plan which Mr. Reinhardt has drawn up for this picturesque defense is as follows: For a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from the outlying sections of the city he proposes that large oil pipes shall be laid on the ground beneath the water and directly across the channel leading to New York, or whatever other city the defense is designed to protect. His plan calls for laying the most distant pipes about half a mile apart, and then placing the pipes closer together as they near the city. Each pipe, under his plan, would have perforations along its entire length for the oil to escape, and would be attached in the middle to one of a number of large feed pipes supplying all of the cross-sections with oil.

"The feed pipes could run back to the main oil tank, which should be placed sufficiently inland to be out of danger during the beginning of a bombardment," Mr. Reinhardt said yesterday, "and the oil should be kept in these pipes at all times. A simple contrivance can be placed at the junction of the feed pipes and the cross-sections to prevent loss of oil into these sections when the system is not in operation, and this spigotlike arrangement could be opened by an electric switch at the central station, which probably would be located at Sandy Hook.

Method of Igniting Oil.

"The problem of igniting the oil would be comparatively simple and could be met by several different methods. Probably the best method would be to have a small amount of potassium, protected by some waterproof coating such as paraffin, in each position at each junction of the feed pipe and the cross section that the paraffin coating could be broken by the operation of the electrical device turning the oil into the cross section, and the potassium would be sent to the surface.

"Potassium reacts when it comes into contact with water and forms hydroxide and hydrogen, the latter gas being released in such quantity and with such speed that it immediately takes fire, because of the heat created by the chemical reaction. This is a simple operation well known in all chemical laboratories and, for its scenic effect, much experimented with in college laboratories. The oil, of course, would be ignited instantly by the potassium, and would burn viciously as it spread out over the water."

HONOR RABBI'S MEMORY.

To Observe 100th Anniversary of Dr. Lilienthal's Birth.

Services to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rabbi Max Lilienthal, born at Munich, Germany, Oct. 16, 1815, and who died in 1882 at Cincinnati, will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Rabbi Joseph Silverman will deliver an address. Several relatives of Rabbi Lilienthal are living in this city and will attend.

The work done by Rabbi Lilienthal in behalf of his people has been considered of the greatest importance. In 1840 he held an official position under the Russian Government, having been invited to go from Germany to Russia to open Jewish schools and take care of the Jewish educational system. Later he came to this city, and in 1850 was selected as Chief Rabbi of the three Jewish congregations in New York. He went to Cincinnati in 1855 and remained there until his death. He was for a time connected with the Hebrew Union Theological Seminary of that city. An anniversary celebration will be held also in Cincinnati.

ANTHRAX DANGER PASSED.

Bellevue Patient Now Faces Only the Poisons Left by the Disease.

Physicians at Bellevue now believe that George F. Stackpole, the anthrax patient, will be out of danger in a few days.

All danger from anthrax itself had passed, it was said at the hospital yesterday, but there are still the poisons left in the system by the disease and the serum to combat.

Martin Bradsky, the Riverhead laborer, who was taken to Bellevue on Wednesday, supposed to be suffering from anthrax, had nothing worse than a bad boil on his neck, the physicians at the hospital said yesterday.

The State Department of Agriculture decided yesterday to send inspectors to Riverhead and elsewhere to make careful examination of cattle and horses for traces of anthrax.

GOLD BOXES FOR SOUVENIRS

Curious Folk Carry Off Cases That Brought British Treasure.

A half-hundred small but heavy wooden boxes were thrown from the rear door of the United States Assay Office just before the rush of the homeward bound began yesterday afternoon.

The bright red seals attracted the curious, who found they had been used to bring to New York gold sovereigns recently shipped from England to pay for munitions of war. The small crowd grew rapidly, and soon the boxes had disappeared in the arms of souvenir hunters.

ART STUDENTS ALL ARE FIREPROOF NOW

Adamson Chases "Nick O'Teen" Away from the Fine Arts Building.

TOBACCO CLOUDS MOURNED

"Exit" Signs Mix with Nymphs and Painters Fear Wire Brushes and Asbestos Canvas.

Pipes are out at the Art Students' League. Even the standpipe has a "No Smoking" sign on it. Since the Fire Department has put the Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, under factory regulations and ordered everything fireproof, including students and Faculty, it bites the tongue to say how sad life is in that stately pile. George B. Bridgman and Kenneth Hayes Miller, eminent painters, when they want to draw inspiration and nicotine, have to walk up and down the sidewalk in front of grilled gates in the view of all the world.

The finishing touches were put yesterday on all the improvements which the Fire Commissioner ordered, and the Fine Arts Association is $4,000 poorer and nobody in the building is any happier. Who ever saw a really great artist without a velvet jacket and a shocking bad pipe that reeked to heaven and surrounded him with a nimbus of glory? How can the eager art student draw without stopping the while to take "the makings" of a cigarette out of some bulging pocket and to send forth a cloud of incense that makes the model cough? In the lounging room of the students, where hang studies in still life in a den of cheerful noise, there are also rose pink figures gleaming from the canvases on the wall; but the blot is there in a big poster bearing the red-handed signature of Joseph Johnson, formerly Fire Commissioner, forbidding anybody to smoke. The Commissioner of the rose-madder locks is no more in office, but his signs are still in stock. That room used to be worth while, but now there is a legend over the door saying that anybody who smokes will have to be expelled from the league. Everywhere one turns bobs up the sign, "Find Your Exit" or "This Way to the Fire Escape," in big square Gothic letters that do not harmonize with the Francis I. decorations and the scenery of the students.

All the doors are fireproof now, and there is not a spot in the building where one may lay a cigarette and watch it burn a hole in the furniture.

There is only one place where one may even look at tobacco, and nobody wants to smoke there, because it is the luncheon room and there are young women present. The Fire Department granted a special dispensation for the dining room, and then set a lot of spring doors around, so that it is hard to get into the place unless the student is on his way to a fire escape. When he starts to come back into the lounge room he finds that there is no handle to the door on the lunchroom side.

MRS. BIGELOW GETS DIVORCE

Court Finds Lawyer's Wife Innocent and Holds Him Guilty.

The countersuits for divorce begun by Warren Bigelow and his wife, Ethel Clark Bigelow, have been decided in favor of the latter. Justice Lehman accepted the report of Sidney Bernstein, the referee, which cleared Mrs. Bigelow of all of the charges made against her by her husband and sustained some of the charges made against Mr. Bigelow.

The Bigelows were married in 1904 and lived together until about a year ago, when they separated. Mrs. Bigelow was accused of being unduly friendly with a wealthy resident of New Rochelle and Mr. Bigelow was accused of having entertained a woman at the Franklin Cottage in New Rochelle and at Rainbow Lake in the Adirondacks.

Mr. Bigelow is a member of the law firm of Black, Varian, Bigelow & Somers.

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Eleven Stores in New York and Vicinity
NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 West 125th St., 557 Melrose Ave. BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton St., 1865 Broadway. YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway. NEWARK: 795 Broad St. RAHWAY: 181 Market St.

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Our proposition of one standard price for all our high standard tailoring may sound strange, but wise men have discovered it's true and business is prosperous.
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Suit or Overcoat $30 to $45 Values — To Order — ONE PRICE $20
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SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT
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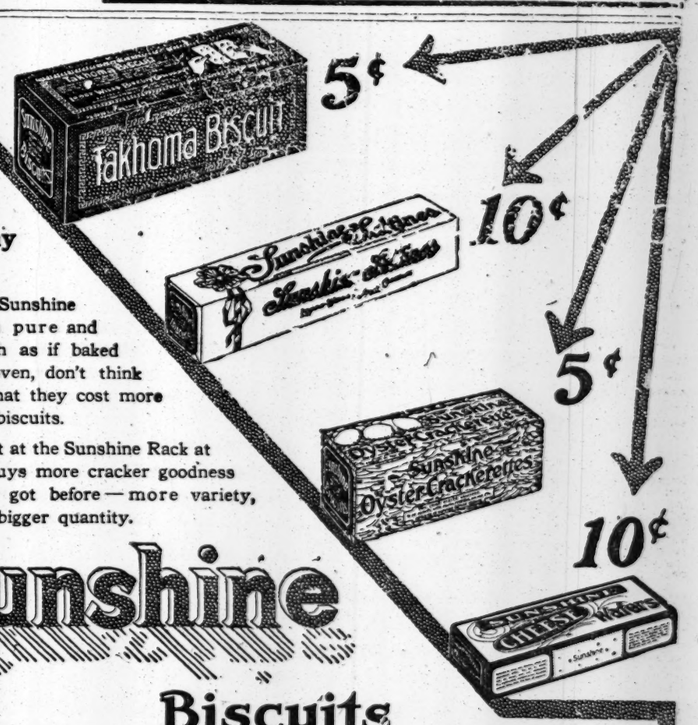

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Takhoma—the glorified soda biscuit that breaks in the middle and does not crumble.
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Sunshine Oyster Crackerettes—about what you think, but crisper, shorter and more delicate than the old-fashioned oyster cracker.
Sunshine Cheese Wafers—a spread of snappy cheese inside a crisp little soda biscuit, with a dusting of salt.
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FEATURES OF THE CURRENT NUMBER
FERDINAND OF BULGARIA and the Kings and Queens of Greece and Rumania.
THE CROWN PRINCE OF BELGIUM, as he appeared when a schoolboy at Eton, the Great English public school.
WHERE THE GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE WAS STAGED. A series of nineteen photographs, taken at various points on the western front, and showing in detail the preparations made for the great French drive in Champagne and the Vosges.
WHAT THE PRISONERS OF WAR ARE DOING. Scenes in France, Italy, Austria and Russia showing the uses to which captives are being put.
EX-PREMIER VENIZELOS OF GREECE visiting friends in the British expeditionary force at their camp.
SEEING VENICE FROM AN AEROPLANE. A picture taken from a height of three-quarters of a mile by a French aviator.
SCENES IN THE BALKANS. Pictures showing conditions in Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, and types of the soldiers of each of these countries.
EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN AMERICA.
The Astor Cup Race.
The Opening Game of the World's Series.
Interesting Moments and Well-Known People at the Two Great Sporting Events.
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MINISTER ADMITS ANNOYING A GIRL

The Rev. R. H. Keep Says He Will Plead Guilty to the Charge Made by Florence Lennon.

WILL ASK MERCY OF COURT

Accused of Other Offenses In Three Theatres and Forced to Pledge Himself to Avoid Them.

The Rev. Richard H. Keep, who was arrested on Tuesday when accused of disorderly conduct in a Brooklyn car by Florence Lennon, a student in the Erasmus Hall High School, and released in $500 bail for a hearing on Oct. 20, following his plea of not guilty in the Butler Street Court, Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he would change his plea to one of guilty when he next appeared in court. The clergyman said he regretted the annoyance he had caused the schoolgirl, and that he was ready and willing to make all the reparation possible for a "wrong to an innocent girl."

Francis X. Carmody appeared as attorney for Mr. Keep when he was arraigned, but he was not a party to the confession, as the clergyman termed it, which he made yesterday concerning the incident in the trolley car, from which Miss Lennon alighted to call a policeman and tell him she had been annoyed and insulted. Mr. Carmody was apparently unaware of the intention of his client to admit the truth of the charge, for the clergyman said:

"I went to the office of my attorney today to inform him that I had decided to make a confession concerning the charge against me, and that I did not wish him to make a defense to the accusation, though I want him to represent me in court when the case comes up for a hearing. But they told me at his office that he was away and would return today."

Other Girls Complained.

Sergius M. Riis, head of the National Detective Agency at 21 Park Row and investigator for the Theatre Protective Association, has known Mr. Keep for a year. Their acquaintance resulted from an investigation he made concerning complaints of a man annoying young girls in a Manhattan theatre and two Brooklyn theatres, he said. Riis said he found that Mr. Keep had annoyed a girl in one of the theatres. After learning that he was a clergyman it was decided not to prosecute him, Riis said, providing he promised not to cause a similar complaint again and agreed to stay away from the theatres, binding the agreement with a voluntary "honor parole."

In one of the Rev. Mr. Keep's monthly reports, made by letter on June 2, 1915, in which he admitted he had broken his voluntary parole by visiting a theatre, but as the escort of a lady, he wrote:

My Dear Mr. Riis: Just a line, as agreed, to say that great changes and improvement in every way are taking place. While I attended the Ninety-seventh Street Theatre—it was the only one—and I escorted my lady. Since my last note I have found a sweetheart, you see. I hope you are well. Truly yours, R. H. K.

According to Riis, the honor parole had been in force nearly a year, during which the Rev. Mr. Keep had made monthly reports in person or by letter. When Riis read of the latest complaint against Keep, he talked with him about it and suggested that it was his duty to tell the truth and throw himself on the mercy of the court if he was not innocent of the charge. Mr. Keep agreed to this, and went to the office of Riis and made an affidavit yesterday, in which he announced he would plead guilty at the hearing. To a reporter there he added this statement:

Minister Expresses Remorse.

"I committed conduct unbecoming a man of honor and conscience. As a penitent I want to make reparation to God and the family of the little girl. I am impelled by my sense of right and duty to all concerned, to this community, and to God, to express in deepest contrition my grief and desire to make such amends within my power. While I suppose this offense is not as grievous as it might be, still it seems to me a terrible wrong to an innocent girl. I fell, and I am praying night and day for pardon from our Lord. I feel as if I am following His clear command in making this voluntary confession."

Mr. Keep, who is 48 years old, wears glasses and is of scholarly appearance, said he had been an assistant pastor in Ohio and here in the Swedenborgian Church or the Church of the New Jerusalem, but was born in the Episcopal faith. He said he had not been active in the ministry of late, but had been devoting himself principally to preparatory educational work and had been employed by several publishing houses in a literary capacity.

University Connection Denied.

This letter was sent to THE TIMES yesterday:

New York University.
Office of the Registrar,
Washington Square, New York.
Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without passing any opinion regarding the case of the Rev. Richard H. Keep, who is reported as having been arrested for disorderly conduct, I think it proper to say that he is not connected with New York University as indicated in the account published this morning. I have been unable to discover that he has ever had an appointment in this university.

Very truly yours,
MILTON E. LOOMIS,
Acting Registrar.

Mr. Keep admitted he had never been employed in any capacity at the New York University. He said he had employment at the College of the City of New York, but did not say what he had done there.

TO RESTORE SALARY CUTS.

Estimate Board Will Not Approve All Reductions.

Mayor Mitchel admitted yesterday that all the reductions in salaries of city employes, recommended by the subcommittee of the Tax Budget Committee, would not be acted upon favorably by the full Board of Estimate when the matter comes up for final disposition. The Mayor said the men engaged in the work of revising salaries and standardizing positions had a thankless job, but that somebody had to do it.

When he was told that complaint had been made regarding the method of the standardizers and that city employes had asserted that they had been browbeaten and bulldozed, his only comment was:

"I have heard that."

For the first time the members of the Budget Committee sat with the subcommittee and heard recommendations of examiners that salaries be reduced yesterday. The Armory Board put in a request for $20,940, and the examiners recommended four salary cuts, totaling $3,840. President McAneny, and President Pounds of Brooklyn and Mathewson of the Bronx voted to leave all salaries as they are at present, with the exception of that of Superintendent Joseph Telfer, which, it was recommended, be reduced to $2,580 from $3,000.

To Sell 1,311 Lots for Taxes.

A total of 1,311 parcels of property in Long Island City, representing $750,000 in unpaid taxes, will be put up for sale at the Bureau of Assessments and Arrears in Long Island City Tuesday of next week. This will be one of the biggest sales for unpaid taxes ever held in Queens and the first sale mentioned above represents only one-twelfth of the parcels to be sold. On some of the parcels the unpaid taxes date back to before consolidation.

EJECTS JUDGE LINDSEY FROM DENVER COURT

Juvenile Bench Jurist Had Called Lawyer a Liar and Attempted to Attack Him.

DENVER, Oct. 14.—Ben B. Lindsey, Judge of Denver's Juvenile Court, was ordered ejected from the Criminal Division of the District Court here today by Judge W. D. Wright. The court's action was taken when Judge Lindsey contradicted statements made by Attorney J. J. Sullivan, using an emphatic term, and grabbing Sullivan by the coat.

Sullivan was presenting arguments for the defense in the case of Frank L. Rose, who is on trial charged with conspiracy to ruin Lindsey. The lawyer declared Judge Lindsey had toured the country delivering lectures in which he maligned Denver.

At this point Lindsey called Sullivan a liar and grabbed him by the coat. Court bailiffs sprang to each man and, under the court's order, took Judge Lindsey from the room.

Judge Lindsey late today explained his ejection from the District Court. He criticised the court's action during the trial and the conduct of the case by the prosecutor. He said Sullivan practically ignored the case against Rose and discussed matters not referred to in evidence.

The Judge said: "When Sullivan reached the point charging me with maligning my city and State, and the Judge sat quietly without interrupting him, I got up and deliberately called him a liar. The Judge was entirely responsible for this necessity."

Judge Lindsey further expressed the belief that Judge Wright was prejudiced against him and made "improper rulings."

'CRAP' GAME LOANS END SING SING BANK

Convicts' "Run" Shows Cash All Out, Waiting for Borrowers' Luck to Change.

OSBORNE MAKES UP DEFICIT

Depositors Who Weren't High Financiers May Have to Go Hungry Till Payday.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Oct. 14.—High finance has wrecked the bank which was opened on Monday by the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing Prison.

The news got out today that Warden Osborne had found the bank facing a deficit of $150, due to the fact that the officers, seeing a chance to clean up a little easy money for the institution, had lent that amount to unlucky crap shooters at 6 per cent. The Warden made up the deficit and directed the bank to suspend indefinitely.

Of course, it isn't regular money, token money they call it; but it probably will be a long time before another bank is permitted at Sing Sing because the books showed that the officials of the defunct institution had shown a fine disregard for the laws which are supposed to govern financial matters in a well-ordered community. In fact, it is understood that the $150 was lent without obtaining any satisfactory collateral; that the officers did not have sufficient cash on hand to meet the demands of depositors, were utterly unable to call in the money which had been loaned, and had no very definite assurance that it would ever be returned unless the luck of the borrowers changed.

"Men have been sent to jail for less than that," one of the members of the league was reported to have said when he couldn't get his cash.

The tangled condition of the bank's affairs became known when Warden Osborne announced last night that the members of the league would have to pay forty cents a day for meals. The men get $1 a day in "token" money as wages and most of them had put it into the bank. As the announcement was made just before supper time some of the depositors hurried to the bank to draw out their cash to pay for the meal. Somebody connected with the bank, so the story goes, made an unfortunate remark about being "shy" or something to that effect and a run on the bank started.

Hunger spurred the men on and when Warden Osborne arrived he found an interesting situation. The bank officials were glad to see the warden as some depositors were beginning to look at them doubtfully. These investors didn't possess financial genius and couldn't figure out what had become of the money, although they knew that banks made loans. Of course the bank officials, selected because they knew something of finance, understood why deposits and cash on hand didn't balance.

As a result of the financial crash several men found themselves lacking the price of a meal and went to bed hungry. A good many faced an even more serious situation, as they had drawn out their original deposits when they borrowed to pay off their debts of honor.

There won't be another payday until Saturday, and it looked a bit gloomy for them in a food way unless their cellmates decided to help them out.

Warden Osborne had expected that the men might get into a mixup over the intricacies of the banking business, but he had not foreseen such a serious situation.

A GOUTY FOOT BARS RICH ENGLISHWOMAN

Eight of the First-Cabin Passengers on the St. Louis Sent to Ellis Island.

There were a number of first and second cabin passengers on the liner St. Louis, arriving yesterday from Liverpool, who were sent to Ellis Island by immigration Inspectors.

Miss Ada M. Parker, an Englishwoman, 52 years old, in comfortable circumstances, who came in the first cabin to visit her cousin, Mrs. Max Vogrich, wife of the musical composer, who lives at 214 Riverside Drive, was detained because she suffered with the gout and walked with a cane. Mr. Vogrich, who came to the pier with his wife to meet her, said that Miss Parker had looked forward to her visit for fifteen years and enjoyed very good health except for a twinge of gout now and again.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor of Huddersfield came in the first cabin, with Miss Gertrude Knott and Miss Gertrude Howarth to organize a small factory in New York to make his patent machines used in stamping the inside of hats. He explained to the Immigration Inspectors that the young women were going to teach American girls how to do the work and would then return to England. All four were sent to Ellis Island under the alien contract labor law.

Three other first-cabin passengers, Herbert Fryer, his sister Mary, and a boy named Bernard Holland, were all ordered sent to Ellis Island because the boy was under 16 and was not accompanied by his legal guardians. Mr. Fryer explained that he had offered to keep an eye on the boy until the St. Louis arrived in New York, but it was of no avail, and they were ready to start for the Immigration Bureau when Mrs. Holland arrived and claimed her son.

Sixteen furriers who arrived in a party in the second cabin were all detained by the Immigration Inspectors and ordered to Ellis Island under the alien contract labor law, when orders came from Washington to release them.

ARCHITECTS TAKE OUTING.

Visit Country Homes Near Glen Cove Built by League Members.

Headed by Cass Gilbert, sixty-five members of the Architectural League went on their Fall outing yesterday and visited the country estates of Robert L., George D., and John T. Pratt near Glen Cove, L. I. These homes were built by Architects Ackerman, Brite, Platt, and Trowbridge, members of the league, and yesterday's visit was in the nature of an inspection of their work by their fellow-members.

Entire rooms were brought from England for these homes, some of which date back to the time of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.

Through the courtesy of Robert L. Pratt the artists and architects were entertained at dinner at the Nassau Country Club. Among those who attended the outing were Charles I. Berg, Louis R. Metcalfe, A. C. Jackson, Edwin H. Denby, A. N. Taylor, Robert D. Kohn, and A. S. Trowbridge.

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Differ in no way from prevailing modes and do not betray their purpose. Fit when figure is again normal.

Artistically constructed to create proper balance for figure through changing proportions, allowing for necessary expansion without removal of fastenings.

Dresses	8.50 to 74.50
Suits	24.85 to 143.75
Skirts	5.95 to 18.75
Coats	9.85 to 149.75
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Is the Famous GIMBEL Fashion Show
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It continues to be a tremendous success, daily attracting thousands of spectators, and is conceded to be

The Finest Exhibition of French Fashions Ever seen in America

An Added Feature of Exceptional Interest!

The choicest of the superb costumes displayed last week at Carnegie Hall when the

International Fashion Show Association
presented
A Fashion Extravaganza
entitled
"Yesterday or Tomorrow"

GIMBELS will enlarge its already gorgeous and spectacular Fashion display with these costumes which unquestionably presents a Fashion Sensation that will resound country-wide and even across the Atlantic!

Mannequins Will Wear the Costumes at 10:30 A. M. to 12 M., and 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Eighth Floor

TODAY!

Special Showing of the Newest Arrivals in

Men's Clothing

— Featuring —

The Fall and Winter Suits, $15 to $45
The New Foreign Topcoats, $30 to $65
The American-made Coats, $15 to $55
The Clothes for Formal Wear, $25 to $65

For five years we have devoted the most earnest and increasing efforts to the interests of our Men's Clothing Section.

This year—more than ever before—we feel that we have attained THE UTMOST in value and quality.

Our Suits and Overcoats this season represent the LAST WORD in correct apparel and are adjudged to be the BEST, value for value, in New York today.

Fourth Floor

New Stetson Hats $3.50, $4 and $5

Splendid assortment—not only the best showing of Stetson's regular models, but TEN exclusive models, obtainable at GIMBELS only. Fourth Floor

Men's Autumn SHOES, $3.95

Mahogany Russia calf, patent leather, gun metal calf, glaze kid, black Russia calf, and tans. Lace, Blucher and button styles and the swagger lasts you see in the higher-priced lines. All sizes and widths. Second Floor

Men's $1.50 New Fall Shirts, $1

Specially made for our Birthday. High-count percale, printed and woven madras, and laundered cuffs, etc. Newest stripe, other effects, in sizes 14 to 17. Main Floor

Special Shirts for Big Men, $1.50

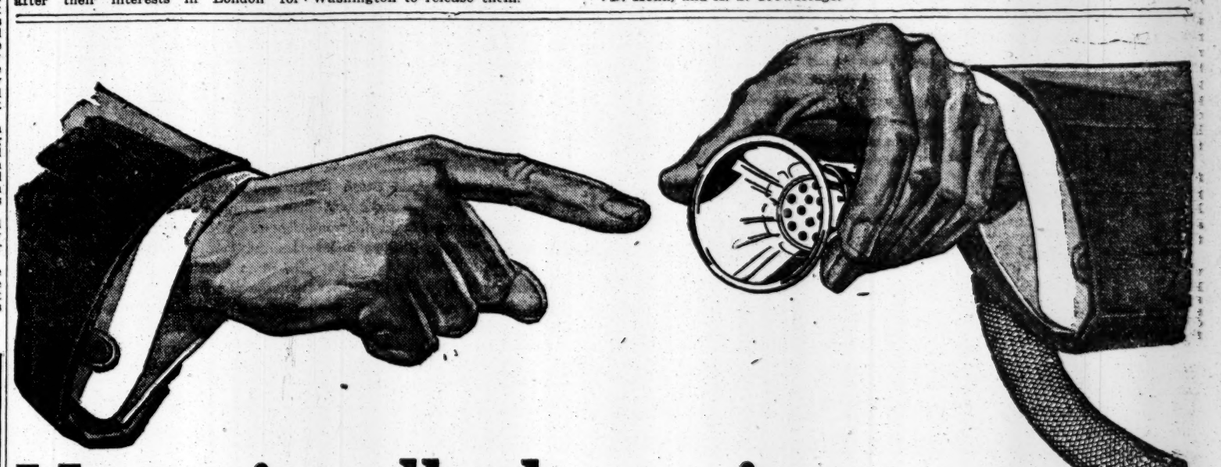
Fine printed madras and percale, in neat stripes. Neckbands 16 to 20, and sleeve lengths 34 to 37 ins. Plain or pleated bosom and attached laundered cuffs. Main Floor

Men's $1.50 Glastenbury Underwear, 95c

Natural grey color and in medium weight. Shirts and drawers.

$1.50 Merino Union Suits, $1.25

Grey rib, medium weight, closed crotch. Main Floor



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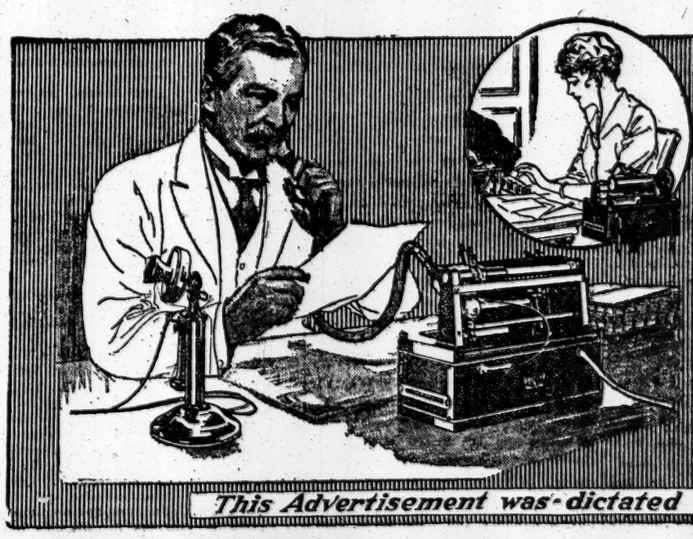

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1915.

HOW WE ARE LEGISLATED FOR.

Judge HOUGH decides that the Lever Cotton Futures act never was a law because it is a revenue measure and originated in the Senate, contrary to the constitutional reservation of tax measures for the initiative of the House. He decided no more than that, and the point is so familiar that words need not be wasted over it. But the decision abounds with side remarks of an illuminating measure. He said that the act fell into the class of measures void because of the unworkmanlike manner in which Congress used the tools provided by the Constitution, and, therefore, did something in such a slovenly manner that it must be done over again. He declined to consider anything beyond the point above, because he said that counsel were agreed that nothing was further from the intention of Congress than to raise revenue by the bill which is invalid because it is a revenue bill starting its career in the Senate.

The intention was the same as that in the Oleomargarine Bill, which, the Judge refrained from remarking, has worked disappointment to its introducers and beneficiaries. In both cases the intention was not to regulate the trade nor to raise revenue, but to destroy any trade not conducted according to the prescribed methods or standards. In both cases the intention was to work a commercial revolution under pretense of taxation. It is easy to name other cases which have been more disturbing to the commercial world. The Seamen's act light-heartedly sought to compel the annulment of treaties with a score of nations. The Sherman anti-trust law, before the discovery of the light of reason, was designed, in the opinion of many, to overturn the settled law of centuries, and did profoundly affect legitimate trade for many years. The cotton law must be taken as an example of a too numerous class of statutes which are failures because they do not seek to declare the law as it is, but endeavor to force business to be done as it ought to be, according to the opinions of those not well informed about business.

Such laws are made endurable only by judicial legislation and private compromise after the enacting body has thrust its "slovenly" work upon those not asking for it, and yet compelled to abide by it somehow. The Seamen's act was made over by the construction of its language in a manner its draughtsmen never expected. In like manner the Sherman law was interpreted by the Supreme Court into something opposite from the intention of its plain language as understood by many, and misunderstood by many more to this day. The cotton law was made capable of enforcement only by the co-operation of the very Exchanges against which it was aimed, in a fury of ignorance regarding the functions of Exchanges. Its final form was a compromise between those who wished to abolish the Exchanges—and have since changed their minds with the price of cotton—and those who wished to see spot cotton sell higher. For that purpose new standards of the staple were introduced. It is not intended to criticise the standards as standards, nor to deny that the bill has not some good points. The trade has reconciled itself to the law, for business desires nothing more than to conform to the law. The point is not criticism of the law, but of the lawmakers' methods.

Since their edict does not run beyond the ocean's edge it is plain that there was a preference enacted in favor of the foreigners who could deal in this immense export free from the provisions of the domestic law. The standards adopted were not those to which the trade was accustomed, and were not wholly practical. For example, it was enacted that deliveries should not be good unless the staple was seven-eighths of an inch long. But how is the length to be learned in a 500-pound bale? There were other points which might have been seized upon to make the law unworkable. But the New York Exchange, the one against which the statute was aimed, promptly conformed to the law, and other Exchanges followed the example. Still others found ways to take themselves out from the operation of the statute, for examples the New England Cotton Buyers' Association and all dealing under the Carolina mill rules. In that way the law was helped into life until the court annulled it. Conditions now are like MOHAMMED'S coffin pending the Government's appeal. The good in the law might be preserved by Congress doing over what it botched. All parties are calmer now, and a better law ought to be passed by agreement instead of the law which was imposed against opposition.

It will be seen that the point is broader than the cotton trade. What shade of opinion can wish such laws as we have suffered from and are suffering from to be passed in such manner? Is it possible that even the haters of "business" can wish it to be harassed and impeded? Is there lack of disposition or ability in legislators to do their share in a workmanlike manner, apart from the substance of what they do?

"LABOR" WANTS A "LABOR"-MADE CONSTITUTION.

The "labor vote" has been often tried and is usually wanting. It is largely a myth, a bugaboo, a stuffed club wherewith only timid politicians allow themselves to be scared. After much sound and fury it failed to beat JOE CANNON and CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD in their Congress districts. Now it advances with much sound of trumpets against the new Constitution. The reasons given by the State Federation of Labor are preposterous, but one of them hints the real cause of the organized opposition. The Constitutional Convention ignored a memorial presented by the labor leaders. The pretense of opposition on the ground that the short ballot and responsible State Government will create a "bureaucracy" can hardly be alleged with a straight face. The gooseflesh about military tribunals is artificial. "Labor" and the rest of us would be no more exposed to despots and satraps under the new Constitution than they have been under the old. But to refuse instructions from "labor leaders," not to allow them to make a Constitution of special rights and privileges for "labor," to provide for the general, and not their special, welfare, advantage, and aggrandizement—that was the unpardonable sin.

The disingenuous and unfair attacks of this handful of hankerers for special immunities and a privileged status should serve to commend the new Constitution to voters who labor a good deal more than "labor leaders," and neither ask for themselves nor will concede to others favors and exemptions under the fundamental law. And be it said, in justice to the unionists, that it is the habit of the "labor leaders" to give orders to "labor," the habit of "labor" to disobey them.

UNCERTAIN SWORDS.

Premier VIVIANI announced to the French Senate yesterday that Italy would "probably" take part in the Balkan campaign against Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. But on the day before, addressing the Chamber of Deputies in response to a resolution demanding from the Government an explanation of its conduct in the Balkan bazaar, where precious merchandise had been allowed to go to a higher bidder, the French Premier left Italy out. The understanding between the Governments of Great Britain and France was complete. France and Great Britain, he specifically said, had agreed to go to the aid of Serbia, and Russia had decided to join. He said not a word about Italy.

Her position is uncertain and anomalous. She first denounced the Triple Alliance that bound her to Austria-Hungary and Germany, and then declared war only upon Austria-Hungary, without so much as a mention of Germany. Then she proceeded to make war only upon Austria. Tardily, and after much persuasion, she formally acknowledged a state of war with Turkey, and still remained technically at peace with Germany. Her official explanation to the world of denouncing the Triple Alliance treaty contained the following:

> None of the contracting parties had the right to undertake, without a previous agreement, any step the consequence of which might impose a duty upon the other signatories arising out of the alliance or which would in any way whatsoever encroach upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when she sent to Serbia her note dated July 23, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy.

That is, Vienna's ultimatum to Serbia was a violation of the treaty as Italy construed it; hence in good time she denounced it formally and went to war with Austria on the ground that Austria first had gone to war with Serbia and had then declined to make satisfactory reparation to Italy. But Germany now invades Serbia, and there is doubt as to whether Italy will join England, France, and Russia in going to Serbia's aid. A state of war between Germany and Italy must be supposed actually to exist; technically it does not. There has been no declaration.

One does not see how Italy, morally or politically, can avoid taking part with her new allies in the Balkan campaign. If she does go in, she will for the first time come into physical conflict with Germany and for the first time participate in the larger events of the war. However, one could not see at all how Greece could think of remaining neutral when Bulgaria turned on Serbia, whose ally Greece is, or was, and especially when it became obvious that the purpose of the Teutonic forces was to open a thoroughfare from Berlin to Constantinople. But Greece repudiates her treaty of alliance with Serbia on the ground that it obliged her to succor Serbia only in the event of attack by another Balkan State, and not in the unimagined event of a European conflagration. "Greece," says the King, "is merely loosening her sword in its scabbard." It is not the sword of a friend: it is the sword of a pro-German Greek. Few can imagine world peace, but at least one might dare to hope for war unpretending and without the ghastliness of dialectics.

THE PARADISE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Colorado was the second State to enjoy the blessings of woman suffrage. Wyoming, where emancipation was granted in 1869, continues to be short of women. Why the oppressed of the superior sex didn't rush thither to unrivet their chains remains one of the mysteries of feminism inexplicable to the uninitiate. Since 1893 Colorado has been an Arcadia, a Utopia of freedom and equality. Something in the air of Colorado exhilarates, begets political fervor. Its petticoat politicians have been energetic and active. They are always eager to take charge, to govern the Governor, to besiege the President. It was a Colorado State Senator who told the New Jersey folks that the men who oppose woman suffrage are "pinheads." A classic of pinheadism is here reproduced, without apology for its lack of novelty. A classic can't very well be fresh. It is the Rev. MARTIN HART, Dean of Denver Cathedral, who wrote in a religious periodical, The Chronicle, last February:

> Here in Denver we had last year 1,265 divorces out of 2,500 marriages. Every thirteenth person in the community suffered arrest; there were seventeen murders; seventy-five people were killed in the coal strike and no one brought to justice.

As Mr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON says: "We should get as great "a reaction against bad government "into the electorate as possible by "adding an aggressive principle to "the intelligence, culture, and morality of the voters." In 1914 Denver had had that aggressive principle at work for twenty years. In 1912 the aggressive principle reacted against bad government in Colorado by approving the recall of judicial decisions. Some "pinheads" have thought that a reaction against law and order, a lawlessness stimulated by sentimentalist female politicians, has been too visible in Colorado, that paradise of equality.

The "pinheads" forget that "the self-respect" of the manumitted female serfs must have been increased notably, a moral gain which is one of the major, if any are minor, arguments for and results of Votes for Women. A greater freedom of divorce may be a corollary of the vital freedom conferred by woman suffrage. The frequency of arrests is a sign of the acuter moral vigilance of the community, and surely an occasional murder is infinitely better than a permanent autocracy. Now no less thoughtful and judicious a publicist than the Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES of this city told us last Sunday that "any one who opposes woman suf-"frage is consciously or unwillingly "an adherent of the autocratic form "of government rather than democ-"racy."

We cite only to condemn the often quoted statement of Judge BEN LINDSEY of Denver that the Colorado woman voters are no better than the Colorado man voters. He talks like a discouraged backslider. But if he is correct, Colorado possesses a consummate equality of the sexes. Even if that other so tediously repeated saying of his, that free Colorado is twenty years behind enslaved Massachusetts in certain reforms, be justified by the facts, a wrong interpretation should not be given to it. Even in enslaved Massachusetts the first stirrings of freedom have been felt. There is a limited woman suffrage, and some 10 per cent. of the women voters vote. Doubtless this leaven has leavened the whole lump of that "pinhead" State.

THE DEFENSE PLANS.

The Administration's defense program, so far as it has been made known, meets with general approval. The regular army increase will be very small, about equal to the increase proposed to Congress by Secretary GARRISON last year. The total strength of the army now, including commissioned officers and enlisted men, and the whole body of Philippine Scouts, is 97,987 men. The number of enlisted men in all branches of the military service last Summer, excepting the Quartermaster Corps and the Hospital Corps, was 87,241. It is proposed now to make the authorized strength of the army 120,000 men, which will be enough to keep a mobile force of 50,000 men in the United States, without weakening the permanent coast defenses or the garrisons in our outlying possessions. It is also settled that, for the sake of swelling the army reserve, a short term of enlistment will be adopted. A term of from one to two years with the colors, with three or four years thereafter in the reserve, was favored by President TAFT, Secretary STIMSON, and Major General WOOD, while Secretary GARRISON tried hard to induce the last Congress to reduce the term of enlistment. But Congress will scarcely oppose the plan now. It is desirable, apart from the need of securing a large reserve of trained men as quickly as possible, to shorten the enlistment term, first, because more men can be easily enlisted for a short term than for the present long term, and, secondly, because one year of hard work with the colors and the lighter work in the succeeding three or four years in the reserve, will tend to make a competent and healthy young man as good a soldier as the nation requires. While in the reserve, of course, the recruit will be fairly paid for such services as are exacted of him.

The army reserve is to be strengthened also by a large contingent of trained citizens, and the details of this part of the plan have not been made known. Of course the system of training camps will be firmly established in another year, and if a reasonable percentage of the young men who avail themselves of this means to prepare to serve the country is enrolled in the reserve the desired number of reservists should be obtained in a very few years. Of the Federal plans for the development of the National Guard nothing has yet been made known, but the burden of this great work must be borne chiefly by the States. Unless they start the development and push it forward with energy and intelligence Federal control of the organized militia will be hampered. If a Militia Pay Bill is passed by Congress the amount of payment provided will be relatively small; its purpose will not be to lighten the burden of the States.

In regard to the navy, so far as the program of development extends beyond the year 1916, we must remember that a well-laid plan of navy development, intelligently devised in the past, has been crippled by the folly of the Democrats in Congress. What may be done with that part of the present naval program which relates to the future in case of a political upheaval, it is impossible to guess. But the naval plans for the immediate present, relating to battleships and battle cruisers, recruits, and munitions, seem reasonable. The announcement that eleven ships of the navy must be provided with new engines, at an enormous cost, part of which must be borne by the Government, is disconcerting. The superdreadnought Nevada is still technically under construction, and some of the other vessels needing new engines are barely finished. Imperfect engines, in some cases, have been favorably passed upon by the Inspectors. Perhaps Mr. DANIELS's Naval Advisory Board will be able hereafter to prevent this sort of haphazard wasting of public money and time.

INTENSE INTEREST.

To 150 enraptured Progressives feasting in Indianapolis, Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Chairman of the Progressive Executive Committee, brought this news of good cheer: "I find the "same situation of intense interest "elsewhere as you show in Indiana."

Everywhere! In Massachusetts, for example, the intensely interested Progressives so crowded to the primaries that they were able to nominate only a candidate for Governor. Their nominee for Governor in 1913 is supporting the Republican nominee for Governor, and there is anxiety and distress among the faithful few, wondering if the straight Progressives will cast next month that 3 per cent. of the total vote without which their way to a place on the official ballot in 1916 will be hard to travel.

The Indianapolis Star calls Mr. PERKINS "this man of far-seeing vision." He must be if he sees intense interest in the Progressive Party anywhere in the East.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

American Germans Explained.

Between Dr. MUENSTERBERG'S latest presentation of his theory as to our German immigration and the statement of that theory made in this column, he declares that a difference exists. Instead of seeing the German immigrant as a missionary over here with, and performing, the duty of inculcating Teutonic ideals, he really saw him only as one seeking better economic conditions than then prevailed in Germany.

Of course Dr. MUENSTERBERG knows what he means and is quite competent to write it. His criticism, therefore, must be accepted as correct, but certainly not many readers gained from reading his original article the impression that he thought the Germans, in the years when they arrived in great numbers, came simply and only because they found it hard to make a living at home. He wrote at length of other motives that were or ought to have been theirs, and explicitly enough asserted that activities based on those other motives deserved our special recognition and gratitude.

By emphasizing, as he does now, the economic compulsion, and denying that discontent with political conditions in Germany or preference for those in this country had anything whatever to do with the removal of his countrymen by the hundreds of thousands to this country, Dr. MUENSTERBERG may have done the German-Americans an ill service. If he is correct—and he ought to know, most people will say—then this part of our population has been, and is, with us, but not of us, and has been and is constantly yearning for the sort of government they left behind. Such a state of mind might explain certain phenomena recently observed here, but few German-Americans would readily confess that it is theirs.

In all probability the Harvard psychologist errs for once, else why does any German remain here a day after acquiring the not very large fortune that would enable him to pass the rest of his life at home in comfortable leisure? Not a few of them, in their more emotional hours, talk as if they wanted to do that, but the vast majority are content with an occasional brief visit to the Fatherland, and a good many seem to get along fairly well without even that.

A Danger Real, but Small.

A correspondent whose letter appeared on this page yesterday confessed or proclaimed a deep disquietude of mind, produced by seeing in the street cars and other public places a large number of people reading newspapers printed in other languages than English. The familiar spectacle suggested to this particular observer the possibility that such newspapers, or some of them, are preaching and teaching, in the secrecy given by a foreign tongue, intelligible only to a single group of our population, opinions and sentiments that are un-American or even anti-American. And in apparent seriousness the suggestion was made that every American newspaper should be compelled by law to use the language of the country, in order that it may be exposed to the beneficent and safety-giving criticism to which the newspapers that use English are constantly subjected.

The possibility of danger thus pointed out does exist, and it is known that real harm to recently arrived residents of the United States has sometimes been done in just this way. As was so well explained not long ago by another correspondent of THE TIMES, self-interest leads, or tends to lead, these journalistic exotics to perform not their legitimate and patriotic function, which is to assist and hasten the immigrant's assimilation with his neighbors, but to do the very different work of keeping him as much and as long unlike them as can be done by emphasizing and fostering his racial peculiarities. Success along these lines means that he will remain a reader of the paper, and failure in it that he will soon be lost as a subscriber.

Assimilation, however, cannot be prevented by such efforts. It is not often even long delayed, and the amount of injury thus done to potential citizens is probably more than counterbalanced by the services rendered while they are dumb strangers in a strange land. At any rate, it is not enough to justify the imposition of such a drastic restraint on the liberties of the press as the one proposed. In a city like New York every language is understood by so many people that none gives real secrecy to anything in print. That fact has been clearly and instructively disclosed several times, and some of the times were not at all remote.

Inventive, but Not Visionary.

ORVILLE WRIGHT is about as far as a man could be from being the inventor of legend—and once not infrequently of reality, too, according to plausible rumor—who made a great discovery only to die in the poorhouse because all the profits of it were appropriated by a ruthless capitalist. One can therefore be quite sure that he needs no sympathy because of the change in his business arrangements that was announced yesterday.

Like his never to be sufficiently lamented brother, WILBUR, Mr. WRIGHT is an inventor of the distinctly modern type, not a long-haired dreamer, but a very practical man of affairs and a most unpromising subject for anybody's exploitation. The present readjustment of his enterprise will give him freedom from the annoyances and distraction of litigation from which he has suffered much, and will enable him to follow his never-abandoned desire to perfect the wonderful machine which he and his brother succeeded in making do what no human being before them ever persuaded a machine to accomplish.

Real flight—flight in the true sense of the word—was their achievement, and that it brought wealth as well as deathless fame to them and honor to their country is one of the many proofs that the world is running better than it used to do. Most of us can still remember when the man who talked of a flying machine was viewed with a pitying smile, if not impatiently dismissed as a hopeless bore and time-waster. All can grow the flower now from seed supplied by the WRIGHTS.

Who Founded Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your columns of Oct. 13 I note the obituary notice of Mr. Arthur P. Dodge, which the Christian Science Publication Committee corrected, in the following issue, regarding Mr. Dodge having been Mrs. Eddy's attorney. Another statement in the article remains uncorrected, namely, that Mr. P. P. Quimby was the founder of Christian Science. Mr. Quimby practiced mental healing on a material basis and was never in any way associated with Christian Science healing, which is the opposite of Mr. Quimby's practice.

Mary Baker Eddy discovered and founded Christian Science. From her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," I quote the following words: "In the year 1866 I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science."

AUGUSTA E. STETSON.
New York, Oct. 14, 1915.

Genius.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was Lincoln a genius?

HOWARD CRUTCHER.
Roswell, New Mexico, Oct. 3, 1915.

AMERICA FIRST.

[America first, last, and all the time.—President Wilson's Speech to Washington D. A. R.]

He has put in terse words what we've wanted to hear,
Our policy crystallized, clean-cut, and clear,
And sounded a warning to foes, far or near—
America first!

It's no mere set phrase when it's spoken like this—
Words carelessly uttered, ideas hit or miss,
Just small talk, forgot in security's bliss—
America first!

It stands for a Nation, in majesty, might,
That tolerates freedom, when freedom is right.
But frowns on opinions, cults, deeds, black as night—
America first!

It means a great people that's welded as one,
With purposes, motives, as clear as the sun,
With nothing to hide, no inspection to shun—
America first!

It puts in the shameful minority small
The noisy self-seeker, the demagogues all.
It makes the true patriot loom up so tall—
America first!

It relegates hyphens to where they belong,
Though holding no homeland love trait'rous or wrong.
Three cheers for the phrase! Now! Come out with it strong—
AMERICA FIRST!

ELLA AUGUSTA FANNING.

BLESSINGS UNAPPRECIATED.

An Unromantic View of Women's Influence on Suffrage California.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article by Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, entitled "What Women Have Gained by Suffrage," appearing in your issue of Sept. 13.

As a native Californian permit me to reply to the statements contained therein concerning the workings of Woman Suffrage in California. In judging the effect of the change in electorate, it will be necessary to confine the inquiry to the small number of women in this State who are actively interested in politics. An observer will have no difficulty in recognizing the suffrage workers. They are distinguished by hard set lines of face, an aggressive dictatorial manner, and a visibly haggard and worn expression generally. These women do not inspire great respect among other women, and are shunned by men whenever it is possible to do so. Even the politicians pass them by and try to curry favor with the women who oppose suffrage—and these constitute 80 per cent.—and still dominate public opinion in California, and our male politicians have more sense than to antagonize them.

A case in point was the refusal of the last Legislature to enact a law compelling women voters to serve on juries. There was no protest from any quarter, but the legislators were not unmindful of the fact that suffrage was put over on the women of this State in a bargain made between the officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Progressive politicians. There is not now, and never has been, any spontaneous demand for suffrage by the majority of our women. To force a lukewarm, indifferent electorate to appear in police courts—to hear unprintable evidence—and to rub elbows with the riffraff that hangs around these courts, would result in an automatic self-disfranchisement of all but the radical women voters. By failing to register, a woman citizen could escape jury duty. With us there would be thousands who would take advantage of such a situation.

The last Legislature did less for the benefit of women than any previous Legislature has done in the last twenty years.

The legal status of women has not been improved in California by their enfranchisement. Under the old regime a married woman could by homesteading exempt property to the amount of $5,000 from any debt owed by the husband. This gave the widow and children enough to meet their immediate wants. Now, in case of death, if there is indebtedness the wife and children lose everything. In the newly established equality, the wife is liable for all debts; she can be made to pay the household expenses and can be sued for alimony!

In the third specification Mrs. Harper states "that political parties will be more careful in the choice of candidates." Such has not been the case in California. One of the highest honors possible to bestow at an election has been given to a man whose private life is such that he was refused a nomination for a lesser office and practically driven out of politics by male voters a few years ago. He is now a prime favorite among the women who helped to elect him, and not one of them makes any pretext to ignorance of his record.

There has been one judicial recall in San Francisco by women voters. Instead of the Judge deposed we were given a Magistrate with very scant knowledge of the law and of such a weak character that he would never appeal to any but women voters.

The moral uplift promised in the Red Light Abatement law has not materialized. The only definite result visible in this community at present is the generally lower degree of respect accorded those who wallowed in the muck and mire of the whole filthy question.

Mrs. Harper also commends the practical viewpoint of the women voters of California. So far as I am able to judge, the leaders are eminently practical. But the tactics used in dealing with opposition from any source would do credit to the days of the Inquisition. There never is but one side to any question under consideration. The leaders of the suffrage movement of this State have proved themselves to be past mistresses of all the "tricks of the trade." I am in doubt as to whether any of them know the difference between the Democratic and Republican platforms, but they do know how to do practical politics.

Were it not for continual agitation, interest in suffrage would die out among the masses of our women. As it is, the registration shows a continued decrease, and this in spite of the fact that questions of vital local interest are before the people for adjustment at the present time.

The work of the church societies, the Red Cross, the various charities, the interest in art, music and literature, the study of child welfare, of household economics, and of all social activities goes on in California unmindful of suffrage agitation. The few women who have become professional politicians are the exceptions that prove the claim that conservatism is a feminine characteristic.

If our women have unwittingly been parties to the policies which have put California in the freak class politically, they are rapidly awakening to that fact. They can be trusted to quickly but firmly put an end to such an unbearable situation.

FRONA E. W. COLBURN.
San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 22, 1915.

When Men Use the Bayonet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to a woman whose word many have never doubted, I would refer you to the corroborative evidence given by E. Alexander Powell, the war correspondent with the allied armies, in his article in Scribner's Magazine for October, "On the British Firing Line." On Page 461 he says of a German onset:

> Rendered reckless by the rum and ether which is served out to German soldiers about to make an attack, they dashed forward, hoarsely cheering.

We think none the less of the men when we know that they are drugged to kill; our pity for the man who drives the bayonet home increases. The immediate question is: Will Mr. Powell's statement bring upon him the ridicule a like statement brought to Miss Addams because she was a woman and a worker for peace? E. TABER FOX.
Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 12 1915.

A Tax Calculation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My tax bills for 1915 show that personal property in the City of New York, assessed at $352,051,755, was less than 5 per cent. of the amount of assessment, $8,608,764,237, for real estate. This means that this year it would only have increased real estate taxes less than 5 per cent. to have abolished the personal estate tax. As an owner of real estate, I will cheerfully pay 5 per cent. more taxes on my real estate, if I may have the people to use it, who will most certainly take up residence here if that will give them exemption from tax on personal estate. I cannot imagine a better way to increase the population and growth of the city.

WINTHROP PARKER.
New York, Oct. 4, 1915.

To Admirers of Stephen Phillips.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stephen Phillips has so many admirers in the United States that I hope you will allow me to ask them to communicate with me, the publisher of The Poetry Review, edited by the eminent poet-dramatist, with a view to joining in a practical expression of recognition and appreciation of his genius.

ERSKINE MACDONALD.
16 Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, London, W. C., Sept. 30, 1915.

Subway Trains That Go Too Fast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high speed of trains in the Brooklyn tube is a source of danger to the traveling public. It has been denied that the rate of speed is dangerous; but one has only to ride in the tube at the rush hours and note the closely packed cars, rocking from side to side as the train plunges down the first incline, to feel that there, at least, it would be the part of wisdom to apply the "ounce of prevention."

R. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1915.

WAYS OF THE CONQUEROR IN BELGIUM.

The Other Side of the Soothing Picture Painted by Mr. McClellan —Things You Could and Could Not See.

By A BELGIAN REFUGEE.
One Who Speaks with Real Authority.

New York, Oct. 13, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 10 brings out on its first page, under the title "How I Found Belgium Under German Rule," what may be correctly called a panegyric of the German Army and the German administration.

If this article were to be left without a reply the American people would be led into the belief that Germany not only has done no material harm to Belgium, but that it fulfills in Belgium a civilizing, moralizing, and altogether beneficial mission.

I therefore think it my duty to point out to the numerous readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES the many deviations from exact truth into which the writer of the above article has allowed himself to be led by his friend, *who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government.*

The fact of traveling in this distinguished company explains that he has found his trip so pleasant and so comfortable. All other civilians, and especially Belgians, are forced to pay first-class fares, but they must be content to travel on the hard wooden benches of the third-class cars, even though they be ladies, as I have experienced myself when leaving Brussels for Antwerp and Rotterdam. The first and second class carriages, as well as the sleeping and dining cars, are exclusively reserved for the German officers and officials.

Mr. McClellan proceeds to say that with the exception of some nurses, no ladies, other than Belgians, have been allowed to cross the frontier *since the war began.* Who, then, were those ladies with whom German officers paraded on the boulevards of Brussels in September and October, 1914, in automobiles, which had been commandeered by the Germans, as the gentleman from Princeton University euphoniously calls what everybody else will probably term confiscation, or robbery and plunder?

Mr. McClellan proceeds to say that the Germans have effectively replaced the Belgian railway employes, who had all disappeared. He does not say why they disappeared, probably because his *high official friend* did not think proper to inform him of the fact that the German Government exacted from them an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Emperor. This, of course, they could not and would not give.

Moreover, the Germans put so many obstacles in the way of those who would like to use the railways, by way of obliging them to justify the necessity of their intended trip and forcing them to obtain a passport, which means an expense and a loss of time often out of proportion to the object of the trip, that really only those travel who cannot help themselves.

That under such conditions trade does not revive is easily understood. Besides, all letters are liable to be opened and read by the German authorities, and the Belgians had no telegraph or telephone at their disposal when I left Brussels. I have not heard that things have changed since. No raw material can be imported, nor any manufactured goods exported. Put all of this together and you will no doubt feel with me that it is a cruel pleasantry to reproach manufacturers with *unwillingness* to reopen their factories, when the difficulties are radical, material, and insurmountable, and entirely of German making. As to repeating what a flowerwoman and a barber say about the rich people being unpatriotic and not spending their money in Brussels, this is so infinitely silly that it scarcely deserves comment.

The wealth of the rich Belgians consists, as everywhere else, to a great extent in real estate. In the presence of the stagnancy of trade most people do not pay their rent, as I experience to my own great inconvenience, and have besides in many cases to be succored by their landlords. That under such conditions and in view of the heavy extortions of money which have been laid on the Belgians there is not much money spent on flowers and perfumery will appear unpatriotic only to a flowerwoman, a barber, and a professor of Princeton. As to the antique dealer, who drives a better trade than ever, he contradicts, it would seem, the above flowerwoman and the barber, but I think he is either apocryphal or he reaps his harvest among the German officers and officials, who thus get rid of some of the spoils pressed out of the Belgian people.

As to the Germans curing the vices and the immorality of the Belgians, this will create a good deal of merriment with anybody who has visited Brussels and Berlin, and will make him advise the Germans to sweep the sidewalk before their own doors first before offering to do so with their neighbors.

The same audacity characterizes the affirmation that Brussels is, or was, the headquarters of international anarchy. I have lived forty-five years in Brussels, and never heard of or saw one of the anarchical crimes which have so often disgraced Spain and other countries.

It is certainly true that there are a great number of unemployed—many of them, and I should say the majority, of Germany's making—but it is really too absurd to give the Germans credit for doing anything to change this state of things for the better, which nothing will bring about but the return to normal activity, when the invader will have retired and when the frontiers will be open for the import of raw material and the export of the manufactured products—the only means of making possible the reopening of factories.

As to the affirmation that Belgium could find a ready market for her products in Germany, this is only so far true as such products can be of use to the German Army in Belgium, and I suppose that no one but a German, or one in pay of the Germans, will expect the Belgian manufacturers to concur in fitting out the enemy's army.

It is scarcely necessary to refute the assertion that the newspapers are allowed to print what they like in presence of the fact that even not a private letter is allowed to pass which seems too long to the censor or contains a word which he does not understand. I have before me a letter from a correspondent in Brussels saying that a previous letter, addressed by him to me, had been returned to him because it contained a phrase in English, while the remainder of it was in the French language. The fact is that all that appears in the daily papers is scrupulously censored, and not a word is allowed to pass which for some reason, or without any reason, displeases the censor.

It is consoling to find that Mr. McClellan publishes with more reserve the German version of the brutal destruction of Louvain, probably because he feels that no German explanation will ever extinguish this shameful blot on Germany's shield. I wish only to add that when I visited Louvain on the 10th of November, 1914, it was already then impossible to find any trace of the town having been shelled, since all the burned houses had been pulled down to the very cellars, in order to prevent accidents, and perhaps to make it hard to trace the committed outrages or with a view of removing the bodies of those who were buried under the fallen buildings.

I found, however, one very suggestive trace of the fact that the destruction of Louvain was premeditated and executed in cold blood. On about half a dozen small houses in by-lanes I have seen posted on the street doors a printed label about nine inches square, saying in German, "This house may not be entered or put on fire without special authorization from the German commander." It seemed to me that this short order spoke volumes and confirmed me in the opinion that Louvain was destroyed with the purpose of terrorizing the inhabitants of Brussels and the other large towns which the Germans were on the point of occupying.

As to the Louvain University, I have no material proof, but a shrewd suspicion, from the state in which I found the neighboring narrow streets, that it was not by accident that this monument was set on fire, but that the Germans went specially out of their way to do it, since it is situated behind the Town Hall, which was spared, and quite away from the area where destruction specially raged.

Mr. McClellan seems hurt that the Belgians do not everywhere do their utmost to efface the traces of the wounds which the German guns have inflicted on their houses and monuments and that they do not seem to appreciate the inestimable boon the conquerors have conferred upon the vanquished in destroying *only* the sixth part of Louvain. If some enemy was to lay into ashes New York City from the Battery Park to 120th Street, inclusive of the university, Museum, libraries, and other monuments, although this area is by no means as much as one-sixth of the metropolis, he would still be accused of having destroyed New York City. This has been done to Louvain.

To conclude, I wish to counsel Mr. McClellan that before he writes that the Germans have *restored* to the Belgian railway stations their original Belgian, or rather Flemish, names, he buy a dictionary and make sure of what he writes. Liége is by no means Lüttich in Flemish, but Luyk, and, moreover, on *all Belgian* railway stations *both* names, the *French and Flemish*, were always written in equally large characters and side by side. If the Germans have effaced both and substituted their German names instead, it only proves once more their spirit of tyrannizing and vexing the Belgians at every turn. Not having noticed this proves, moreover, that Mr. McClellan has either not opened his eyes when he traveled through Belgium or that he has written the whole of his remarkable article in his Princeton studio to *please his friend, who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government*, unless it be that he has got the whole article readymade for him by the said friend. It seems indeed wonderful for a man who only traverses Belgium to see all that he has seen. Lots of cattle, sheep, and poultry in a stretch of country where there is scarcely any pasture land and no sheep at all. Harvests of apples so abundant that the Germans themselves encourage export to England. Necessity for Dr. Woggerath's cleaning up the City of Brussels and creating a Magdalen House—which he confounds with a crèche-kindergarten, and so forth—as if the Magdalen House for fallen but repentant women did not exist in the Rue des Tanneurs as long as I can remember; as if the city was not studded all over with crèches and kindergartens, as if the City of Brussels had not been for ages well known for her active and efficient charitable institutions.

To sum up, all this has been written by or seen with the eyes of Mr. McClellan's friend, who occupies a high position in the German Imperial Government. He fails, however, to tell us in what way and by what means he has given employment to the unoccupied, outside of the women who were pressed into knitting stockings and making knapsacks for the German Army, and thus helping to provide for the necessities of the men who invaded their city and are still at work killing their sons and desolating their country. He also fails to give any proof, beyond a simple assertion, of Bishop Coenraets's being alive and unmolested in Holland. The postal communications between this country and Belgium being open, why should not Bishop Coenraets give sign of life if he lives?

A BELGIAN REFUGEE.

MR. McCLELLAN REPLIES.

He Is Neutral and Bestows His Admiration Without Partiality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I shall be very much obliged if you will print the inclosed copy of a letter which I have sent to Professor Kemp-Smith in answer to his letter in today's TIMES.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
Princeton University, Oct. 14, 1915.

(Copy.)

Oct. 13, 1915.

My Dear Professor Kemp-Smith:

It was very courteous of you to send me a copy of the letter you have written to THE NEW YORK TIMES about my article on Belgium. I f

CARDINAL CONDUCTS HIS NIECE'S WEDDING

Miss Mary T. Farley and Charles G. Coster Are Married in Brooklyn.

OCCUPIES A RED THRONE

Bride's Brother Says Nuptial Mass in Church of Our Lady of Victory —She Wears Heirloom Veil.

An interesting wedding which took place yesterday morning in Brooklyn was that of Miss Mary Teresa Farley, daughter of the late Edward Farley, and a niece of Cardinal Farley, to Charles George Coster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reginald Coster of 64 West Ninety-fourth Street, this city.

The ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Avenue and McDonough Street, by Cardinal Farley, who was assisted by Bishop Hayes, Mgr. Coan, and the Rev. James Woods, pastor of Our Lady of Victory.

The church was filled at this hour. The decorations consisted of autumnal flowers and foliage, pink chrysanthemums predominating.

In honor of the Cardinal, by the orders of the Bishop of Brooklyn, a throne of red velvet with a canopy, had been erected close to the altar. The Cardinal, wearing the cappa magna, occupied the throne during the mass which followed the ceremony. His entrance was impressive, in his robes of white and gold, heavily embroidered, with his mitre and gold crozier.

The nuptial mass was said by the bride's brother, Father John Howden Farley of Fordham University. Her other brother, Edward Farley, gave her in marriage.

The bride wore a gown of white satin exquisitely embroidered and ornamented with pearls, and a veil of Limerick lace, which fell in cascades from the coiffure, where it was caught up by sprays of orange blossoms, halfway down the court train. The veil was presented by the Cardinal to the Farley family, and has been worn by all the bride members of the family in the younger generation. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Marie Potts acted as her cousin's maid of honor. A delicate color scheme of chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves was carried out in the gowns worn, which consisted of rose pink satin, veiled in varying shades of brown net. She wore a poke bonnet of brown velvet, faced with tan net over rose pink satin, and topped with pink ostrich plumes. She carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Gertrude Leavy and Mary Ferrens. They were in rose pink satin frocks, with black velvet poke bonnets, trimmed with pink plumes, each carrying an arm bouquet of chrysanthemums.

J. Stanhope Coster was best man for his brother. The ushers were J. Campion Farley, Gardiner Conroy, Henry J. Thellusen, and John W. Clancey.

A breakfast and reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 194 McDonough Street.

S. BRADEN MARRIES IN CHILE

New Yorker Weds Miss Maria S. de Humeris—Statesmen the Witnesses.

News of the wedding of Spruille Braden of New York, a son of William Braden of the Braden Copper Company, and Miss Maria Solar de Humeris on Sept. 15, in Santiago, Chile, has just reached here. Mr. Braden was graduated from Yale in the class of 1914, and the bride comes of an old Spanish family and is the niece of two members of the Chilean Cabinet.

As Mr. Braden is a Protestant and the bride a Roman Catholic, the ceremony was performed at her home by the Papal Nuncio in the presence of the parish priest. The witnesses were Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, and Gonzalo Bulnes, recently the deputy to the Commercial Congress in Washington; Manuel Foster, former Secretary of State of Brazil, and Javier Diaz, a member of the Chilean Senate.

Mr. Braden and his bride will for the present remain in Chile, where he is engaged in the mining business with his father.

MISS HELEN ROHL A BRIDE.

Weds Frederick Pusinelli, Formerly of Brazil, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Frederick Pusinelli, formerly of Para, Brazil, but of late living in England, and Miss Helen Harriet Rohl, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Raymond Rohl, were married yesterday in a private suite at the Ritz-Carlton, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George F. Clover, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The bride, in white satin and tulle, was unattended. Her father gave her in marriage.

Mr. Pusinelli's best man was Mr. Rohl, a brother of the bride. There were no ushers, as the wedding was a small one, perhaps thirty guests attending it. A breakfast followed the ceremony.

The bride's father, Mr. Rohl, is the business representative here of President Menocal of Cuba.

CHAPMAN—HURLBURT.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Amy Budd Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Chapman of Flatbush, L. I., to Rustell Blair Hurlburt, son of the Rev. Rollo F. Hurlburt and Mrs. Hurlburt of Marshalltown, Iowa. Mr. Hurlburt is a graduate of Cornell, class of '10. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John James Tanner of 37 Fifth Avenue gave a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for her daughter, Miss Rhoda von Bibber Tanner, who is to be married on Oct. 19, and her bridal attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Blake and their daughter, Miss Jeanette Blake, who have spent the Summer at their country place in North Hatley, Canada, will return to their home at 995 Madison Avenue next week.

The wedding of Miss Ina Leland, a niece of Miss Hattie Leland, and Schuyler Adams Orvis of this city will take place this afternoon in Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. George L. McAlpin and the Misses Dorothy and Flora McAlpin are at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for several weeks.

Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty and Miss Mercedes Rafferty, who have been motoring in the Berkshires, will return to the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim of 763 Fifth Avenue is at the Gedney Farms Hotel for the remainder of October.

Mrs. Cyril Dugmore of 903 Park Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Gilbert, to society this season.

HAYMAN TO GO TO LONDON.

Will Carry Out Charles Frohman's Plans After the Productions Here.

It was decided yesterday that after the plays already announced by the Frohman Company have been produced Alf Hayman, General Manager of the company, will go to London to carry through the plans for authors, players, and theatres mapped out by Charles Frohman before his death. The first set of productions are well under way. The date for Maude Adams's engagement at the Empire has been set for Christmas week, and the Sanderson-Brian-Cawthorn three-star combination will appear here Thanksgiving week in a new musical comedy, "Sybil." John Drew has begun rehearsals in a new play by Horace Annesley Vachell, and Otis Skinner is touring in "Cock o' the Walk," by Henry Arthur Jones.

The new policy of the company of encouraging American authors, announced after Mr. Frohman's death by Augustus Thomas, will be put into operation Tuesday, when Ethel Barrymore will be presented at the Lyceum in Edna Ferber's play, written in collaboration with George V. Hobart, "Our Mrs. McChesney." The play is in five acts and three scenes, and has an unusually large cast. This is the first American comedy Miss Barrymore has had since her début as a star in "Captain Jinks."

Later in the year Elsie Ferguson will be presented, in association with Klaw & Erlanger, in "The Prime Minister." Blanche Bates will be seen in a new play by Michael Morton and Ann Murdock in a new comedy by Porter Emerson Browne. Augustus Thomas's new drama, "The Rio Grande," and a new comedy by Haddon Chambers, entitled "The Coup," will be produced. Langdon Mitchell has signed a contract for a new play, to be delivered this Winter. The season's activities will be closed with an all-star production, made in conjunction with David Belasco, in the Spring.

With Marie Tempest about to go on tour and William Gillette in a series of revivals at the Empire, all of the Frohman stars are thus accounted for.

JOHN BARNES WELLS SINGS.

The First Recital in a Musical Season of Unexampled Activity.

The concert season may be said to have begun last night, when Mr. John Barnes Wells, tenor, gave in Aeolian Hall the first recital of a very large number already scheduled, and to be much increased as the weeks unroll; a number that promises a season of unexampled activity. Mr. Wells is not unknown to New York concert halls, and showed himself again last evening to be a singer of nice, even fastidious, taste and musical feeling, with an appreciation of some of the finer and subtler values in song singing. There are qualities in his performance that give pleasure, and that would assuredly give even more in a smaller auditorium. For Mr. Wells's voice is one of the lightest of tenors, small in volume and not notable for resonance or sheer beauty of quality. It is also somewhat afflicted with a tendency to tremolo, though as the singer went on there was some improvement in this respect.

Mr. Wells chose his program with unusual taste and skill in assembling and contrasting lyrics of various styles and diverse moods. Unfortunately his vocal resources do not enable him to realize in his performance all that he aims at. In songs of a more delicate and ethereal spirit, as Schubert's "Dass Sie hier Gewesen," or even Schumann's "Row Gently Here," and "When Through the Piazzetta," he was naturally more successful than in those needing the breadth of Caldara's "Come Raggio di Sol," and the ruder vigor of Purcell's "I'll Sail Upon the Dog Star," or those of a deep emotional significance. There is finish of style and of diction in Mr. Wells's singing that is highly agreeable; and with all its limitations it is artistic and agreeable.

Mr. Wells's program departed widely from the beaten track. He made a large section of it of songs by Americans—MacDowell, Laforge, Dr. Class, Harvey Loomis, Alexander Russell, ending with C. Linn Selter and Cloeridge Taylor.

RABBI LIPKIND MARRIES.

Weds Miss Charlotte G. Harris in Eighty-sixth Street Temple.

The marriage of the Rev. G. Lipkind, rabbi of the Eighty-sixth Street Temple, and Miss Charlotte Glendyle Harris took place last evening at the temple, and was largely attended. The Rev. Maurice L. Harris officiated.

The bride wore a traveling costume and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Ruth Schram-Rosenfeld was her only attendant.

Dr. Jacques Zieper was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Kann, Abraham Tobias, and Samuel S. Kogan.

After returning from their honeymoon, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lipkind will reside at 112 Cathedral Parkway.

MRS. R. W. JOHNSON TO WED.

Engaged to John W. Dennis, ex-Mayor of City of Westminster, Eng.

The engagement of Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson of 375 Park Avenue and New Brunswick, N. J., to John W. Dennis of Kensington, London, and Kirton, Lincolnshire, England, will be announced tomorrow.

Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Evangeline B. Armstrong, has three children by her first marriage, Evangeline B., Seward, and Robert Johnson. Mr. Johnson died about five years ago. Mr. Dennis is an ex-Mayor of the City of Westminster and an officer of the Legion of Honor. The marriage will take place early in November.

Miss Belle King Weds F. T. Hauck.

The marriage of Frank T. Hauck, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hauck of 458 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Belle R. King, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander G. Calder, Jr., of 654 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration, West Twenty-ninth Street, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating. None except the members of the immediate family were present. The bride was in a traveling costume of green broadcloth with white fur and a green velvet picture hat with white aigrettes. She also wore a corsage bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The wedding breakfast was at the Hotel McAlpin. On their return from the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hauck will live on East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, L. I.

Miss Katharine S. Sands's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Katharine S. Sands and Thomas M. Thatcher will take place in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 17. Both the wedding and the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. Robert A. and Mrs. Sands, will be small, as none except the relatives and intimate friends have been invited. The attendants have not yet been decided upon.

Kendall-Forman Engagement.

Mrs. William Armstrong of 19 West Forty-eighth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Stillman Kendall, to George Lisle Forman, son of Mrs. George L. Forman of 10 West Forty-third Street. Miss Kendall's father was the late William B. Kendall. Jr. Forman is a member of the Squadron A Club. No date has been set for the wedding.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

VAN NORDEN SPENT FORTUNE FOR SON

Financier's Backing of Younger Man Ruined Estate, State Report Shows.

SUPPOSED HE WAS WEALTHY

Once President of National Bank of North America and Founder of Trust Company.

Warner Van Norden, once President of the National Bank of North America and later founder of the Van Norden Trust Company, died deeply in debt on Jan. 1, 1914, according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin in his appraisal of the estate, filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller.

The banker's financial misfortune was brought about by his efforts to lift his son, Warner M. Van Norden, out of the financial hole into which the latter had fallen while President of the Van Norden Trust Company and also President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, according to testimony of the Rev. Theodore Langdon Van Norden, another son, who appeared at the Appraiser's hearings.

There is no exact statement of the amount the estate is in debt, other than the itemized statements in the report, and which led Appraiser Berwin to report that there was nothing upon which he could levy a tax for the State.

There are two items under the head of realty, and recite that the testator's home, 8 East Sixty-second Street, which was held to be worth $150,000, is covered by $501,657 in first and second mortgages, and the interest on the mortgages; that the garage at 52 East Sixty-second Street, is cumbered with $59,217 in mortgages and interest.

These mortgages, the clergyman's son testified, were placed upon the properties in the testator's efforts to relieve the enmeshed son from his financial difficulties.

The gross personal property, the report shows, amounts to $84,965. Against it there are debts, $437,178.55; funeral expenses, $4,8.45; administration expenses, $5,000; commissions, $1,039.63.

The report shows notes and loans due the testator but regarded as worthless because of the financial inability of the debtors to pay, and totaling $2,63,206, include notes of Warner M. Van Norden for $1,288,200. There is a note of Mrs. Grace T. Van Norden, wife of Warner M., dated April 25, 1908, for $170,000; also a loan to her, dated May 6, 1908, of $2,20,000. There is a note of C. Robinson, a clerk in the Van Norden Trust Company, for $160,000; a note of Lazelle, Matthews & Co., brokers, for $60,000, dated Jan. 26, 1910; a note of J. R. Foster, a broker, who has died since the making of the document, for $155,000, and another note by C. A. Fisher, once a clerk with the Van Norden Trust Company but now with the Equitable Trust Company, for $60,000.

The last four notes were mere dummy transactions for the benefit of Warner M. Van Norden, the report states. There was no collateral put up to secure them, the testimony reads, and they were payable within six months from the date of making.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank is now in process of liquidation under the supervision of the Assets Liquidation Company, the report shows; and, speaking of thirty-four shares of the Van Norden Trust Company, which the testator held, them in the report which adds that there is little chance that the stockholders will ever realize anything on their holdings.

Rev. Theodore Langdon Van Norden testified that the Van Norden Trust Company was really sold for the purpose of helping his brother, Warner M., out of his financial troubles. The clergyman also is authority in the report for the statement that he mortgaged his farm at New Salem, Westchester, for $150,000 for the same purpose, and that his sister, Miss Cora L. Van Norden, helped out with $300,000 worth of bonds of the London & Edinburgh Company. Even Miss Virginia E. Titus, who for years had been private secretary to the decedent, contributed freely, the report recites. Miss Titus was given $3,000 under the will, while Miss Langdon was given the rest of the estate.

There is a statement in the report that the 990 shares of stock of the Fifth Avenue estate, pledged with the Nineteenth Ward Bank as part payment for a loan of $83,000 to Warner M., are valued at only $6,200 because they are not now salable.

ONCE WORTH $500,000; NOW HOMELESS AND ILL

Dr. Emil Mayer, Who Lost Fortune in Stocks, Falls Fainting in Street, in Rain Storm.

In the midst of the rainstorm last evening a man collapsed in the street outside of 223 East 146th Street, the Bronx, and persons who saw him called Policeman Vecchio of the Alexander Avenue Station. The policeman recognized the man as Dr. Emil Mayer, a veterinary surgeon, known to every horseman in the Bronx, who fifteen years ago was worth $500,000, but who lost every cent in stock speculation. Last night he confessed that he had no home.

Vecchio sent the man to Fordham Hospital, where it was found he had typhoid and pneumonia and probably could not live through the night.

Mayer inherited his wealth from his father, who made a fortune in real estate speculation and once had a mansion in 143d Street, near College Avenue. He was a familiar figure in the Bronx, where he was famed as the owner and driver of fast trotting horses.

When he lost his wealth Mayer continued to make a meagre living by traveling from stable to stable treating horses for as little as 50 cents. When Vecchio leaned over him last night Mayer handed the policeman some surgical instruments from his pocket.

"Keep them for me," he said. "They are all I have left, and I'll need them when I get well."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool.)—G. Alexander, E. H. Arnott, N. H. Bacon, W. E. Baker, Miss Grace Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clifford Brooke, J. P. Brown, Miss Ethel Butler, Mrs. W. Chapman, Mrs. M. R. Cory, Mrs. M. Dance, Miss E. A. Dawson, J. G. Dodds, Miss M. Dyson, Robert Evett, Arthur Granville, H. Fryer, Miss M. Fryer, Mrs. W. H. Hardyman, Miss Anna Held, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Higginbotham, J. S. Hunt, Miss E. J. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. James, Mrs. E. Lanford, John Lawson, J. W. May, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Miss H. W. Nichol, Miss A. M. Roberts, Mrs. May A. Sharp, Mrs. T. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Miss A. Turner, Sir Francis and Lady Webster, and Miss M. Watson.

OSCAR II., (Copenhagen.)—R. Linden, Miss Ellen Beck, C. Ebsten, K. Johnsen, Waldemar H. Moller, A. Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Townsend, Mrs. A. Wendt, Ellis Whitaker, O F Hansen, G. Ryberg, and M. Hesse.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—Dr. T. Aller, Mr. and Mrs. Berkely Smith, Dr. L. A. MacDonnel, Mrs. J. Evans, H. Fox, Dr. L. Goldsmith, Gordon Edwards, Miss H. W. Hubbard, Lawrence Grant, Mrs. A Lambert, A. C. Mason, Carlton Russell, Mrs. D Sanger, Mr and Mrs. S Speck, T S West, T. Yates Smith, and Mrs. M. Torbet.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav were:

Mrs. Margaret Anders, Miss G. Anders, Dr. G. Bartram, Miss M. Berlin, Miss Helen C. Crane, Dr. C. Caspar, Mrs. Greta Hipert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rist, Emil Moller, Miss Ida Anderson, and Mrs. A. Hanson.

YOUNGEST SON OF KAISER ENGAGED

Prince Joachim to Marry Princess Marie Augustine of Anhalt—She is 17 Years Old.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The Berlin Reichsanzeiger announces the engagement of Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, and Princess Marie Augustine, daughter of Prince Edward of Anhalt.

The Princess was 17 years old last June.

Prince Joachim, who will be 25 years old on Dec. 17, is a Captain in the Fourteenth Regiment of Hussars, of the Foot Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and several other military organizations. He is the only unmarried one of the Kaiser's six sons and one daughter.

At the beginning of the war there was a story afloat that he had been wounded at the front in Belgium, had been conveyed to Berlin, and there, in the soldiers' hospital, had been visited by his mother, who had given him the iron cross. Later he was said to be convalescing at Baden-Baden. This caused the usually well-informed chronicler of the doings of royalty attached to London Truth to comment as follows:

"It has been stated that Prince Joachim of Prussia, youngest son of the Emperor William, is staying at Baden-Baden for a course of treatment, as he is suffering severly from fatigue and exposure at the front. It is very unlikely that Prince Joachim has been at all engaged at the front as he has always been more or less of an invalid, and is in very bad health. He is highly nervous, and subject to a serious congenital malady."

Princess Marie Augustine is a niece of the reigning Duke, Friedrich II. of Anhalt, one of the fine little duchies of the empire. She was born at the Castle of Ballenstedt on June 10, 1898, being the first of the four children, including three sons, of Prince Edward, Friedrich's brother, and his wife, Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg, whom he married in 1895. Prince Edward, at last accounts, was in command of a battalion of Prussian cavalry with the Imperial Crown Prince on the Argonne front.

ANNA HELD HERE FROM PARIS

She Has Nursed and Sung for Soldiers in Hospitals.

Anna Held, the French actress, arrived yesterday on the St. Louis to spend the Winter in America. Miss Held has not made any definite plans for her stay here. She has a number of offers to act for motion pictures and may accept one of these.

Before leaving Paris, the actress sold her jewels and gave her house, in the Faubourg St. Honore, for use as a convalescent hospital. She has been devoting a great deal of time since the beginning of the war to looking after the wounded. She has done some nursing and has sung for the soldiers in the hospitals. Miss Held brought with her some interesting war pictures. One of these shows her on a British ambulance in the fighting zone, and another hiding in the cellar of her town house when the Zeppelins visited Paris.

Mrs. Robert J. Wynne Dies Suddenly

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Robert J. Wynne of Washington, D. C., wife of former Postmaster General Wynne, died suddenly here last night of heart disease. Mrs. Wynne, who was visiting friends in this city, was stricken while walking along the street. She died soon after being taken to a hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wynne were en route to the Exposition at San Diego. The body will be sent to Washington for burial.

Mrs. Wynne was a Miss Mary E. McCabe of Washington and was married on July 7, 1875.

Maloney-McCall Wedding Nov. 27.

The wedding of Miss Ella Gaynor McCall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett McCall of 321 West Eighty-sixth Street and Easthampton, L. I., and William R. Maloney will take place on Saturday, Nov. 27. Miss Constance M. McCall will be her sister's maid of honor, and Mrs. Killaen Van Rennselaer will be the matron of honor. The Misses Dorothy McAlpin and Anne Eastman of New York are to be the bridesmaids.

Ruth Draper in Monologues.

In the Neighborhood Playhouse Sunday afternoon Ruth Draper will give a program of monologues. Among her selections will be "The Dalmatian Peasant" and "Three Generations," both sketches dealing with the difficulties of foreign-born citizens in adjusting themselves to their new surroundings. A group of dances will be given by the Chalif dancers, and Paul Draper will sing German lieders by Brahms, Schuman, and Schubert.

'Fair and Warmer' at Eltinge Nov. 2

Avery Hopwood's new farce, "Fair and Warmer," will be given its first performance in New York at the Eltinge Theatre Tuesday night, Nov. 2. Selwyn & Co. are the producers, and the cast they have given the play includes Madge Kennedy, Janet Beecher, Olive May, John Cumberland, Hamilton Revelle, Ralph Morgan, Robert Fisher, and Guy Bragdon.

Robert H. Hill.

Robert H. Hill, who retired as Auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company eight years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Richardson, at 34 St. Austin's Place, West New Brighton, S. I., in his eighty-first year. He was born in London, England, and came to this country seventy-five years ago. Mr. Hill was connected with the railway company for forty-eight years. He was an officer in the Railway Accounting Association. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Robert E. McKisson.

Robert E. McKisson, formerly Mayor of Cleveland, died at his home there yesterday, in his forty-ninth year. He was elected Mayor when thirty-two years old and in 1898 was candidate for Senator against the late M. A. Hanna, losing by three votes in the legislative election. In this contest he headed the anti-Hanna Republicans and also received Democratic support. Mr. McKisson was at one time associated with former Senator T. E. Burton in the practice of law.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The slogan proposed by President Wilson in a recent address, "America First," has inspired John Philip Sousa to write a new march to which he will give that title. H. Burnside, art director of the Hippodrome, has ordered made the largest American flag, and the bandmaster hopes to have his composition ready to play the day the flag is unfuried at the Hippodrome.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, has been set as the date for the first performance of Frank Handel's new farce, "Sherman Was Right," in the Fulton Theatre. Suzanne Willis will be seen in the part here in which Eileen von Biene has been appearing on tour.

Two hundred uniformed Boy Scouts will see the showing of "The Battle Cry of Peace" tomorrow morning in the Vitagraph Theatre.

The momentous question of whether smoking should be permitted at the Century has been decided in the affirmative. Hereafter in the mezzanine seats and boxes one may smoke at all performances. The question was decided by Century patrons who voted on the question. A large majority of the 50,000 votes cast was in the affirmative.

A group of twelve young women who act for Universal pictures will make their appearance in the Fashion Show at the Palace tomorrow night.

Grace Carlyle, who was John Drew's leading woman in "The Prodigal Husband" last season at the Empire, has succeeded Mary Forbes in "The Duke of Kilicrankie" at the Lyceum. Miss Forbes has joined Granville Barker's company to play Lillah McCarthy's roles in "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

The members of the vanquished Philadelphia ball team saw "Hip Hip Hooray" at the Hippodrome last night and cheered up perceptibly. There were about fifty other members of the party, who occupied nine boxes.

A new series of moving pictures of the war will be shown in the Park Theatre, beginning tomorrow night.

DR. THOMAS HUNTER DIES IN HIS 84TH YEAR

Famous Teacher Who Was President of the Normal College for 37 Years.

NAME CHANGED FOR HIM

Revered Principal of Old No. 35 Started Evening High School—Noted Men Among His Pupils.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, who retired in June, 1906, after being President of Normal College from the date of its opening, a period of thirty-seven years, and in whose honor the name of the college was changed to Hunter College by the Board of Education in March, 1914, died yesterday at his home, 2,079 Fifth Avenue, five days before he would have celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

He contracted a cold on Oct. 5, which developed into acute bronchitis. The exhaustion brought on by the illness aggravated by his advanced age, resulted in his death.

Dr. Hunter's career was one of the most remarkable of any prominent educator and started with his sudden escape from the north of Ireland in 1850, when he incurred the deep displeasure of the British authorities by publishing a political paper reflecting on their administration in Ireland. He was forced to flee, practically at the peril of his life, and the grandfather of Mayor Mitchel, himself an ardent Irish patriot, arranged his passage to this country, where he landed at Castle Garden shortly before his nineteenth year.

Begins as Drawing Teacher.

He had received a good education in Ireland, and after tramping the streets of the city, offering his services in the capacity of porter, clerk, bookkeeper, reporter, or assistant editor of any of the newspapers, he met Mortimer De Mott, a lawyer, who advised him to apply for an appointment as a teacher. De Mott introduced him to Dr. Edward L. Beadle, a School Trustee of the Fifteenth Ward, who eventually gave him a teacher's position as drawing teacher in Public School 35, then considered the best in the city. During the three months Dr. Hunter obtained his teacher's license, and the Winter following was appointed a teacher of the lowest class, with a salary of $550. He taught this class for four years, keeping up his drawing classes without extra compensation, and when Washington Smith was appointed Principal of the school he appointed Dr. Hunter as his first assistant at a salary of $900.

Three years later Dr. Hunter was, and his assistant was appointed Principal of the school, which then began its record as one of the leading schools of the city in both the scholarship of its students and its discipline. In this position he received a salary of $1,000, which was later increased to $1,200.

No sooner had Dr. Hunter become thoroughly familiar with the school system than he conceived the idea of the Evening High School and began to advocate it before Mr. Rehlmann with all his will. In 1868 this school was opened and he became its Principal, meanwhile retaining his position as Principal of School 35. So successful was the Evening High School that within two weeks after its doors opened the Board of Education was forced to double the corps of assistant teachers, and at the end of the first year 555 students were in attendance.

Justice Hughes His Pupil.

Many men, now famous in the history of New York, came under Dr. Hunter's watchful eye and reverenced him as their teacher. These have since united in the Thomas Hunter Association, and among them are former Governor Charles E. Hughes, now Justice of the United States Supreme Court, former State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Judge Fitzgerald, Commissioner Paul Fuller, the late Charles E. Coddington, Dr. Wm. J. Seligman, C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of Public Buildings for New York; Dr. Francis M. Banta, Surgeon of the Medical Board of the Fire Department; Justice Frederick Crane of the Supreme Court; Herman Ridder, the late Sheriff Julius Harburger, General Nelson O. Henry, Samuel Untermyer, Frank Moss, John D. Quackenbos, William McCarroll, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Colonel Eugene H. Conklin, L. Van Vechten Olcott, Charles D. Maas, Arthur V. Pancoast, Fred R. Brymmeyer, and a number of others, including former Mayors, Congressmen, legislators, doctors of divinity, bankers, doctors and business men.

In 1870 the Board of Education was empowered by the State Legislature to found a girls' college or normal school, but the statute was forgotten for eighteen years, or until William Wood, a School Commissioner, found that the younger women teachers were lacking in education and urged the Board of Education of that time to found the school.

This was done in 1870, and Normal College, as it was named, was opened with Dr. Hunter as its first President. He then gave up his life to preparing girls to be efficient teachers and in this his success with them was as great or even greater than with his boys. Under his direction the Normal College was recognized by the Board of Regents in 1880, with the understanding that it would work up to an eight years' course. This was attained in 1902; thus the institution gained full collegiate rank in thirteen years. Co-operating with Dr. Hunter, the Faculty built slowly and surely, taking two years to accomplish the purpose of making the normal and high school a college of the first rank, modelled after the great Normal School of Paris.

Retires As President Emeritus.

Dr. Hunter resigned and ended his life's work in 1906, and retired as President Emeritus. He was then 75 years old and at that time said, "I am 75 years young and I want to see some of this beautiful world before I leave it. I may spend some of my time writing down my enemies and writing up my friends. Richelieu once said he had no enemies except the enemies of the State. I have no enemies except the enemies of the Normal College. Ten thousand graduates have gone from that grand institution in the years I have been in charge, and in the graduating class this year there are the daughters of my former graduates."

On Dr. Hunter's retirement the city awarded him a pension of $5,000 a year, and in 1911 a movement was started by the Normal College graduates to change the name to Hunter College in honor of its founder. More than 3,000 of the graduates signed the petition to have the change made, and in March, 1914, the Board of Education deferred to their wishes.

When Dr. Hunter's sterling worth as an educator became known, it was officially recognized by a number of universities and colleges. Columbia conferred on him the degree of A. M., Williams College the degree of Ph. D., and the Universities of New York and Omaha the degree of LL. D.

His wife and only son died several years ago, and he is survived by three daughters.

Miss Mary Gay Humphreys Buried.

Miss Mary Gay Humphreys, the author and lecturer, who died on Sunday at her home, 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, was buried yesterday morning from Grace Chapel.

She began writing more than fifty years ago, and for many years was on the staff of The Standard. Later she conducted "The Woman and Her Ways" column in The Evening Sun. At one time she also ran the woman's page in The Evening Journal. In addition to her writings, she was a war nurse in the Philippines and the Balkans, where she wrote her experiences under the name of "Henry Somerville." Among her books were "Jack Racer," "Racer of Illinois," and "The Boy's Catlin." For the last year she had been an active worker for the Belgian Relief. Miss Humphreys was a member of the Barnard Club.

Dr. Ferdinand Goetz.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. Ferdinand Goetz of Leipsic, President of the German Athletic Union and founder of the Turn-Verein of San Francisco, is dead at the age of 89.

EDW. D. WHITE DIES AT 93.

Vice President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Co. for 19 Years.

Edward D. White, a prominent Brooklynite and for more than a quarter of a century with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, died yesterday morning at his home, 265 Stuyvesant Avenue, in his ninety-fourth year. Mr. White was born in Brooklyn, and retired from the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad early this year. During his long association with the road he was a Director for twenty-seven years, a member of its Executive Committee for twenty-six years, and Vice President for nineteen years.

Mr. White was a charter member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and a member of the St. Nicholas Society and of Grace Presbyterian Church. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. John Haviland, Mrs. E. L. Rice, and Mrs. Edwin Overton.

ARCHDUKE SALVATOR.

Austrian Explorer and Scientist Expires in Brandeis Castle.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The death of Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria at Brandeis Castle on the Elbe is announced by German newspapers. He was 68 years old.

The Archduke was known chiefly as an explorer and scientist. He was an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and of the Academy of Sciences of Bohemia. Brandeis Castle is the ancestral home of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany.

Lorenzo Ullo.

Lorenzo Ullo, a prominent Admiralty lawyer of Brooklyn and a student of international law, died yesterday morning at his home, 1,046 Eighty-third Street. He was born seventy-four years ago on the island of Malta and was educated at the Jesuit College there. He came to this country forty years ago and settled in Brooklyn, where he remained ever since. Mr. Ullo was at one time interested in politics with the late Edward M. Shepard. He was Treasurer of the Board of Managers of the Catholic Protectory and a member of the Catholic Club of New York and the Alumni Sodality of Brooklyn College. Mr. Ullo was twice married. His second wife was Miss Monica Ryan, a school Principal in Long Island City, whom he married in 1908, and besides her is survived by three daughters and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

E. E. DORMAN, aged 85 years, who was for a number of years in the dress goods business in New York as a member of the late firm of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. Frank Raymond, in Plainfield, N. J. For the last twelve years he had been retired. Mr. Dorman was a member of Calvary Baptist Church, New York.

BARTHOLOMEW McGRANE, former Trustee of the Village of Mount Vernon before it became a city, died yesterday at his home, 470 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, aged 71 years. Mr. McGrane graduated from Amherst and when ten years old started in the employ of the Clausen-Flanagan Brewery, and for fifty-three years was with that firm.

PETER BENEDICT, 90 years old, a logging jobber and former resident of Iron River, Mich., died in Marinette yesterday. He was the father of twenty-two children, the oldest of whom is 78.

THOMAS A. COSGRIFF, President of the Hamilton National Bank of Denver, Col., and a widely known cracksman, died in Denver yesterday of typhoid fever.

T. STEWART WHITE, a prominent Grand Rapids lumberman, and father of Stewart Edward White, the author, died yesterday in a sanitarium in Flint, Mich. Death was due to acute pneumonia. Mr. White was 76 years old.

SIMON EDWARD HILLYER, 66 years old, a member of Brevoort Lodge, Royal Arcanum, died at his home, 1,488 East Second Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

DANIEL EDGAR, a prominent Summer resident of Greenport, L. I., dropped dead at his home there yesterday morning. Mr. Edgar was 70 years old and was planning to make a tour through the South when he was stricken.

Mrs. ELLEN TURNBULL, 94 years old, a member of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church for the last fifty-six years, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 14 Jewell Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Turnbull was born in Ossining, N. Y., and came to Brooklyn seventy years ago.

Mrs. ALDWILDA A. MATTHEWS, wife of George T. Matthews, died on Wednesday at her home, 44 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Mrs. Matthews was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and came to this country with her parents in 1848. Besides her husband she left a son and a daughter.

JAMES SHERIDAN, 75 years old, a civil war veteran and for forty years a salesman for a large shoe firm, died in the Chapin Home in Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, from apoplexy.

WILLIAM A. TURNER, President of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, but retired from active business for the last four years, died yesterday morning at his home, 256 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Turner was a native of England, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Elks. He was also a veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

THOMAS DeMOTT, for the last twenty-three years Secretary of the Bordens Condensed Milk Company in Brooklyn, and Master of Oltman's Lodge 446, F. and A. M., and of Fraternity Council 504, Royal Arcanum, is dead at his home, 170 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

EDWARD LINCOLN WILLIAMS, in the produce business in Long Island City and a member of Invincible Club, Hyatt Lodge

FOOTBALL TEAMS PRIMED FOR TOMORROW'S GAMES—BASEBALL TOUR CALLED OFF—RACING

YALE COACHES TURN AGAINST CRITICS

Players and Instructors Working in Harmony, Says ex-Capt. Talbott.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Thoroughly aroused at reports that have been circulated regarding trouble and dissension among the Yale coaches, Nelson Talbott, Captain of last year's eleven, in speaking for the coaching staff, tonight said:

"In spite of rumors that have arisen and criticism that has been heard in many quarters for some time, there is no question whatever that the players and coaches are working in harmony. Perfect harmony exists, and everything is working smoothly and the team has steadily improved."

Today's practice was the best of the year. The statement of Talbott, who is publicist for the resident staff, reflected the delight of the coaches at today's practice, in which the 'Varsity rode roughshod over the so-called ineligibles, who include several players who would be in 'Varsity togs were it not for Faculty restrictions.

Four touchdowns rolled over the ineligibles' goal line this afternoon in the half hour of strenuous endeavor which the two elevens devoted to the final scrimmage practice before Yale meets the doughty Springfield Y. M. C. A. College eleven here Saturday.

The ineligibles could do nothing with the 'Varsity line, whose defensive play today has not been equaled this season. Lateral passes punctuated the fierce attack, which included about every play on the football calendar. Mostly, however, a straight hammering of the ineligibles' line plowed a path from the kick-off to the goal line. Gains of from 5 to 15 yards were made frequently. Harry Legore seemed to have found himself, and he made the longest individual gain of the day, a 30-yard run, while Hal Scovil was next, with one almost as long. Legore crashed through for two of the touchdowns, Scovil ripped through for the third, and Kirk Smith for the fourth. The interference for the runners formed more quickly than before this season, and the tackling of the 'Varsity was more effective.

Captain Aleck Wilson and Moseley, who are both expected to play on Saturday, were allowed to rest, largely because of the heat. Church going to left end and Bill Savage, who was a 'Varsity substitute half back two seasons ago, being tried in Captain Wilson's berth at quarter back. No satisfactory second-string quarter back has yet been developed, and the injury to "Bev" Thompson has compelled the return of the Captain to that position, without a reserve player of the quality desired as his understudy. Savage's work today was promising. He was ineligible last year.

"Chub" Sheldon returned to tackle today for the first time since his injury last Saturday, and Jim Sheldon was at guard for the first time this week. Hermann Von Holt, the former tackle, was again at guard, and the coaches intend to try him in that position Saturday.

Jim Rodgers, Captain of the famous fighting '97 eleven, arrived in time to coach the tackles.

Fordham to Open Stadium.

The hardest scrimmage of the week was held at Fordham yesterday, in preparation for the game with Connecticut Aggies at Fordham Field tomorrow. It is the first home game of the season for Fordham, and it will mark the dedication of the new football stadium. One of the many features of Fordham's new home ground is the large football scoreboard erected on the east bank. In practice yesterday all attention on the defense was devoted to improving the tackling. A week ago Fordham was humiliated by Union by poor tackling, and as a result the Maroon coaches have been insisting on surer work all this week. Several new plays were also tried out in scrimmage, including the Kick formation introduced by Coach Cusack.

As a result of the injuries during the last week Fordham will be unable to start its regular lineup tomorrow. Treanor's hand, which was sprained Wednesday, will keep him out of centre. Delehanty taking his place. Morcaldi will be unable to work at quarter back because of a bad tendon case. Another loss that is worrying the coaches is the absence of 'Varsity Phil Kearns from the line. Kearns strained a tendon in his back and will be handicapped for two weeks. It is probable that Long will take his place tomorrow.

N. Y. U. Expects to Beat Union.

The New York University football team had its last hard practice yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field in preparation for its conflict with the Union College eleven on Saturday. Although the Violet is expecting the strongest resistance that it has thus far experienced, the 'Varsity underwent its finishing touches yesterday at the hands of Coaches Reilley and Gorsch, and followers of the Heights eleven are looking forward to a good fight with odds in favor of the local eleven. As a final test Coach Reilley worked the 'Varsity for all it was worth in defensive strategy, as it is generally conceded that the team is weakest in this respect. The scrub players were allowed to take the ball the greater part of the time, and using a great variety of plays attempted to make headway through the first team's rush line. In this work the veteran players held their own and managed to spoil the offensive methods employed by their opponents in the most approved manner. On several occasions Captain Somers, the veteran right tackle, and Sokolower, the centre, broke through the line of scrimmage and blocked placement kicks which the second-string players were attempting to work against the 'Varsity. Coach Reilley permitted almost the entire 'Varsity bark field to follow the work as spectators.

Signal Practice for Columbia.

Light signal practice was the program yesterday afternoon for the Columbia football squad. Coach Metcalf thought the men needed a rest after the hard scrimmage with the Erasmus Hall eleven on Wednesday. Several changes were made in the 'Varsity line-up. Donaldson was shifted from right tackle to left guard in place of Kennedy. Wilber, a basket ball man, alternated with Todd at the vacant tackle position. Stover was advanced from the second team to 'Varsity quarter back, and Wadleton was promoted to first-string right half back.

The freshman squad is showing daily improvement under the direction of Coach Fisher. Following a stiff signal drill yesterday, two elevens lined up for a short scrimmage drill, during which many substitutions were made.

FILMS TO AID COACH RUSH.

Moving Pictures Taken of Princeton Team in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—The football practice had the additional feature of moving pictures being taken in the rain today. Coach Rush had the camera man snap several of the 'Varsity plays during a part of the scrimmage. Only the ordinary sort of plays were used, but Rush hopes to build up team work as well as individual play by the use of the films.

The scrubs worked out some Lafayette plays and threw a scare into the spectators by working two forward passes in succession. On the whole, however, the regulars stood up well against the offerings of the scrub team. The steady rain did not seem to interfere much with Rush's plans, and the first-squad men scrimmaged for half an hour before substitutes were allowed to go in. Steady drill on a few comparatively simple plays was the program for the 'Varsity in an offensive line.

Two back-field men who have not yet been in any of the Tigers' games may get a chance in the Lafayette game Saturday. Law is almost certain to get into the game, and for the first time this year the public may get a line on the form that the Philadelphia boy is showing. Mike Charles also has seen much service in the back field during the practice sessions of the week and may spend a short while in the game. His showing, however, will not warrant the coaches to start him. It is also probable that Jack Eddy may get a public tryout next Saturday.

Shifts in Williams Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Williams 'Varsity football eleven went through a hard two-hour practice here this afternoon in preparation for the game with Brown at Providence on Saturday. During most of the workout Coach Daly kept the men drilling at signals in an attempt to preclude all possibility of confusion in this part of the Purple's play against the Rhode Islanders. A shift has been made in the lineup since last week, Laplante taking Jones's place at quarter back, H. Wright deposing Welch at centre, Choate advancing to left guard in place of Weeks and Welch covering J. A. Wright's position at right guard. Following the signal drill today, a novel method of teaching the men to tackle properly was introduced by Coach Daly. He ordered a hurdle moved from the running track to the gridiron and placed in front of the tackling dummy. The men were then instructed to dive under the hurdle and down the dummy, thus insuring a low tackle below the knees.

Following is the lineup which Williams will probably use against Brown: Bushnell, right end; Brown, right tackle; Welch, right guard; H. Wright, centre; Choate, left guard; Garfield, left tackle; Blodgett, left end; Laplante, quarter back; Pollard, left half back; Tomkins, full back; Overton, right half back.

New Men on West Point Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Today's practice of the Army eleven showed more changes in the make-up of the team. The men did not get out until dusk, and the drill was shorter than usual. Cole, a basket ball man, was brought over from the Cullum Hall squad, which is the Army's recruiting depot for football material. He played in the scrub back field. Cole's good work in the game against Hamilton Institute yesterday won him a place on the big squad. Of the backfielders, Captain Wayand, McEwan, Coffin, Ford, and Meacham were allowed to rest, while Dunn and Moore were the only ones having an Limbering up exercise. Goodman was in McEwan's place at centre. Some of his passes were poor. Murrill started at quarter back, but gave way early in the play to Neyland. Brainerd, Hoge, and Bringham made up the Varsity back field. Britton played at end for the first time in a month. The guards were Dunn and Knight, and the tackles Schlenker and Holmes. Oliphant was used at the other wing position. One touchdown was scored by the Varsity on straight football after the ball had been given to them on the twenty-five-yard line. Bringham took it across. It was too dark to try for a goal. There was some rather loose handling of the ball that displeased the coaches.

Rain Spoils Lehigh's Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 14.—Lehigh practiced in a light manner today in Taylor's Gymnasium, a shower coming up just as it was time to go out on the gridiron. The work done was largely signal practice, during which new shifts were tried out and old ones rehearsed. The rain caused a big disappointment, as the coaches had anticipated a good outdoor practice and scrimmage, which was to have been the first of the week, following the three days of rest of the 'Varsity. It was impossible indoors to build up the new back field, which the Yale game made necessary. The guiding hand of Coach Keady will be felt again tomorrow, for he arrived home tonight with Shonoweth, who received a broken leg in the Yale game. The entire student body, of nearly 600 men, went to the station to greet the injured quarter back. All the other injured Lehigh veterans have rounded into shape again, except Jim Keady.

Indians Rehearse Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 14.—The Carlisle Indian football squad was put through an extended signal drill by Coaches Kelly and Walsh today. Every play which the Redskins expect to use against the University of Pittsburgh was carefully and thoroughly rehearsed. After working with signals for an hour the 'Varsity lined up against the reserve eleven in a dummy scrimmage which lasted nearly an hour. The Redskins are in fine fettle and feel confident of giving Glenn Warner's new charges a hard game. Welman was on the field this afternoon, but was not in togs, and it was definitely settled that Williams would start the game Saturday. Dickerson will probably be started at quarter back, although Henry Broker and Crane will get in the game.

SEVERAL HARVARD REGULARS CRIPPLED

Makeshift Team Will Be Put on Field Against Virginia Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Harvard put on the finishing touches today for its coming match with University of Virginia, which, two weeks ago, beat Yale 10 to 0. The drill was harder than yesterday because of the necessity to get several substitutes into shape to do regular work.

Harvard will not be able to start Gilman and Parson, the tackles, against Virginia, and McKinlock, now the best man on defense in the backfield, will not leave the infirmary in time to play even against Cornell. Curtis and Caner, therefore, will have to be relied on as tackles, so that the confidence in the Crimson's rush line offense is not great.

In order to help out the backfield situation Wiggin, who played centre for the Freshmen last year and has been the first man for snap back until recently, is at half back now. He is new to rushing, but is a natural defensive player. Boles, who was coming along nicely at quarter back, hurt his knee today, and as Watson is not in good trim Wilcox will doubtless be at quarter back against Virginia, with Doherty of last year's Freshmen team as first alternate.

Harvard will be stronger at end than heretofore, with Lyman and Soucy as the regular pair.

In the scrimmage against the substitutes this afternoon the only scoring was done on a 35-yard drop kick by Mahan. Against the scrubs the 'Varsity gained a lot of ground, but was not allowed to try to break through to the goal line. When in the neighborhood of the 30-yard line Haughton sent in his drop kickers, and in three tries each Mahan, Robinson, and Whitney made a perfect score. After that Mahan tried a shot from the 45-yard line, but missed.

Harvard has the biggest list of cripples in years, and the continued absence of men like Parson, Watson, Horween, McKinlock, and Enwright threatens to retard the development of the team to a large degree.

Cornell Works on Wet Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The Cornell football players had their first experience with miserable playing conditions this afternoon, when a driving rainstorm from the north struck the field just after a scrimmage had started. This being the first hard rain the team has experienced, Dr. Sharpe decided to keep them in it instead of seeking the shelter of the baseball cage. There was plenty of fumbles on both sides and neither team could score.

The entire 'Varsity team, including Jameson, who has returned to the game and probably will play on Saturday, was out for practice, Anderson, Gillies, and Mueller took part in the scrimmage. Anderson and Gillies are among the heaviest of the line candidates, and neither has shown the speed and aggressiveness which Dan Reed desires. Consequently, they have had more work this week than their teammates.

Barrett, Skelton, and Jameson have not taken part in a scrimmage, while Cool, Shiverick, and Collins have done some hard work. The coaches evidently feel that these men have developed sufficiently for the present, and have been working hard getting the laggards up to the mark. Among the best bits of work today was the playing of Jewett, a substitute tackle, who broke through and blocked most of Sheehan's punts, recovered three fumbles, and intercepted a forward pass. Ryerson, a substitute end, showed up well, and his improvement has been one of the noticeable developments. Ryerson was overlooked among the freshman candidates last year, but Ray Vanorman saw his possibilities right away when he came out this Fall. Another man who is receiving considerable attention is Fisher, a tackle, who may get a chance in the game on Saturday.

Capt. Miles Returns to Quarter Back

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 14.—Still another change was made in the back field this afternoon, the most notable being the return of Captain Miles to his old place at quarter back. Miles was first sent to half back and later relegated to the scrub, but he was at the pivot this afternoon, and will probably start against Pittsburgh University of Virginia Saturday. The other backs were Broadfoot, Martin, and Westphal. Martin is a fourth-class man who did good work at end early in the season and is believed to have ability in carrying the ball. Westphal has both weight and speed and is believed to be due to return to last season's form, though he has done little so far this year. In view of the fact that so many of the back-field men are hardly fit, there was no scrimmage today, and there will probably be none tomorrow. There was much kicking and catching the ball, with long drills in signals and forward pass formations. Big Brown, the old navy linesman, demonstrated to a squad of the big fellows some fine points of line play.

Long Punting at Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Wally Girling in football practice this afternoon at Union College punted the ball sixty-five yards, while Tubby Rosecrans was a close second with several kicks of sixty yards each. The punting practice served the double purpose of getting the booters in shape for Saturday's game with New York University and of giving the ends good work in getting down under the punts. Moynihan, Mudge, Young and Moore, ends, all had a strenuous half hour going down with the ball and seemed to improve in their work. Fred Dawson, head coach, spent much time with the ends today. The workout was long and hard.

Amherst Ready for Trinity Game.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14.—The last scrimmage before the Trinity game was held on Pratt Field today, lasting until long after dark. Swasey, assistant coach, donned a uniform and played in the scrub line-up against the 'Varsity. Coach Riley's refusal to name a probable line-up for Saturday's game is indicated as a sign that several changes in the line-up may be made. Commencing Monday classes will be shifted forward so that the 'Varsity may have an extra half hour's practice for the final games.

Dartmouth Ends Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14.—A short scrimmage followed the two-hour secret practice today, during which several new plays were tried out. Worthington is showing up remarkably well. He has played quarter back for three days and should be heard from later. He featured today's play by running back a punt 90 yards for a touchdown. Holbrook, who played quarter back for the scrubs, is also showing much improvement. Barrows kicked a goal from the 40-yard line, following a fair catch. Later Scully kicked a goal from the 30-yard line. The ends are still weak, and here is Coach Cavanaugh's greatest problem. Five of the old Dartmouth stars are working with him every day. They are Keady, Lehigh's coach, Loudon, last year's freshman coach; Ingersoll, of the class of 1911; Donley, Worcester Academy's coach, and Redfield, end on last year's team. Ponder was shifted from full back to half back and he made a marked improvement. Fishback is showing up as a possibility for tackle.

News of Other Elevens.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The Wesleyan eleven is confident that it will be able to defeat Bowdoin at Andrus Field Saturday. It is probable, however, that the team will not attempt to run up a large score, as Coach Eustis desires to save the men as much as possible for the game with Amherst the following Saturday. Becker, a half back, and Harman, full back, are out of the game for the present, because of injuries, but it is hoped that both will be able to play against Amherst. For the Bowdoin game, Captain Hingeley will be at centre, and Crafts, who has shown up well in recent games, will play full back. Peck and Slocum will alternate at quarter-back. Wesleyan fears Amherst, but counts on easy victories over Trinity, Williams, and Columbia in the remaining games of the schedule.

STATE COTTAGE, Penn., Oct. 14.—The State College football team, which defeated Pennsylvania on Franklin Field Saturday, has had only light work this week in preparation for the game with Gettysburg Saturday. The men got a rousing reception from the State College students yesterday, and President Sparks and other members of the Faculty made speeches praising the work of the eleven. The team had a light scrimmage with the freshmen eleven this afternoon, all of the regulars playing, with the exception of Thomas, who played a sensational game against the Quakers. He will be in the game against Gettysburg.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 14.—Tome School will play its old rival, Lawrenceville, on the Tome Field grounds Saturday. The local team is one of the best that has represented the school in several seasons, and though the eleven will be slightly lighter than Lawrenceville, close battle is expected. Tome School counts strongly on the playing of Brunner, the best man in the back field.

MOTOR CYCLES FOR MILITIA.

Gov. Whitman Inspects Exhibits at Garden—To Equip Guard.

Governor Whitman accompanied by Captain Lorillard Spencer of the National Guard yesterday afternoon visited the National Motor Cycle Show in the Garden, and inspected the little machines, with a view of determining their real worth for the purposes of the State Militia. The Governor was much impressed by the exhibit of the military machines which were used at the recent Van Cortlandt Park manoeuvres and also at the Plattsburg training camp. Speaking of the applicability of the motor cycle to army service, the Governor said:

"The great strides which have been made in the development of the 'two-wheeler' during the last couple of seasons have brought the little vehicle to a high state of perfection, and there is not a reason in the world why American military authorities should not go into the subject of using motor cycles as deeply as have the foreigners. The utility of the motor cycle in the European war has impressed the War Department at Washington, as well as the powers that be in the State Militia, and every effort is now being made to form special motor cycle detachments for military service. The Empire State has no intention of being backward in this movement, and that is why I have come to look over the show, and that is why Captain Spencer has staged the National Guard exhibit there. We expect to form within the next sixty days a motor cycle detachment for our State Militia, which will grow to be one of the most serviceable arms of the division in time to come."

Freshmen Win Flag Rush.

Columbia freshmen won the flag rush, the third and last of the series of outdoor contests with the sophomores, yesterday afternoon in the record time of 55 seconds. The second-year men had hardly prepared themselves for the battle, when Marcy Cohn, a graduate of De Witt Clinton High School, scrambled over the heads and shoulders of his fellow freshmen and climbed to the top of the 15-foot pole to get the coveted blue and white Columbia pennant. After the rush, the freshmen paraded around the campus and up Broadway, while upper class leaders prevented the sophs from indulging in a free-for-all fight with the victors.

Columbia 'Varsity Crew Out.

Only the 'Varsity crew was sent out from the Columbia rowing quarters at Edgewater yesterday afternoon. The junior oarsmen had a rest and the freshmen could not report because of their flag rush with the sophomores. The boating of the 'Varsity was as follows: Bow, O'Laughlin; No. 2, Myers; No. 3, Monroe; No. 4, Leys; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 6, Lahey; No. 7, Pennell; stroke, Captain Bratton. Thomas sat in the coxswain's seat.

Amherst Pole Vault Record.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14.—Robert L. Hunter of Philadelphia broke the Amherst College pole vault record in the annual underclass track meet here today with a jump of 11 feet and ½ inch. The previous record was 10 feet 11¾ inches. Hunter cleared the bar easily.

TRIP OF CHAMPION TEAMS ABANDONED

Unable to Reach an Agreement on a Financial Arrangement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The proposed trip to the Pacific Coast of the world's champion Red Sox and the Philadelphia National League pennant winners was declared off today by Robert B. McRoy, representing the National Baseball Commission.

Inability to come to an agreement on a financial arrangement is the cause for the abandonment of the trip.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the two clubs, the members of the National Commission, and William Lange, representing Pacific Coast interests, held in Boston on Tuesday, it was agreed that the teams should make the trip. At the time it was expected there would be no hitch over finances, and Mr. McRoy was appointed to represent the National Commission on the journey.

Today at a meeting of the Philadelphia players at which they received their share of the world's series money, all consented to join the party with the exception of Pitcher Chalmers and Outfielder Whitted, who had other plans. Mr. McRoy then called up President J. J. Lannin of the Boston Americans on the telephone and was informed by the Red Sox President that the world's champions decided not to make the trip unless they received a guarantee and expenses. As the National Commission representative could not give this he called the trip off, to the great disappointment of the Philadelphia players.

The tentative plan for the trip west called for games at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City. Requests for a game at Dubuque, Iowa, and at Kansas City also had been received. Ten thousand dollars was guaranteed for a game at Kansas City.

The Philadelphia players' share of the world's series money was divided into twenty-four parts, and each of the twenty-three men eligible to participate in the series received a check for $2,492.23.

The twenty-fourth share was divided into three parts, one of which went to Pitcher Oeschger, who rejoined the Phillies in September, and the other two parts were divided among Mike Dee, the trainer and several others.

All the members of the Phillies have been invited to be the guests of fans at a dinner here Saturday night in honor of their bringing the first National League pennant to Philadelphia.

RED SOX GET CHECKS.

Then They Disband and Start for Their Homes.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—With checks in their pockets for $3,825.80 as their individual shares of the proceeds of the world's series games, several members of the champion Red Sox team left for their homes tonight. Other players are to join automobile or hunting parties, while First Baseman Hoblitzel and Catcher Cady are planning to become members of a special playing team, under the management of Secretary Bancroft of the Cincinnati Club.

Twenty-two players shared equally in the money split, McNally, one of the eligibles, who was with the team only a short time, receiving a smaller sum than the others. Before the division was made the players took out McNally's share, and also $500 each for Secretary Riley and for Trainer Green, and certain gifts for other club attachés. They are to make testimonial gifts to Manager Carrigan and President Lannin later.

Law to Captain Princeton Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 14.—Bernard Carter Law of St. David's, Penn., is the new captain of the Princeton baseball team. Law was elected here today to take the place of Jesse Hoyt, elected captain of this year's nine in New York after the last Yale game in June. Hoyt was forced to resign because heart trouble prevented his taking part in the games. "Buzz" Law has been a Varsity baseball man for four years, playing last year at shortstop. He is also a 'Varsity football man, playing at half back and is noted for his punting ability. He was a member of the tennis team in the intercollegiates two years ago, but is kept from that game now by Princeton's two-sport rule. He was graduated from Haverford with the class of 1912.

Pitcher Billy Reily Dead.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Billy Reidy, baseball pitcher, who is credited with originating the slow ball, and who, when with Brooklyn, defeated Christy Mathewson in a critical series, died at the home of his sister here today. While with Milwaukee when that club was managed by Connie Mack, Reidy developed the slow ball. He entered the major league with Cincinnati and was [illegible]. Later he went to the Oakland Club in the Pacific Coast League, and finally became manager of the San Francisco team. After quitting baseball Reidy opened a road house near Oakland, where many famous pugilists trained. He returned here in 1913.

New York Players in Sunday Game.

Several members of the regular Giants' line-up will appear in a game with the Lincoln Stars at Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, Sunday afternoon. Pol Perritt will do the twirling for the make-shift New York team, while Chief Meyers will probably be seen behind the bat. The remainder of the players who go to make up the team are Merkle, Doyle, Lobert, Grant, Burns, Wendell, and Doolin.

COMMISSION PICKS REFEREE

Bill Brown to be in Ring with Coffey and Moran at Garden.

The Boxing Commission, under its new Chairman, Fred Wenck, has adopted a number of new methods in the conduct of the commission's affairs. Yesterday at a special meeting the commission took the unusual action of appointing a referee for a boxing bout to be held next week. At the request of Billy Gibson, manager of boxing in Madison Square Garden, the commission appointed Bill Brown as referee for the Jim Coffey-Frank Moran bout to be held at the Garden Tuesday night.

Mr. Gibson in speaking of his request to the commission stated that his action was not taken because of his dual capacity as manager for both the Garden and Coffey, but because of a rule of the commission passed a year ago which stated that the commission would appoint referees for important bouts. Nevertheless Manager Gibson stated he would rather have the commission appoint the referee in order to assure the public that both boxers were to receive fair treatment from the third man in the ring and prevent any feeling that Gibson might discriminate against Moran.

Chairman Wenck and Commissioner Dixon were present at the special meeting, and among the names considered were those of Patsy Haley, Kid McPartland, Charley White, Sam Austin, and George Monroe. Brown was selected because the commission thought he was the best man in case the contestants in the bout adopted constant clinching tactics.

At the office of the commission it was stated that nothing official was known concerning the resignation of James R. Price as a member of the State Athletic Commission, but Governor Whitman was expected at Albany today or tomorrow and some action would probably be taken in the matter at that time. The next meeting of the commission will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Short Bouts at Olympic A. C.

Neither of the two feature bouts at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem last night, scheduled for ten rounds, went the distance. In fact, taking both contests together, there were only six rounds of boxing, for each bout ended in the third round, one by a decisive knockout, and the other a technical one. In the main event Jimmy Powers of the west side and Tyler Schaeffer of San Francisco were the contenders, but the west side boxer so far outclassed his opponent that Jack Denning, the former welterweight boxer, who officiated as referee, stopped the bout in the third session. Powers was aggressive from the tap of the opening gong. In the second session Powers' superiority was pronounced, and in the third round, when he appeared to have his opponent in a helpless condition and unable to defend himself, Referee Denning stopped the bout.

Artie McGovern, returning to the ring after a long lay-off, made short work of Jimmy Manning, in the other scheduled ten-round bout. Neither did much work in the first two opening rounds, but in the third session McGovern, seeing an opening, quickly sent over a hard right-hand blow to the jaw and scored a clean knockout.

Broadway Sporting Club Bouts.

Three bantam weight bouts will be staged at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Battling Lahn of Brooklyn and George Thompson of San Diego, Cal., will appear in the main ten-round bout. Kid Taylor and K. O. Eggers will box in the semi-final, and in the opening ten-round go Young Ketchell and Joe Daly will be opponents. The Broadway Club will resume its weekly boxing shows on Monday. There will be two ten-round bouts, the first between Josh Mathews of Ridgewood and Allie Nack, the exchampion amateur, and Joe Schumacher of New York and Chick Simler of Scranton will furnish the second ten-round go. In addition, there will be ten three-round semi-professional try-outs.

Boxing Entries Close Monday.

Entries will close next Monday for the New York Athletic Club amateur boxing tournament, to be held in their gymnasium, on Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, on Oct. 21 and 23. The weights to be contested are 110, 120, 130, and 140 pound classes. An extra pound will be allowed to each competitor weighing in. Entry may be made at the office of the Metropolitan Association, 21 Warren Street, and at the clubhouse with Paul Pilgrim. The prizes are a solid gold watch and chain to the winner, miniature boxing glove 14-karat diamond scarf pin to second, and a silver New York A. C. die medal fob to the loser in the semi-final bouts of each class.

Hockey League President Resigns.

At a meeting of the American Amateur Hockey League last night at St. Nicholas Rink the resignation of the President, William C. Russell, was accepted. He has been President of the league for about six years, but has been closely identified with hockey in this city, both as player and referee, for a much longer time than that. A change of residence from this city to New Haven was the cause for his tendering his resignation.

It was anticipated that the election of officers would be held at the meeting of last night, and also that there would be some discussion of the plans for the coming season. Owing to the nonrepresentation of several of the members of the league at the business, aside from the acceptance of the resignation, was postponed until the next meeting, which will probably be held the first Saturday in November.

Neither the Boston A. A. nor the Harvard Club of Boston, which is seeking membership this year, was represented. A double membership from the Hub would give that city the possibility of two teams in this season's schedule, but it is considered unlikely that the Harvard Club of Boston will place a team on the ice.

ROSS B. EASY VICTOR IN 2:04 CLASS TROT

Six Heats Required to Decide 2:10 Pace on Lexington Track.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 14.—Ross B. was an easy victor in the 2:04 trot, the principal event of the next to last day of the Grand Circuit meeting here today, beating Margaret Druien in the final heat by three lengths after losing the opening mile to the Peter the Great mare. Wright brought the Petronius gelding to the front and won as he pleased in the second and third mile.

Axtien won the 2:12 trot in straight heats, Guy Nella, well driven by Geers, being a contender in the first and third, and Abux Taleb in the second.

The first division of the 2:10 pace went to six heats before Hal Mapes won, taking the last three heats. Barlight won the first two and the third went to Fred Mac. Loomis saved Hal Mapes, and had no difficulty in taking the race for the next three rounds.

The second division went over until tomorrow, after May Direct had won the opening heat and Patrick M. the second. It was intended to finish the meeting today, but failure to complete this event carried the meeting over until tomorrow.

Peter Volo equaled his own time—2:02—in an effort to beat it today, going in 0:29¾ to the quarter, 1:00 to the half, and 1:30¼ to the third quarter. He tired badly after passing the last eighth pole and finished under the whip of T. W. Murphy.

Bingen Silk, sired by Bingen, out of Ella Belmont, made a new season record for 2-year-old trotting colts when he went a mile against time in 2:08¾, and Sad Thoughts made a new season mark for 3-year-old pacing fillies by pacing a mile against time in 2:06½. The summary:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse, $1,000.

Axtien, ch. h., (Harris)	1	1	1
Guy Nella, br. m., (Geers)	2	7	2
Abux Taleb, br. g., (Loomis)	4	2	3
Slip Plaza, b. m., (Taylor)	3	3	4
M. L. J., b. g., (Murphy)	5	4	5
Nancy McGregor, ch. m., (Thomas)	7	5	6
Vaster, gr. g., (Ingsdale)	6	6	7

Time—0:?4, 2:06¾, 2:07¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse, $1,000; (First Division.)

Hal Mapes, br. g., (Loomis)	7	4	7	1	1	1
Bartlett, br. g., (Mann)	4	1	3	7	2	2
Fred Mack, br. g., (Glasscock)	6	5	1	5	3	3
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White)	3	2	4	3	4	ro
Dexter Direct, br. h., (Egan)	5	6	6	2	ro	
Dwight Logan, br. h., (Valentine)	8	7	2	6	ro	
Aerta V., ch. m., (Jamison)	4	3	5	4	ro	
Homer Baughman, b. h., (Rea)	2	8	dr			

Time—2:07¾, 2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:07¾, 2:12, 2:13¾.

2:04 Class.—Trotting. Two in three; purse $1,200.

Ross B., (Wright)	2	1	1
Margaret Druien, b. m., (Cox)	1	3	2
Joan, b. m., (McDevitt)	3	2	4
May Mack, b. m., (De Ryder)	4	4	3

Time—2:05¾, 2:06¼, 2:06¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing. Two in three; purse $1,000. (Second Division, unfinished.)

May Direct, b. m., (Taylor)	1	2	
Patrick M., br. g., (Valentine)	2	1	
Fern Hal, blk m., (MacPherson)	3	3	
Bessie R., b. m., (Robinson)	3	4	
Goldie C., b. m., (Rhodes)	4	5	
Comet, b. m., (Nuckols)	5	6	
Clara Walker, b. m., (Cox)	7	8	
Elmer Dickson, b. h., (Overeen)	8	7	
The Importer, b. g., (H. Jones)	9	dr	

Time—2:05½, 2:06¾.

Schlatter a Billiard Winner.

George Schlatter overcame a three-point handicap in his game with M. Mason last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and won by the score of 17 to 0. Mason plays at the 14-point mark, while Schlatter was required to score 17 points to win. The latter completed his string in twenty-four innings, making a high run of 5 points—the highest of the tournament to date. Mason's best effort was a run of 2. This evening F. Murphy, playing at 15 points, will oppose E. Conway, a 20-point contestant.

Matthews Wins Brooklyn Billiards.

Charles Matthews easily defeated Claude R. Lewis in the game of the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy, in Brooklyn, last night by the score of 200 to 143. Lewis had a 15-point advantage, but even with this he was unable to combat the consistent playing of Matthews, who completed his string of 200 points in forty-seven innings, for an average of 4 12-47. He had high runs of 37, 24 and 17. Lewis, who had to score 185 points to win, made high runs of 30, 18 and 14, with an average of 3 5-45. This evening George T. Moon, Jr., will attempt to score 200 points before George Spear can tally 190.

Garfinkle Defeats Sulzer with Cue.

C. Garfinkle, playing at 37 points, defeated L. Sulzer in last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Audubon Academy by the score of 37 to 20 in seventy innings. Garfinkle made two high runs of 4 points and one of 3. Sulzer, who was playing for 34 points, had three runs of 3 points as his highest mark.

100-MILE RACE AT BAY.

Speed Kings to Drive for New Records at Speedway Nov. 2.

Six automobile speed kings, Dario Resta, Ralph De Palma, Barney Oldfield, Bob Burman, Eddie Pullen, and Ralph Mulford, will compete in a special 100-mile invitation match race to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Election Day, Nov. 2, for a purse of $12,500. A gold cup offered by Harry Harkness, President of the Speedway Corporation, will be presented to the winner of the special race. In addition to the drivers mentioned it is probable that Eddie Rickenbacker and Earl Cooper will be among the starters.

Although all American records were broken in the Astor Cup race, the world's records for 50 and 100 miles were made on the Brooklands Course in England, and it was with the intention of bringing these records to the United States that the race was arranged.

Resta, Burman, Pullen, and Mulford will drive Peugeots, while De Palma will be behind the wheel of his Mercedes. This is the machine that was not in shape for the Astor Cup race, but De Palma has taken his racer to Detroit and is personally supervising its overhauling. Oldfield and Rickenbacker will drive the Delage and Maxwell respectively. The racing season for the Stutz cars has ended, but negotiations are in progress to obtain a machine of another make for Cooper.

The world's record for 50 miles is 28:18:56 and for 100 miles the record is 56:29:03, or about 106 miles an hour. As an incentive for the drivers to smash the 50-mile record, a purse of $500 will be given to the driver who is first to pass the 50-mile mark.

In addition to the automobile racing a fleet of aeroplanes will do stunts high in the air. A squadron of aviators headed by Jean Domenjoz, the Swiss aviator who looped the loop, flew upside down and performed other daring feats during the elimination trials of the Astor Cup race, will be in charge of the machines. Passengers will be taken aboard the machines in front of the grand stand for a short flight.

PRESIDENT'S CUP FOR HAGEN

United States Marine Captures Trophy in National Rifle Match.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 14.—Gunner Sergeant A. Hagen, U. S. M. C., won the President's Cup in the rifle matches of the National Rifle Association here today. Sergeant Hagen, Corporal J. Grandy, Second United States Cavalry, and Color Sergeant J. T. Lawless, Ninth Infantry, National Guard of Massachusetts, made 247 points out of a possible 250. Hagen was placed in first place because his successive perfect shots exceeded those of the others. Grandy got second and Lawless third.

New England rifle teams won their unlisted men's team match and the Evans skirmish match, completed today. The Massachusetts National Guard won the former, which was for a trophy and prizes offered by the enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, and the Connecticut team won the Evans skirmish match.

The Massachusetts team scored 587 out of a possible 600, firing ten shots each at 600 and 1,000 yards. Three teams from the United States Marine Corps finished in second, third, and fourth places.

The Evans skirmish match was participated in by only two teams—Connecticut and Oklahoma. It was shot at unknown distances. The winner received a silver cup.

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GOLF ON METROPOLITAN LINKS

ADVERTISING GOLF AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

Lee W. Maxwell Takes the Chief Prize, with Gross Score of 82.

The final golf tournament of the season was run off yesterday by the Metropolitan Adevrtising Golf Association on the links of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and the chief prize was won by Lee W. Maxwell of the home club with a gross score of 82.

Maxwell's card of 82—5—77 also led for the net score prize in the division for men with handicaps of 14 and less, while A. H. Johnson, another Sleepy Hollow player, was second with 86—8—78. In the second division, for players with allowances of 15 and more, C. H. Culman was the leader with 101—30—71, and V. Whitlock second with 108—30—78.

Coincident with the enighteen-hole handicap, a foursomes competition was played, the combination becoming necessary through early darkness and the size of the field. There were eighty-eight starters. In this event the total scores of the four were counted, less one-fourth of the handicap of the low-rated man. This set of prizes went to Lee W. Maxwell, A. H. Johnson, D. M. Parker, and W. C. McMillan for their 77—4—73. There was a tie for second, W. F. Burd, W. E. Bunnell, George Hammesfahr, and F. H. Sisson having 85—10—85, and Grantland Rice, Harry V. Keep, Harry D. Cashman, and C. D. Buckley returning 79—4—75. The individual score follows:

Class A.—Lee W. Maxwell, 82, 5—77; A. H. Johnson, 86, 8—78; W. H. Johnson, 95, 14—81; Grantland Rice, 87, 5—82; Charles A. McCormick, 95, 12—83; L. Daniels, 97, 14—83; J. L. Sisson, 97, 14—83; C. A. Spakman, 98, 14—84; F. J. Ross, 94, 9—85; H. H. Treadwell, 109, 22—87; M. Hedges, 101, 14—87; D. M. Parker, 96, 9—87; F. H. Sisson, 102, 13—89; W. C. McMillan, 104, 14—90; R. D. Little, 105, 14—91; Harry D. Cashman, 106, 14—92; Harry V. Keep, 104, 10—94; H. R. Millinson, 108, 14—94; William Ostrander, 110, 15—95; C. E. T. Scharps, 110, 14—96; E. F. Mayer, 103, 14—104.

Class B.—C. H. Culman, 101, 30—71; V. Whitlock, 108, 30—78; R. C. Hollis, 106, 24—82; W. Z. Shafrer, 109, 26—83; W. W. Griffith, 109, 25—84; Edward Rode, 107, 22—85; George Hammesfahr, 101, 16—85; G. F. Bailey, 100, 15—85; C. E. Sherman, 111, 26—85; C. W. Yates, 106, 21—85; G. D. Buckley, 100, 15—85; W. S. Bird, 102, 16—86; William C. Freeman, 100, 14—86; F. C. Newbery, 111, 25—86; William Lee, 104, 18—86; J. A. Moore, 102, 15—87; M. Saunders, 110, 22—88; W. A. Sturgis, 108, 19—89; A. D. Rode, 106, 17—89; C. Hart, 107, 18—89; H. Ruggles, 110, 20—90; F. W. Nye, 110, 20—90; E. A. Townley, 113, 22—91; S. S. Toback, 116, 25—91; G. M. Prentiss, 119, 28—91; W. E. Bunnell, 107, 16—91; L. A. Gillett, 116, 23—93; C. W. Corbett, 121, 27—94; W. W. Rogers, 118, 23—95; James Barber, 117, 22—95; W. Bliss, 130, 35—95; W. T. Hamilton, 120, 25—95; W. Warnheim, 126, 28—98; H. E. Porter, 113, 15—98; W. E. Stark, 123, 25—98; W. C. Izor, 128, 28—100; W. H. Edwards, 121, 19—102; K. D. McAlpin, 125, 20—105.

MISS HOLLINS'S GOLF BEST.

Westbrook Girl Plays Piping Rock Links in 96 Strokes.

Mrs. C. D. Barnes, favored by a handicap of 25 strokes, won the net prize in the one-day golf tournament under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association over the links of the Piping Rock Club yesterday. She returned a net score of 84. The gross prize was won by Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, who made the round in 96.

The former metropolitan champion and Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau, who had a 99, were the only contestants to get scores under 100. The scores follow:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Mrs. C. D. Barnes, Piping Rock.	109	25	84
Mrs. A. C. Sumner, Nassau	101	7	94
Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook	96	1	95
Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau	99	4	95
Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo	107	10	97
Mrs. A. G. Voorhees, Piping Rock.	118	20	98
Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock	106	8	98
Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Nassau	107	8	99
Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol	109	8	101
Mrs. W. H. Crane, Arcola	120	18	102
Miss G. Nash, Maidstone	120	12	108
Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair	127	18	109
Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola	128	15	113
Mrs. C. M. Fair, Nassau	124	10	114

TRIPLE TIE IN GOLF.

Guilford, Bass, and Hylan Each Had Card of 81 at Brookline.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 14.—A triple tie resulted in the medal play of the qualifying round in the annual Fall Tournament of the Country Club today. Jesse P. Guilford of Woodland, C. W. Bass of Portsmouth, N. H.; and J. B. Hylan of Vesper, each returned cards of 81. The pairings for the first round of match play tomorrow, with today's medal scores, follow:

J. H. Sullivan, Woodland, (82,) and C. M. Amory, Essex, (83;) F. I. Emery, Country Club, (86,) and C. Stuckler, Brae Burn, (88;) R. H. Hovey, Rhode Island, (85,) and J. M. Manning, Brae Burn, (88.) L. M. Washburn, Merion, (87,) and J. B. Hylan, Vesper, (81;) R. M. Purves, Woodland, (87,) and M. F. O'Connell, Alpine, (85;) G. R. Clough, Bellevue, (86,) and J. P. Guilford, Woodland, (81;) G. H. Trishee, Brae Burn, (86,) and W. E. Sibley, Mount Tom, (89;) C. W. Bass, Portsmouth, (81,) and A. McMillan, Brae Burn, (80.)

New York G. C. Mixed Foursomes.

A tie was the result of the mixed foursomes competition for members of the New York Golf Club at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. E. McConnell and Miss Schubert, with 101, 25—76, and B. R. Abbott and Mrs. Perney, with 108, 32—76, finished on even terms. On the play-off the last-named pair became the winners. The scores:

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net
B. R. Abbott and Mrs. Perney	108	32	76
E. McConnell and Miss Schubert	101	25	76
H. S. Tilley and Mrs. Boidt	95	18	77
A. Mullock and Mrs. da Costa	98	21	77
S. Stanton and Mrs. Lamb	99	22	77
Mr. Kirschke and Mrs. Armstrong	116	39	77
Mr. Ashmead and Mrs. Norris	107	29	78
Mr. Whiteman and Mrs. Lange	107	29	78
Mr. Keener and Mrs. Gifford	109	31	78
Mr. Booth and Mrs. Hoyt	120	42	78
Mr. Milliken and Miss E. H. Pusey	106	27	79
Mr. Dreux and Mrs. Milliken	106	26	80
Mr. Lange and Mrs. Bonnefond	117	37	80
Mr. da Costa and Mrs. Mullock	107	25	82
Mr. Powders and Mrs. Whiteman	116	33	83
Mr. Armstrong and Miss Worth	121	35	86
H. A. Linton and Miss M. H. Pusey	112	25	87

Lawrenceville Golf Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 14.—Lawrenceville golf team closed one of the best seasons it has ever enjoyed today when it defeated the Pawling School team 6 to 2. Nelson of Pawling, the interscholastic golf champion, was the only member of his team to win his match. Lawrenceville's record for the season: Princeton 'Varsity, 5; Lawrenceville, 3. Princeton 'Varsity, 4; Lawrenceville, 5; Hill School, 2; Lawrenceville, 5; Pawling School, 2; Lawrenceville, 6.

Hackensack Caddies' Tourney.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The caddies of the Hackensack Golf Club, who went on strike a few Sundays ago, will have the privilege of the links on Saturday, and the club members have donated prizes for the best gross scores at the first and second nine holes and for the eighteen holes. There are some excellent players among the caddies, and some of them declare they will "show up" some of the club members.

Aberg-Zbyszko Match at Garden.

Alex Aberg, champion wrestler of the world, and Waldek Zbyszko, champion of Poland, who wrestled several hours to a draw at the international wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House last Spring, will appear in a finish bout at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Oct. 25. The contest will start at 9 o'clock and the men will wrestle to a finish if they have to continue all night. Rob Vernon yesterday received forfeits of $500 from each of the wrestlers, and the promoters posted a forfeit of $1,000. The referee for the match will be selected at least forty-eight hours before the contest. Several cities put in bids for the match, among them Kansas City, Boston, Omaha, and Chicago, but the New York bid was the best.

TWO ATHLETES UNDER FIRE.

Case Against Kiviat and Smith Goes Over for Further Testimony.

The amateur status of Abel R. Kiviat, the Irish-American A. C. track Captain, and Harry J. Smith of the Bronx Church House was under fire at a special meeting of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union at the headquarters of the American Express Company Employes' Association, at 67 Madison Avenue, last night.

At midnight Kiviat and Smith were still in the good graces of the amateur body, but the case against them was not completed. Roscoe C. Campbell, the Troy, N. Y., handicapper, who made the charges that Smith and Kiviat demanded excessive expense money to compete in the games of the Eastern New York Athletic league on Sept. 18, at Schenectady, did not attend the meeting, but a letter written by him incriminating Kiviat was placed in evidence.

In order to give Campbell an opportunity to testify, the investigation was continued until Oct. 23, and will be resumed either in this city or in Troy, Campbell's home.

A letter written by Harry Smith to Campbell was accepted as evidence, despite the objections of Congressman Murray Hulbert and John F. Dooling, counsel for the athletes, and contained the statement by Smith that "it would have to be forty bucks." This letter, it was alleged, was written by Smith in answer to Campbell's request that the Bronx Church House athlete compete in Schenectady. Smith denied he wrote the letter or knew who wrote it.

James P. Eaton, A. A. U. Commissioner in Schenectady, testified that he had seen a letter purported to have come from Kiviat to Campbell, in which there was a slip of yellow paper with a demand for $75 expense money. Campbell, in the information he divulged to Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. when he visited the handicapper in Troy on Columbus Day, stated he could not find this slip of paper, but that it was seen by Commissioner Eaton.

WINS ANOTHER TENNIS CUP.

Miss Marie Wagner Captures Final Round of Bedford Park Tourney.

Miss Marie Wagner, State tennis champion, added another trophy to her collection yesterday when she won the final round of the women's invitation singles tournament of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club at Bedford Park. Miss Wagner scored an easy victory over Miss Elizabeth Moore at 6—1, 6—2. The winner was at her best, and kept her opponent on the move throughout the match and maintained an aggressive attack. In the semi-final round Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver defaulted to Miss Moore.

Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper won a hard three-set match in the women's doubles, but in the following round were eliminated by Mrs. William H. Fouch and Miss Moore. In the first match Mrs. Hartmann and Miss Harper won from Miss Abbie Morrison and Miss M. H. Taylor at 8—6, 5—7, 6—0. The opposing pairs played on even terms in the first two sets, each capturing thirteen games, but in the third and deciding set Miss Morrison and Miss Taylor failed to maintain their form, and were easy victims. The grueling match affected the playing of Mrs. Hartmann and Miss Harper in their match with Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore, and they lost in straight sets by the score of 6—3, 6—3.

Only one mixed doubles match was played, as the threatening weather kept many away from the courts. Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Mr. McAneny, 6—1, 6—1. Mrs. J. L. Blanchard advanced to the second round in the consolation singles through a straight set victory over Miss Morrison at 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

Bedford Park Tennis Club, Women's Invitation Singles, Semi-final Round.—Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver by default.

Final Round.—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Elizabeth Moore, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Doubles, Second Round.—Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper defeated Miss Abbie Morrison and Miss M. H. Taylor, 8—6, 5—7, 6—0

Third Round.—Mrs. William H. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann and Miss Amy Harper, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Mr. and Mrs. Ingo Hartmann defeated Miss M. H. Taylor and Mr. McAneny, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's Singles, Consolation, First Round.—Mrs. J. L. Blanchard defeated Miss Abbie Morrison, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Sears Defeats Miss Fenno.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 14.—A gallery of 200 people turned out to see Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston battle in the final round this morning in women's tennis singles. Miss Sears and Miss Frenno went the full three sets, and Miss Sears won, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4. It was a hard match for both, as the weather was sultry, and both were tired out before the close. The leading features were Miss Fenno's driving and Miss Sears's overhead work and volleying. The third set was particularly hard fought, and Miss Fenno came near pulling out the set, but through Miss Sears's court generalship in the last two games she had no chance to win.

Following the women's singles the crowd went over to No. 1 court to see the final round between Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and Bernon S. Prentice of New York in the men's singles. Biddle showed his best tennis against Prentice, and won rather easily in straight sets. Biddle was the more aggressive player, and it was his splendid volleying that won the match, though Prentice put up a good fight. The score was 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Biddle is the challenger against Fred C. Inman of New York, 1912 and 1914 winner, and the match will be played in a day or two. The summary:

Men's Doubles, semi-final Round.—J. A. Allen and McKee Dunn defeated Bernon S. Prentice and Reeve Schley, New York, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2; Craig Biddle and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated J. G. Douglas and H. P. Homans, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs Rawson Wood, New York, and Edgar Scott, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mimi Scott, New York, and Otto H. Gruner, New York, 6—2, 8—6; Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, and B. S. Prentice, New York, defeated Mrs. T. M. Carnegie, New York, and Count J. H. De Silbour, Washington, 6—3, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Detroit, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Schley, New York, by default.

FISH AND GAME NOTES.

Big fish anglers will soon begin preparations for their Southern trip, as there is every indication of good fishing this Autumn and Winter. Long Key, Fla., is one of the favorite fishing grounds for local anglers, as tarpon, kingfish, barracuda, and maberjack are plentiful. Long Key is reached by the Florida & East Coast Railroad, and excellent accommodations can be had there all through the fishing season.

Small hooks are coming more and more into use for weakfish. Lighter tackle is being used more than it was a few years ago. George West was out recently with one of the Staten Island guides and he fished in Princess Bay and caught a dozen nice sized weaks. West used a No. 2 Sproat hook tied on a single shell of good quality and a light, flexible rod.

New Jersey State Wardens have commenced the Fall distribution of brook and rainbow trout reared in the hatchery at Hackettstown, and 500,000 of these game fish will be put in the inland lakes and streams before the end of the year. The Fish and Game Commission is following the policy of using only large fish for restocking the streams, which proved so successful last year. Reports from the fishermen in all parts of the State where the trout were liberated indicated that the anglers were delighted with the results of modern methods of restocking streams. The rainbow trout is a new variety in New Jersey, but has done exceedingly well, especially in southern counties, where the brook trout rarely thrived. Another new fish soon to be introduced by the commission in New Jersey ponds and lakes is the famous Chinook or Pacific Coast salmon.

About 10,000 quail were liberated recently by the officials of the State Game Farm at Forked River, N. J., and the reports from Lakewood and other nearby places say that this section will furnish some fine quail shooting when the season opens next month.

With bass fishing now good, it is best not to use a trout fly rod unless it is a very strong one. This is because a fine trout rod, adapted for fly casting in small streams, is certain to be damaged if used for bass fishing. The proper reel for bait casting in bass fishing is a quadruple multiplying reel. One of about a hundred yards is best. The position of the reel on the rod is on the top, with the handle to the right. Never turn the rod so that the reel is underneath.

MAKE 18 HOLES IN 39 ON SCARSDALE LINKS

But That Is Only a Selected Score—Duffers Help to Beat Par 72.

The present golf season has produced wonderful scores on the links of the Scarsdale Country Club at Hartdale, N. Y. Although the par of the course is 72, a selected score made up of the lowest number of strokes amounts to 39. Of the low score marks on the eighteen holes, Jack Dowling, the professional, holds ten. He has a selected score of 47 for the 6,051-yard course.

The first hole is 503 yards long with an uphill drive over a ridge, and a long second drown-grade toward the green. Playing this hole in the club championship recently T. R. Brown drove 250 yards off the tee into the rough. He had a good lie, however, and took a brassie for his second. The ball rolled to the green 253 yards away, and sank gracefully into the cup for a 2. At the fourth hole, 326 yards up-grade along a side hill to a sloping green, Brown picked his mashie from his bag after his drive, and holed his second for a 2, with the hole more than 100 yards away.

At the second hole, a straight 235-yard drive, Frank Dowling put his tee shot on the green, and holed out in 2. The third is a mashie shot to a completely bunkered green 167 yards away. C. A. Bensel, a club member, so persuasively addressed his ball that it avoided all the bunkers and pits and rolled straight to the cup and dropped in. Although the fifth hole is 328 yards long, it has been made in 2 several times, because a long drive carries a ridge and rolls to the green. This is another hole in 2 on Dowling's selected score.

A duffer was the hero of the sixth hole. This hole is a midiron from a high plateau to a green 205 yards away in a hollow, guarded by a road and a brook. The duffer had played the first four holes without hitting a clean shot. On this tee he swung mightily and the ball shot from his club straight to the green, curved slightly to the right toward the pin, and disappeared in the hole. Mr. Duffer then remarked that he had attained his true form and would play no more for fear of losing it. The eighth hole is a square right turn around a corner of the woods. Dowling holds the record here with a 3, but in playing off the tee he shoots his ball over the top of the trees, shortening his second by fifty yards.

Hole 9 is a two 387 yards long. C. L. Smith, a youngster who caddied on the links, holed a long cleek shot from the meadow for a 2, and Dowling gathered in a 2 with a midiron. No one has yet made the tenth in one shot, though it is only a midiron to a green 181 yards away. Many have scored twos during the season. The eleventh is another hole to Dowling's credit with a 3. Although only 375 yards long, it requires two perfect shots to get the green on the hilltop, then a drive across the lake and a long brassie uphill for the second.

Dr. C. S. Carter, father of Philip Carter, the Metropolitan junior champion, holds the record for the twelfth hole with a 2. A long drive strikes an incline that sends the ball close to the green on this 299-yard hole. The thirteenth hole is deceiving. Its green is 312 yards from the tee, but appears to be nearer. An approach is difficult because of the circle of ditches and bunkers, and the green itself has a heart-shaped depression that makes putting a problem in geometry. On this hole H. D. Brewster holed an approach that escaped all the pitfalls and rolled in the cup for a 2.

Duffers Meet Robin Hood.

Fourteen is a curving hole 385 yards long, with a green that nestles in a hollow by the woods. The curve is slightly to the left. Most golfers play in that direction, allowing the ball to roll down the side-hill to the green. Dowling played his second with a hook, following the curve of the hole to the green, and holed out in 3. The fifteenth tee is reached after a lonely walk through the woods. Many duffers complain they have been held up and robbed of their score cards in this forest. The hole is 461 yards long, a hard 4 and an easy 5. Dowling sent out a 250-yard drive to the brow of the hill, and then laid a brassie shot on the green in the valley, sinking his putt for a 3. From the sixteenth tee the drive is uphill, with trees for a pull and a pit for a slice. After a fair drive Dowling put a long second dead to the pin and tapped his ball in the cup for another 3.

The outlook from the eighteenth tee chills the stoutest heart. "Water! Water, everywhere!" mutters the distracted golfer gazing across the lake to the green on the plateau 205 yards away. To give the player confidence a boy in a rowboat waits to rescue the ball from the waves. Many members have holed out in 2, but J. H. Buckbee of the New York Golf Club teed up his ball and sent it over the boat, across the lake, and into the cup.

McDonald Smith holds the record for the course with a 65. He also made four rounds in the Metropolitan open championship in 1914 in 68, 69, 69, 73. A comparison of the par for the course, the best selected score, and Dowling's selected score, follows:

Par, out	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	35
Par, in	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	37—72
Best selected—										
Out	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	17
In	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	22—39
Dowling selected—										
Out	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	21
In	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	26—47

C. C. N. Y. Sophs Win Track Meet.

The sophomore class of the College of the City of New York easily defeated the freshmen in their track and field events on Jasper Oval yesterday. The final score was 57½ to 32½ points. All the contests were close and the times were good for a slow track.

G. Vriens of the sophs was the only double winner. He showed his heels to a fast bunch in the quarter mile in the time of 0:55, and a little later in the half mile, he came from behind on the last lap and just beat out Landis at the tape.

A. Murray and L. Wettells of the freshmen divided the sprints. Wettells beat Murray by two yards in the 100-yard race, while in the furlong event Murray cut loose at the start and led all the way, with Wettells two yards in the rear.

Another feature of the program was the fifteen-lap relay. The entrants were all novices who had never competed before, and the race was close throughout. The sophs managed to gain a lead of about ten yards at the finish.

Boxer with the Longest Reach.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota Giant, who says he defeated Jess Willard in an exhibition bout at Rochester, Minn., last Spring, has the longest reach of any boxer, stretching 84½ inches. He weighs in condition 220 pounds, and stands 6 feet 4 inches. Fulton has knocked out Jack Moran, Jack Lewis, and Tim Logan, and also gave Arthur Pelky a severe beating in ten rounds. His manager, Mike Collins, is grooming him for a clash with Willard for the championship.

Flynn After Heavyweights.

Jim Flynn of Pueblo arrived in New York yesterday ready for a Winter's campaign against any of the top-notch heavyweights. Flynn is particularly anxious for another match with Jim Coffey. The latter attributed his poor showing at Brighton Beach to the fact that he hurt his hands, and Flynn wants to prove that Coffey cannot defeat him.

Queensboro Kennel Club Show.

About 300 entries have been received for the open match show of the Queensboro Kennel Club at Scheutzen Park, Astoria, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 23. There will be classes for Boston terrier puppy dogs and bitches six months old and under, and classes have been provided for Japanese spaniel puppy dogs and bitches. A number of prizes have been offered for the special classes.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Boxes, Baskets, and Anise Seed Among Articles Passed On.

Morris A. Magner & Co. won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests relating to fancy boxes, the corners and edges of which were bound with braid or gimp. Appraiser Sague reported the articles to be in chief value of silk, appliqued or ornamented with trimmings. Collector Malone exacted duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that the merchandise was properly dutiable either at 15 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wood, or at 35 per cent. as "boxes covered or lined with cotton." Judge Cooper held that the latter rate applied and reversed the Collector.

Favorable action was taken on protests by A. L. Tuska, Son & Co., it being held that small bamboo or chip baskets, known in the trade as Easter baskets, were not "toys" dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as returned by the customs officials, but must be regarded as baskets subject to a tax of but 25 per cent. The articles were colored and ornamented with artificial rabbits, chicks or ducklings, and used for holding candy or for general purposes. Judge Sullivan said they cannot be regarded as articles solely for the amusement of children.

The board declined to reverse the Collector at Philadelphia in his assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on metal fittings for handbags or vanity cases imported by C. G. Rumpp & Sons, Philadelphia. The merchandise in dispute consisted of lacquered brass boxes suitable for holding powder, powder puffs, manicure sets, &c., all of which were returned as valued at above 20 cents per dozen pieces. Altogether, the importations covered a great variety of fittings. The importers contended for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem, as plain manufactures of metal not specially provided for, or a tax of 30 per cent as metal articles plated with gold or silver. Neither of the claims was regarded as controlling, the Collector being affirmed.

It was decided that hemp-covered steel wire rope used chiefly in connection with steamship work, such as mooring and for use on board vessels, was properly assessed for duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures composed in chief value of hemp. A. H. Ringk & Co., the importers, claimed duty at either one-half of 1 cent per pound, or at 1 cent a pound as cable or cordage, according to the component material of chief value. The Collector was affirmed.

McKesson & Robbins and William Tappenbeck were sustained in the claim that star anise seed, an aromatic seed used in the extraction of oil, was properly free of duty as a crude drug. The Collector returned it at 2 cents per pound under the general enumeration for garden seed. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the merchandise in dispute was not the particular kind of anise seed named in the paragraph under which assessment was made.

The Embroidery Outlook.

While even the most optimistic member of the embroidery trade cannot say truthfully that business is booming, reports are heard in the market to the effect that there is some improvement in sight. Importers say the best business at the moment is being done on very sheer goods, which are scarce and high, and therefore desirable in the eyes of the buyers. On the other hand, at least one prominent domestic manufacturer asserts that heavy, full effects, somewhat akin to hand embroidery, are moving best. While improvements in many directions are being seen in the embroideries turned out here, it was said yesterday by an authority on the subject that the domestic embroidery trade is not improving its opportunity of cutting into foreign business, by way of making better merchandise than heretofore, as well as the domestic lace makers are.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Thirty-five corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,230,500. They include:

Lorenzo R. Johnson Corporation, Elmira, stocks, bonds, securities, mining, $400,000; Elizabeth J. Swan, Florence J. Farr, Sara L. Johnson, Elmira.

Drigg Fuse Co., firearms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, $200,000; Wesley Zane, A. V. D. Clingen, I. D. Strauss, 801 West End Av.

Universal Profit Sharing Co., trading stamps, other profit sharing certificates, advertising, $100,000; John A. Creamer, Edythe C. Leonard, Mabel E. Parsons, 3,536 Broadway.

No-Bust Tire Co., Rochester, motors, engines, supplies, garage, $100,000; Anderson G. Small, Henry L. Barner, Albert M. Ferguson, Geneva.

John A. Schwarz, Inc., Brooklyn, housefurnishings, fixtures, tableware, realty, broker, builder, $100,000; Albert S., Edward G., and Frank X. Schwarz, 6 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Pontiac Theatre Corporation, Saranac Lake, theatrical, motion pictures, $40,000; Walter Sagendorf, Louis Bernstein, Walter H. Cluett, Saranac Lake.

Veilleman & Co., women's and children's hats, $50,000; Laura C. Tarantous, Charles J. King, David Kranskopf, 39 West 27th St.

Spear Waist Co., ladies' garments, $15,000; Louis Morgenbesser, Morris Braunstein, Charles Cahn, 208 West 119th St.

Schiele Co., ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; John T. Jenkins, Jr., Harold R. Zeamans, William J. Fallon, 116 East 54th St.

Poughkeepsie Ice and Trucking Co., Poughkeepsie, refrigerating, stevedore, coal, coke, ice, $35,000; H. B. Vosburgh, W. L. Ring, H. R. Ford, Poughkeepsie.

Dunkirk Glass Co., Dunkirk, glassware, hardware, $25,000; James K. Holly, Edmund D. and Arthur Joseph Steiner, 11 Shipley St., Woodhaven.

Palace Storage and Warehouse Co., forwarding, $25,000; Samuel and Herman Wilt, Alton Newitter, 30 West 82d St.

Leeds Co., drugs, chemistry, hairdressing parlors, $10,000; Maximilian R. DeMiege, Marie W. Renli Mahchitch, 115 Broadway.

Basket Novelty Company, fancy willow, woodenware, $7,500; Elias Lindenberg, Charles Falkenheim, Louis Al Hayman, 582 Beck St., Bronx.

Globe Mortgage Corporation, realty, construction, $5,000; Julius H. Zeiser, Nathaniel G. Vernoeff, Frederick Brown, 501 West 110th St.

Globe Fur Trimmiag Co., furs, skins, wearing apparel, $5,000; H. E. Mednick, Mae Page, Abraham Beck, 261 Broadway.

The American Sponge Products Co., Corning, printing, publishing, trading, agency, sponge products, $10,000; George W. Truax, Frederick N. Emerson, William E. Barnes, Corning.

The 111th West 104th Street Company, realty, construction, $10,000; H. A. Spero, H. R. Sheahan, J. W. Van Gordon, 23 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

S. and A. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowlton, W. Mitkiff, 154 Nassau St.

Voultry Tire Company, autos, repairs, garage, $10,000; John C. Oldmixon, Albert Hoffheimer, Francois S. Voultry, 108 West 52d St.

The Novold Pavement Corporation, realty, pavement construction, capital no par value; N. F. Joyce, L. A. Nelson, E. W. Ward, 139 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Metropolitan Import and Jobbing Co., food products, liquors, tobacco, housefurnishings, hotel equipment, capital no par value; Adolphus T. Sieker, Anselm P. Anderson, J. Rudolph Appleby, Jr., 34 Nassau St.

Froelich's, Inc., warehousing, forwarding, $5,000; Edward M. and Della Froelich, Leon P. Banard, 501 West 157th St.

The Mummers' Production Corporation, theatrical, motion picture, realty, construction, $5,000; Richard K. Mackay, Agatha I. Joerg, Aaron C. Thayer, 32 Nassau St.

Newton B. Helms, Inc., Syracuse, printing, publishing, stationer, $5,000; Newton B. and E. Leedy Helms, Harry Miller, Syracuse.

Bronx Master Bakers' Service Corporation, Bronx, general baking, $5,000; Sam Newman, Jacob Stark, Morris T. Ainsky, 459 Claremont Parkway, Bronx.

The Rosecrest Feather Co., millinery, feathers, textiles, $5,000; H. David Frackman, Hyman Mares, Joseph Oxenberg, 261 Broadway.

Sea Cliff Building Co., Sea Cliff, realty, construction, building material, $5,000; Orpha L. and Harry H. Hall, Charles E. Huyck, Sea Cliff.

Capital increases: Syndicate Clothing Co., Rochester, $15,000 to $40,000; Standard Union Merchandise Association, New York, $10,000 to $25,000.

Capital reductions: Pacific Mail Steamship Co., New York, $20,000,000 to $1,000,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Nedwill-Taylor-Northrop Co., Manhattan; Levant Trading Co., Manhattan; Hickey, Kaplan & Witzek, Manhattan; Motor Parts Co., Manhattan; Dame & Townsend Co., Manhattan; Ford Waist Co., New York; Progress Printing Co., New York; Standard Bindery Co., New York; Woodbine Children's Clothing Co., Manhattan; Empire Construction Co., Manhattan.

WELLS FARGO EARNINGS UP.

Gross Operating Revenues Increased $7,191,000 Last Year.

Wells Fargo & Co. for the year ended June 30 had gross operating revenues of $38,544,786, an increase of $7,191,557. Expenses increased $3,128,587. After deducting all charges, the net income was $2,338,677, a decrease of $5,918. This is equivalent to 9.75 per cent. on the $23,967,400 capital stock, compared with 9.78 per cent. in 1914.

There was a falling off in income from investments of $203,431. B. D. Caldwell, President of Wells Fargo & Co., explained in the report that this was due to the discontinuance of dividends on the stock of the Mexican Express Company and of interest on Mexican Government and railroad securities owned by the company.

The express company on June 30 operated on 66,537 miles of road and maintained 7,271 agencies. The company's employes numbered 22,269. The stockholders numbered 5,290 when the books were closed on July 7.

Crude Rubber Prices Ease Off.

In spite of the fact that prices were practically unchanged in London yesterday, there was an easier tendency to values in the local crude rubber market. It was charged against the lack of heavy buying on the part of the manufacturing interests, a condition which has prevailed for some time now. Upriver fine was held here at 57½@58 cents for spot and nearby, while pale crêpe and smoked sheets were quoted at 62 cents. Now that the market has had time to mull over it, the opinion is expressed in some quarters that the export tax recently put on Ceylon rubber by the British Government will not materially affect the buyers. Because of the limited demand and the good supply of rubber on hand at producing points, it is figured that the burden of the tax will fall ultimately on the growers.

You Knew Perfectly Well A Year Ago

War was not carried on with kid Gloves!

But with steel & powder & ammunition

The war was well advertised!

Then why didn't you buy Steel Stocks, Ammunition Stocks, Etc.

You know perfectly well to-day

Real Estate is at the Bottom.

There's been no building to speak of in this City for the past 7 years.

You know the population has been increasing.

You know the first demand for lots will be along the present Broadway Subway—

That there will be the first rise and there the largest profits will be made.

Then why not **Buy Now** at Bottom prices

When **You can pick up bargains, Take no risk and get sure profits?**

329 Lots

to be sold

For Whatever You Will Pay For Them

at Broadway, 236th, 237th, 238th and 240th Sts.

and adjacent avenues and streets,

of the **Bowie Dash Estate**

at Absolutely Unrestricted Auction

TUESDAY, OCT. 26th

at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.

70% on mortgage. Titles insured free.

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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

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No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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ATOP 44TH ST. THEA.

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Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)

Supper & Dancing, $1. Adm.

WORLD'S CHAMPION ICE SKATERS

Tea 4 to 6 Wed. & Sat.

Dinner 6 to 9. Adm. Free.

Restaurant, Direction of Pierre & Cantone.

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"America's Leading Restaurant"

The Fine Art of Cooking

reaches the zenith of perfection in a Special Dinner at $1.50 per cover at Rector's. Exquisitely prepared dishes—rich in flavor and food value—faultlessly served in the magnificent Ballroom—have earned for this Dinner the highest praise of the New York Public—and rightly, as it is the culmination of the Master Chef's Art.

Dancing during Dinner on two uncrowded floors with two fascinating Orchestras.

CABARET and DANCING ACTS IN GREAT VARIETY

BROADWAY, 48th ST. AND 7th AVE.

THE BRAZILIAN NUT and SENOR ARBOZ

ARE DANCING NIGHTLY AT THE BEAUTIFUL

CARLTON TERRACE

BROADWAY AND 100TH STREET

J. F. PIKE, Sole Owner.

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Positively the Best Location and Values in New York.

Rooms, with Bath,

$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00

Also Attractive Suites at Very Reasonable Rates.

All the Leading Theat

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

A MANUFACTURER will buy for cash ten Merrow overlock machines. Newmark & Denziger, Inc., 34 Thirty-fourth St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Bldg. Phone Sunset 2299.

DESIRE AT ONCE, on cash terms, high-grade Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats, Furs, Sweaters, Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

WANTED—To purchase large quantity of frocks for pajamas for spot cash. D. Friedmann, 36 East 22d St.

WANTED — Taffeta, changeable and colors; also jobs of Messaline. 136 5th Av., 3d floor.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted, all sizes; state quantity and price. S 18 Times.

PLAID and STRIPE taffeta silk wanted. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

CASH PAID for Plushes and Furs. Call Room 916, 1,261 Broadway.

JOBBER looking at full line of Spring Silk and Cotton Waists. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

CONTRACTORS LADIES' VELVET BAGS; celluloid tops furnished. G 262 Times Downtown.

JOB OF SAMPLE DRESSES to close out at a reasonable price. Elegant Dress Co., 110 West 14th St.

JOB 1,000 YARDS 28-inch Khaki Duck. 853 Broadway, 7th floor.

VELVETEENS FOR SALE—We have about 25,000 yards fine twill back, 24 inches, all colors. Address Box F 308 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS. — We do contracting work in aprons, kimonos, rompers, children's dresses, &c. Zipper Bros., 192 East Houston St.

ALL WOOL SUITS, fur trimmed, striped lining, to close out at $6. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

GEORGETTES, chiffons, &c., dyed all shades. Royal Dye Works, 19 West 20th St.

RETAILER'S stock of furs at a sacrifice. Schillers, 224 6th Ave.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, velveteen suits, $12.75 to $16.50; fur trimmed broadcloth and poplin suits, $8.50 to $12. Zibeline and mixture and pile fabric coats, fur trimmed, $5.50 to $12. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

FOR SALE—All wool double warp 7301 Amoskeag, serge, navy, black, brown, Copenhagen, wine, 65c net. W. Solomon, 136 Spring St. Spring 3083.

WE HAVE BARMEN, TORCHON laces in gross form for immediate delivery. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 459 Broadway, Spring 358.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fr. 1,050.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3@3½ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Active Bidding at Woolens Sale.

The auction sale of woolen and worsted dress goods held by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell for the Arlington Mills, Frank Merz, and others, was marked again yesterday by a good attendance and active bidding. Good prices were obtained, especially on such goods as serges, gabardines, and poplins. When the sale closed at 5 o'clock between 6,000 and 7,000 pieces of goods had been disposed of. A number of "balance" sales were recorded. In addition to the names published in yesterday's TIMES, the following were good buyers throughout the sale: Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul; R. H. White & Co., Boston; B. Nugent & Bro., and Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, and Bayer & Bayer, H. Katz & Co., M. Garfinkel and Friedlander, Sammet & Co., all of this city.

Dinner of the Woolen Men.

The Dinner Committee of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers has decided to hold the annual meeting and dinner of the organization at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 1. In the afternoon what business there is will be attended to, and addresses will be made on the dyestuffs situation and the tariff. The banquet in the evening will be given over to entertainment, with no speaking except an address by President Francis. The Dinner Committee consists of the following: Rowland Hazard of the Peacedale Manufacturing Company; Chairman; H. M. Stockton of H. Stockton & Co.; William C. Chave of the Princeton Worsted Mills, Francis R. Masters of William Whitman & Co., and Alexander Walker of Strong, Hewat & Co.

Competitive Trades Busy.

It is regarded as a strange circumstance that the dress business should be so active while the coat and suit trade is also well occupied. The two industries are generally competitive. One suffers because of the other's prosperity. The dress business at present, however, gives indications of holding out longer than usual and the only drawback from the manufacturer's viewpoint is the scarcity of desirable materials. The scarcity has probably been responsible to some extent for the present unique situation. Fur is required, and pile fabrics of every sort and description. It makes little difference whether a coat is cut short, medium or long, narrow or with an exaggerated flare, as long as the material is plush. The manufacturer can take out pretty nearly any dress goods he has been carrying over for seasons, trim it lavishly with fur, and a buyer is found in short order to purchase the garments.

Raw Silk Prices Are Mounting.

An advance of 40 yen per picul above the high point reached recently was the feature of the Yokohama raw silk market during the last week. The re-entry of the ribbon manufacturers into the market is denoted by the strong demand for the best grades of double extra filatures. Sales for the week there totaled 5,600 bales. Canton prices have increased another $30 to $50 (Mexican) per picul, and very few offers are obtainable, even at the advance. Reelers are unwilling to contract ahead for sixth and seventh crop silk. A renewed demand for steam filatures from this country and Europe has resulted in higher prices being asked at Shanghai. Little of this silk can be had for shipment earlier than February and March of next year. Tsatlees and tussahs are also higher there. The Milan market continues very firm, with the reelers asking full prices for forward deliveries. Cocoons there are firm to higher. Local business is good, with prices advancing in sympathy with the increases at primary points.

Gray Goods More Active.

There was a little more life to buying in the local gray goods market yesterday, with the trading confined largely to printcloths and drills. The volume of business was not great, but the improvement in demand over the earlier days of the week was taken to augur well for the future. Among the printcloth business done were sales of 39-inch 56-44s at 4 cents, 38½-inch 60-62s at 4⅜ cents, and 60-48s at 4¼ cents. There were reports in the market that small lots of high-count wide goods were being sold here by second hands. There was not a great deal doing on sheetings, from all accounts, but some good sales of 37-inch 3.05-yard drills were told at 5¾ cents. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 60-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-42s	4c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	3c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Bargain House; I. S. Fleishman, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway; Longacre.
ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche; J. Lipinsky, women's children's wear; 17 W. 28th.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst Co.; W. F. Traub, prints; 148 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Berg Bros.; Gutman, Joel & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, fancy linens; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; W. W. Johns, china, house furn. goods; Imperial.
BALLSTON, N. Y.—C. H. Brownell & Co.; C. H. Brownell, dry goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Stein Bros. Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Well, fabrics; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. W. H. N. Francis, infants', children's wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. W. Kelley, worsted, art embroideries; E. J. Pendergast, silks, velvets; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—E. Tarr Co.; E. C. Tarr, house-furn. goods; Algonquin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. H. Hilliard, laces; Mrs. A. E. Francis, infants' wear; Mrs. Davis, hosiery; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Mrs. G. Taylor, domestics, blankets, women's gloves; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hovland, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; O. Dolinig, men's clothing; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—D. B. Fisk & Co.; W. Jackson, millinery; 20 W. 38th.
CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; N. Pearson, fur trimmings; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. F. Bruce, dress goods; A. H. Holmes, men's furn. goods, hats; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO — Blum & Berry; W. R. Blum, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; L. P. Peiser, silk waists; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; A. J. Feder, men's boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—Lehman, Meiss & Co.; M. Meiss, knit goods, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak & Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, coats, suits; Strand.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minnaugh Co.; J. L. Minnaugh, notions, clothing, ladies' garments; Holland House.
CINCINNATI—Rollman & Sons Co.; H. Rollman, millinery, cloaks, suits, ladies', infants' wear; Holland House.
DETROIT—Sarashon & Shetzer; I. Shetzer, men's, women's furn. goods; Wallick.
DENVER—Wm. Weinberg, pile fabric coats; 1,161 B'way, Room 509.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kircher, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
DES MOINES—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; S. M. Shloss, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
ERIE, Pa.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; E. H. Rolfe, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear, notions, toilet goods; 320 Church.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; W. B. Trask, dry goods; 320 Church.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; J. Sutherland, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
EL PASO—A. Smith & Son; A. Smith, notions, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—S. F. Izzard Co.; Hy. Izzard, cloaks, suits, waists; E. Kelly, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
FALL RIVER—New York Cloak & Suit Co.; F. Webb, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery; Park Avenue.
FORT SMITH—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; H. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—F. Steketer & Sons; E. G. Geiselman, muslin underwear, house dresses, corsets; Breslin.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—M. Krauss, women's, misses', children's, boys' ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; A. Solof, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Royal Garment Co.; M. O. Ryker, skirts, dresses; Arlington.
INDIANAPOLIS—Eagle Clothing Store; A. L. Block, general buyer; Netherland.
JACKSONVILLE—Covington Co.; E. E. Hall, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; H. Meyerheim, clothing, furn. goods; 108 Worth; Wallick.
JOLIET.—L. F. Beach Co.; B. A. Beach, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer, Bros. & Co.; B. D. Radin, ladies', misses', children's plush coats; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Emery Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Ferguson, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
LANCASTER—M. Lurio & Brother; B. Lurio, notions, hosier, furnishing goods, laces, ribbons; Herald Square.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; W. H. Bezzo, ready to wear, (basement;) 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; F. W. Broke, dress goods, silks; 200 5th av.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. M. E. Turrish, children's, juniors' dresses, cloaks, muslin underwear; 60 Madison Av.
LONDON, England—Selfridge & Co.; W. E. Baker, hosiery, knit underwear, muslin underwear, gloves; Miss Alice Lelean, ladies' hosiery; 16 E. 18th.
MEMPHIS—Summerfield Co.; H. I. Summerfield, millinery; 13 E. 22d.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Espenhain Dry Goods Co.; A. C. Fahsel, men's, boys' clothing; J. Peck, domestics, lines, &c.; Sherman Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. S. Martie, dress goods, silks; R. Knox furn. goods; 18 West 35th, Cumberland.
NEW BEDFORD—Cherry & Co.; G. R. Cherry, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery, waists, muslin underwear; Park Avenue.
NEW DECATUR, Ill.—J. A. Buttery, dry goods; Strand.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenburg & Robinson; A. A. Breton, house furn. goods, toys; H. H. Hopkins, furniture; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—J. Weissman, pants, overalls; Wallick.
NEW ORLEANS—Scherr Mfg. Co.; Mr. Scherr, piece goods; Somerset.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. Petar, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay & Co.; C. S. Tanguay, waists; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; Miss Doyle, jobs, waists; 1,260 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, manufacturers ladies', children's hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's, infants' headwear, children's cloaks; 1,182 Broadway; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; J. A. Hudson, coats, suits, skirts, (basement;) Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—M. A. Berman, gentlemen's furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Dietrich, millinery; Miss M. Kenny, pattern hats; 1,261 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer & Co.; D. B. Burgess, ready-to-wear; Broztell.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. L. Hommel, silks; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me. — Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; W. D. Lakeman, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; Mr. Russell, notions; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; I. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris Dry Goods Co.; R. M. Woodward, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloaks; 170 6th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; C. Martin, oriental rugs, carpets, draperies; 470 4th Av.
SAVANNAH—J. T. Cohen's Sons; S. J. Cohen, dry goods; Herald Square.
ST. LOUIS—R. M. Dean, notions; Broztell.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. F. Edgecomb, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.
SOUTH BEND—Brandon, Durrell Co.; J. H. Brandon, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; York.
SPRINGFIELD—Forbes & Wallace; F. R. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods, china, toys; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton Ferguson D. Y. Co.; J. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, dress goods, silks; 338 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; H. S. Wheeler, ren.; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal, Sloan Millinery Co.; M. G. Wiener, silks, laces, vellings; 621 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 320 B'way.
TROY—Burt Shirt Co.; D. Bamber, shirts; 636 Broadway.
TROY—G. P. Ide & Co.; A. H. Ide, collars, cuffs, shirts; 156 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; F. E. Woodward, books; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON — Sisman Cohen Co.; B. Cohen, furs; Breslin.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn. — Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; M. W. Keefer, silks, dress goods; 28 E. 26th.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; W. K. Stanley, silks, prints; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; S. Seder, waists, dresses; 200 5th Av.
WORCESTER—B. Feingold, dry goods, small wares; Latham.
YOUNGSTOWN—B. McManus Co.; B. McManus, women's garments, furn. goods, millinery; 220 5th Av.

Sunlight Lofts

With 100% Sprinkler System

Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.

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Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, Bracelets, Brooches, Bar Pins, Earrings, Lavallieres, Fobs, Baby and Negligee Pins, Hat Pins, &c.

Stock of Loose Stones; Also 1 Diamond Collar,

Platinum Setting, with 34 Stones, valued at $3,000,

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HANFT BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius O. and J. Frederick Hanft, composing the firm of Hanft Brothers, florists at 684 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: New York Cut Flower Company, $2,009, and Joseph J. Levy, $447. The business is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1850, and the present partners succeeded to it in 1893. They catered to a society trade. Assets are estimated at $3,000.

TIDINGS PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Tidings Publishing Company, publisher and printer at 10 and 12 Reade Street, by these creditors: William A. Suhr, $107; Henry P. McGowan, $5, and Joseph S. Hasaner, $737. Judge Hand appointed Percival Wilds receiver to continue business ten days. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000. The company printed law cases. Louis A. Jaffer was President and Henry P. McGowan Manager.

FRANK KLATZKO—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank Klatzko, jobber in tailors' trimmings, at 7 Hester Street, by these creditors: Jacob Krakower, $463; Harry Geisbenbaum, $55, and David Aaronson, $17. He made an assignment on Sept. 23. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $1,500.

CORA KIRSCHBERG of 55 West 110th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $16,025 on a deficiency judgment and no assets.

FRANK GRECO, express and tobacco, at 231 Mott Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,433 and assets of $1,716 in accounts.

ROBERT F. MacCLELLAND of 718 West 178th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,586 and assets of $2,654, consisting of accounts, $2,579; real estate, $75; two lots at East Islip, L. I., pledged for debts in 758 shares of stock of the New York Sanitary Floor Company, value unknown.

ADOLPH WERTHMANN—Judge Hand has withdrawn the petition filed on Jan. 14, 1914, by Adolph Werthmann, wholesale dealer in cotton goods, at 299 Church Street, on consent of creditors. Liabilities were $24,286 and assets $4,000.

CUSHMAN CANDY COMPANY, of 956 Lind Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,615 and assets of $11,576, consisting of stock, $8,446; fixtures, $3,033; delivery truck, $750; paper boxes, $1,161; accounts, $5,011; cash in banks, $150, and a draft, $25.

CARPENTER & CORCORAN, (corporation,) advertising agents of 26 Cortlandt Street, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $13,857, nominal assets of $22,322, and actual assets of $11,785.

FLAUM SHOCK ABSORBER CORPORATION, of 1,876 Broadway, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $5,100, nominal assets of $530, and actual assets of $754.

MORRIS GLASSER, dealer in plate and window glass at 91 and 93 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles S. Sinsheimer.

DAVID FOLSTER, wholesale dealer in hardware at 490 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Nicholas A. Heymsfeld.

ESTATE OF BARNET FACTOR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the estate of Barnet Factor by creditors who say the liabilities are $35,000 and assets $10,000. Mr. Factor, a wholesale grocer, died on March 17, last, and his widow, as administratrix, has conducted the business.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—Louis Rosenberg and Harris Israelson, constituting the Illinois Crape Company. Involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Hind & Harrison Plush Company. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

DALLAS, Tex.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed here by Samuel S. Evants, Dallas, real estate agent; liabilities, $143,876; assets, $500.

WACO, Tex.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed here by R. H. Burck, dry goods, of Whitney Hill County; liabilities, $51,510; assets, $20,418; exemptions, $5,000.

WHITNEY, Tex., Oct. 14.—R. H. Whitney, a merchant here, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Waco. His liabilities are $51,510, and assets, $20,418.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arnstein, John—N. Boltach.....$115.00
Baum, William—H. Blum.....379.71
Bany, Anglo, Alex Panas, and William Panas—Brooklyn Show Case Co., Inc. 278.23
Brown, Norris W.—H. C. Fleming.....270.21
Bloomer, Esther—Z & Z Paper Co.....127.02
Bloom, Nathan—Arthur Walker & Co. Inc.....904.43
Burkard, Otto—L. G. Bobbink et al....133.91
Beck, Robert—Ormes, Inc.....134.82
Bernstein, Samuel—I. P. Heller et al..132.26
Biberman, Leopold—I. Frank et al.....110.41
Ceres Trading Co., Inc—Western Union Telegraph Co.....225.61
Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.—C. Marshall.....230.41
Cohn, Louis—Detmer Woolen Co.....263.52
Chandler, Warren R.—M. L. Van Norden.....12,024.63
Dorfman, Louis—State Bank.....116.31
Davaras, Charles — United Merchants Realty and Improvement Co.....393.29
Dodge, Albert C.—N. Y. Steam Auto Tire Works, Inc.....118.00
Duffy, Jane E., executrix—C. Goetz.16,854.23
Danilevitch, Nicholas, and Paul—S. Markewicon.....117.65
Davis, Harry, and Louis H. Altman—People, &c.....300.00
Devery, Mary, and Rose Ackerly—J. J. Duffy.....170.72
Engel, Max—Hudson Mortgage Co.....630.37
Franck, Julian L.—Yager Furniture Co. 203.61
Fisher, Samuel—W. Silver.....550.65
Foundation Co.—J. E. Quinn.....20,568.36
Florence, Van Alen, Inc.—Oceanside Co. 132.56
Fette, Louis, and U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—G. E. Green et al....1,820.25
Fox, Hannah—Geo. F. Hinrichs & Co., Inc.....1,400.00
Same—Same.....1,400.00
Same—Same.....1,398.63
Goldman, Samuel M. & Reita—H. Kulenstein et al.....293.01
Girondo, Elisabetta & Anselmom—L. Fusco.....267.37
Golf, Inc.—Perkins Goodwin Co.....189.91
Greenberg, Paul—B. Sauberg.....533.91
H. Litschutz Co.—G. Ries.....138.47
Hendrickson, Earle—G. Goldschlager....270.25
Josephson, Joseph—Berger Realty & Construction Co.....254.41
Johnson, Geo. A.—A. La Vigne.....829.70
Kahl, Rosa or Rose—City Real Estate Co.....2,687.85
Kennedy, William & Catherine—Empire State Liquor Co.....430.55
Kohn, Aron & Sidney—State Mercantile Co., Inc.....346.88
Lyttle, Samuel—H. Miller & Co.....180.69
Lowenstein, Moses—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America.....108.43
Levy, Charles—M. L. Jaeger.....551.91
Lakin, Oliver—N. B. Drake, costs....116.25
Leibowitz, Clara—L. Wasserman et al.144.79
Lane, Thomas—L. O. Smith, costs.....116.25
Levy, Mitchell A. C.—W. J. Graham..1,569.79
M. & M. Butter & Egg Co., Inc.—R. Brossmann.....186.28
Maloof, Jones—M. Marling et al.....134.24
Miller, Allan—W. P. Ritchey et al.....269.97
Moltinsky, Max—Wood & Selick.....210.74
Mugler, August—Passaic Builders Supply Co.....614.92
Mankin, James—H. B. McCusker.....111.91
Miller, Thomas & Robert G. Martini—G. M. Buttle.....569.12
Manteli, Jack P.—H. M. Jills.....587.50
National Surety Co.—People &c.....2,500.00
Neggesmith, Martin A.—Franich & Bach, Inc.....248.71
Newell, Edw. J.—S. J. Hamilton.....125.99
Oram, Harry—C. Milang.....148.40
Ostrow, William & George Brown—S. Coller.....458.15
Pisani, Frank—National Cash Register Co.....204.01
Pennine, Realty Co., Henry L. Goodwin, Cornelia F. Goodwin, Clifford C. Goodwin & Mabel E. Goodwin—State & City Realty Co.....24,364.09
Relly, John F.—Law Reporting Co.....168.12
Rea, Wm. and Cornelius D. Le Fevre —Motor World Pub. Co.....513.77
Rabinowitz, Morris—M. Stern.....112.22
Runkie, Maurice—L. G. Fried.....865.12
Kaucher, Albert or Sam—A. Buchner..1,598.62
Rosenassser, Morris—Gray Bros.....114.82
Rusher, Walter D.—Anna G. Larkin, Inc.....148.28
Ryap, Agnes M.—H. Steinberg.....2,099.98
Renn, Annie T.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.....2,016.49
Same—Same.....2,641.61
Same—Same.....2,650.29
Seltman, William—Burns Bros.....230.16
Strubel, Ridgewood Iron Works—C. B. Black.....218.15
Schlesinger, Nelson—Hass, Moss & Co..158.88
Streyckmann, Hector—S. Freidus.....130.41
Siegel, Ernest—American Huhn Metallic Packing Co.....125.66
Schalnger, Isaac—W. Hauser.....1,116.35
Shedd Electric Co., Inc—L. D. Bally....114.38
Selzas, Everett M.—G. Rosenfeld, costs.107.45
Schumann, Bruno—E. Goelet.....23.00
Sansome, Armand—R. Di Gloria.....792.17
Sanitary Dairy Machine Co., Inc.—T. L. Johnson, Jr.....146.30
Salagona, Adelina—T. Daronco.....1,210.62
Tempest, Mina—M. Monge.....1,011.83
Turner, Roland C.—J. M. Lee.....141.91
Vegliante, Sebastian—Vegliante.....204.57
Valenti, Marco—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America.....283.42
Qeill, Henry M.—W. Pollak.....373.16
Wollenhaupt, August, Jr.—J. Danenhauer.....455.82
Wolpin, Louis—J. Danenhauer.....196.47

In Bronx County.

Arent, Maxwell—A. Klorman.....60.12
Ballington, Joseph—Ring Inc.....113.56
Bankers' National Realty Corporation—Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....71.82
Coyle, Patrick, as administrator—Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund Association.....1,702.04
Fitzsimmons, Margaret—Same.....32.98
Flaxman, Herman B.—H. Gillman et al.....119.72
Johnson, Harry—C. S. Rosenberg.....68.22
Kasler, Leon S.—M. Schwarz.....82.21
Klepper, William—Kempner.....43.53
Morrison, Nathan—N. Y. Telephone Co..87.24
Morgan, Andrew C.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co.....93.14
McCarthy, Michael—J. Heyman.....1,508.79
Payor, Joseph—B. Greenberg.....30.49
Rubel, Benjamin—N. Y. Telephone Co...22.70
Schubman, Abraham S.—A. Epstein et al.....28.72
Chamunburger, Julius—J. Muller.....263.07
Same—J. Heinrich.....296.40
Salagona, Adelina—T. Daronco.....1,210.52
Schaeffer, Wynona—W. Behren et al..147.22
Zimmer, Isidore—S. H. Jackson.....144.31

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

City of N. Y.—O'Brien Bros., Inc., May 22, 1915.....$800.00
Franklin Union No. 23, Inc.—G. L. Berry, Dec. 14, 1914.....$107.88
Held, Ruben J.—Shoninger Bros., Oct. 17, 1912.....$630.13
Morse, Jane S.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....$213.96
Mackey, D. Clinton—E. Kiss, June 26, 1914.....$214.67
Same—Adder Machine Co., Sept. 2, 1914.$136.11
Miller, Samuel S.—C. S. Clark, May 17, 1912.....$102.01
McHale, Martin—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....$1,313.96
King, Miriam—Security Bank, June 25, 1912, (canceled).....$2,034.74
Paxton, John C.—W. J. Kress, April 1, 1913, (canceled).....$1,527.21
Werthmann, Adolph—A. Harris, Feb. 21, 1912.....$16,268.21
McHale, George—F. D. Freund et al., May 31, 1912.....$3,269.36
Lingwall, Arvid A.—City of N. Y., May 27, 1915, (vacated).....$213.04
Crystal, Hyman S.—Wilberth Realty Co. July 29, 1915, (vacated).....$805.88
Cork & Zicha Marble Co. and August R. Zicha—C. D. Jackson, Oct. 8, 1915....$189.91

In Bronx County.

Purchase Holding Corporation—A. Fagin, Sept. 30, 1915.....$61.10

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Son NEW YORK & CHICAGO

To open bag release handle and press back lock.

AUTOMATIC LOCKING BAG

ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4879

The most your money can buy in middies

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IS THE ANSWER

Showroom now in the Wilsen Bldg., 1370 Broadway. Factory: Brooklyn.

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Manufacturers' Offerings

Made IN U.S.A.

150 new FALL MODELS ready for your inspection. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 39W 38th St. In the Heart of It

Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

From $2.25 DRESSES to $3.75

MESSALINES—POPLINS—SILKS TAFFETAS—CREPE DE CHINES

Ipp & Kwint 118 West 22d St.

We cannot make all the dresses therefore we make the daintiest.

Rose Dress Co. 25-29 West 31st

BUFFALO BROKER FAILS.

J. L. Holland, Who Kept Tickers by Means of Injunction, Owes $500,000

BUFFALO, Oct. 14.—James L. Holland and Edward Lewis, trading as J. L. Holland & Co., stock brokers, with branches in more than 100 cities, made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

The brokerage house of J. L. Holland & Co. was one of the two Buffalo houses which obtained an injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company last December, restraining the company from removing New York Stock Exchange tickers from its offices. The Stock Exchange had directed the telegraph company to refuse further ticker service to the brokers, as a part of its campaign against bucket shops.

Immediately after word of the Holland firm's assignment was received at the Exchange here yesterday this notice was sent out to every firm having wire connections:

The failure of a large so-called independent wire house in Buffalo and the rumored impending failure of others, will throw out of employment a large number of correspondents, branch office managers, and telegraph operators who have been closely associated for many years with bucket shops all over the United States. A number of these persons have already applied to our members for positions.

With a view to preventing wire tapping and other misuse of Stock Exchange quotations, the committee calls the attention of all members operating leased wire systems to the inadvisability of taking into their employ former employes of bucket shops, and it is suggested that all branch office managers be cautioned with respect thereto.

"From our investigations of conditions surrounding the bucket-shop industry," said a prominent member of the Exchange yesterday, "we estimate that fully $1,000,000 has been lost by the dupes of bucket-shop operators as a result of the injunction granted by the court in Buffalo."

The Holland firm had branches throughout Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia, with an office in Montreal. Another firm which has been the subject of scrutiny by the Exchange has forty offices extending as far as St. Louis.

ROCK ISLAND IN NEW HANDS.

Reid-Moore Interests Lose Control of Directorate to Amster Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Voting control of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver, passed from the hands of the Reid-Moore interests today. Seven Directors approved by Nathan L. Amster, head of a Shareholders' Committee, were elected to the Board of Directors, which consists of thirteen members.

Mr. Amster spoke guardedly of financial plans for the company.

"I don't want to prophesy what the new board will do," said he, "but an issue of preferred stock seems to be the plan most thought of now. The Rock Island has a low capitalization at present, $75,000,000, and one of the best engineers in the country, who has investigated the property, says that a greater capitalization would be justified."

The new Directors are Edmund D. Hulbert, Charles G. Dawes, and John G. Shedd, Chicago; John R. Morron, and William B. Thompson, New York; Nathaniel French, Davenport, Iowa, and Joel W. Burdick, Pittsburgh.

MAKES $60,500,000 PAYMENT

Midvale Steel Syndicate Turns Over $40,500,000 in Cash.

The syndicate which formed the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company made payment in full at the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday for the properties taken in. The three payments amounted to $60,500,000, of which $22,000,000 was for the original Midvale Steel Company, $20,000,000 for the Remington Arms Company of Delaware, and $18,500,000 for Worth Brothers & Co. and the

First Mortgage Railroad Bond

Earnings over twice interest

Serial maturities and stringent mortgage provision assure constantly increasing equity.

Yield 4.50% to 5.50%

according to maturities

A standard railroad bond yielding a public utility basis

Additional information on request for Circular AG-73

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Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco St. Louis

By Comparison

with other Public Utility Bonds selling on approximately the same income basis the intrinsic value of the

5% Gold Bonds of the UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS COMPANY

makes them, in our opinion, one of the best investment purchases of their kind afforded in the present market.

Let us send you our 24-page Booklet T on this Company which will afford you the opportunity to apply your own investigation to the condition of the Company.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Steel Preferred

is among the fifteen important preferred stocks compared as to income yield and recent price advance in a table we have just compiled. Accompanying this table are suggestions of interest to persons who hold preferred stocks purchased at the low prices of early in the year.

Send for Table No. 184

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia · Boston · Detroit · London · Paris

William P. Bonbright & Co. · Bonbright & Co.

Anglo-French 5% Loan

We have prepared a handbook giving in brief and concise form an historical sketch of the finances of England and France, a description of their resources and of the outstanding bonded indebtedness. Copies may be had on application.

Ask for Bond Book No. 20

Harvey Fisk & Sons

Dealers in Government Bonds

62 Cedar Street · New York

SPECIAL CIRCULAR DESCRIBING 105 ISSUES

Listed Stocks

The circular also contains suggestions as to how to effect a purchase or sale of stocks, and tables showing net returns from dividend-paying stocks.

Write for Circular 1493

"Railroad and Industrial Stocks"

Spencer Trask & Co.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY · BOSTON · CHICAGO

WE OFFER

Buffalo, N. Y.

Registered 4½s

Due June 15, 1944.

Price to yield 4.15%

Remick, Hodges & Co.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Declines the Rule, with a Few Striking Exceptions Among the Industrials.

A reaction which experienced brokers knew could not be long delayed carried almost the entire list down yesterday, and the volume of trading was contracted by about 20 per cent. The market was very irregular throughout the session, but in general the high prices were made at the opening and the several rallies that took place were not sufficient to carry quotations back over the lost ground. At the close small losses were shown by nearly all issues in which there had been dealings.

If the market had not proved itself to be largely independent of news developments it would have been easy to find abundant justification for the recessions. The war news was decidedly unfavorable to the Allies and the dissension in the French Cabinet was followed by persistent rumors of serious disagreements among the British authorities over the conduct of the campaign. There was some selling on the part of subscribers to the new Anglo-French bonds to provide them with funds with which to take up their allotments today, when payments must be made in full for bonds withdrawn from the syndicate. But a better explanation of the reactionary tendency displayed yesterday was to be found in the obvious fact that the recovery from the more serious break brought about by the action of bankers in enforcing more stringent margin rules a few days ago had been too abrupt for the market's welfare. A long sustained advance which is not punctuated by occasional reactions leaves stocks in a vulnerable position which professional traders can be trusted not to overlook. Shrewd operators were advising customers yesterday morning to take part of their profits and wait for lower prices before increasing commitments.

As usual, there were two or three striking exceptions to the general weakness of both industrials and railroads. Consolidated Gas was very active, and sold up at one time to 149⅞, closing at 147½, with a net gain of 5 points. Third Avenue advanced to 64½ and closed at 64, with a gain of 2 points. Tennessee Copper, after reaching 69½, closed at 67, with a gain of 1⅞. In each of these cases there was a definite reason for an advance. Consolidated Gas was put up on a report that the company will shortly begin paying an extra dividend to compensate stockholders for the loss to them through excessive caution on the part of the Directors while the eighty-cent rate was being given a trial. Third Avenue moved up on the expectation that at today's meeting the board will inaugurate dividends, with an initial payment of 1 per cent. Tennessee Copper's strength resulted from the conclusion of a large contract with the Russian Government which has been long under negotiation.

Yesterday's declines were not serious enough to affect bank loans, and they seemed to be accepted as evidence that the market has lost its perspective and should move more slowly until values are determined. The new Anglo-French bonds sold at 98.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	*4½	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	*4½	5
Chicago	3	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2¼@2¼
Ninety days ..... 2¼@2¼

COLBATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days ..... 2¼@2¾ | 5 months ..... 3@3½
90 days ..... 3 | 6 months ..... 3@3½
4 months ..... 3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months ..... 3 @3¼ | 6 months ..... 3 @3½
60 to 90 days 3
Other Names.
4 months ..... 3½@3¾ | 6 months ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Dmst.	Chge.
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.67¾	$4.68	+.00⅝
Cables	4.68⅝	4.68¼	4.68½	+.00⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.68	$4.68½
Paris	5.84¾	5.85¾
Switzerland	5.81¾	5.80¾
Scandinavia	26.10	26.15
Berlin	.82½	.82⅝
China—		
Hongkong	46.35	49.50
Shanghai	56.00	..
Singapore	67.50	..
Greece	5.14	5.15
Holland	.40¼	.40½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.75	..
Italy	6.89	6.88
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	..
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.50	41.62
Rio	23.40	23.45
Spain		19.25
Austria	14.95	15.05
Russia		35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.64¾	$4.62¾	$4.63	$4.61

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $506,952,998; balance, $25,803,671; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $181,381.

The local banks gained $561,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 24d, unchanged; New York, 40⅝c, up ⅛c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Railroads	78.61	77.53	77.67	—1.06
Industrials	101.54	99.29	100.15	—.34

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Oct. 4	87.00	86.38	85.31	+.15
Oct. 5	85.55	84.00	84.37	—.94
Oct. 7	85.58	82.93	84.55	+.18
Oct. 7	87.33	84.82	86.83	+2.28
Oct. 8	88.86	86.60	87.79	+.96
Oct. 9	88.89	87.61	88.51	+.72
Oct. 11	90.22	88.31	89.30	+.79
Oct. 12—Holiday.				
Oct. 13	90.24	88.71	89.60	+.30
Oct. 14	90.07	88.41	88.91	—.69

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.		Last.
*Oct., 1915	50.70	Oct. 13	82.03	Oct. 6 88.91
Oct., 1914	Exchange closed.			
Oct., 1913	70.79	Oct. 2	66.20	Oct. 17 67.73
Oct., 1912	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30 82.36
Oct., 1911	75.33	Oct. 16	72.01	Oct. 4 73.89
*Year, 1915	90.74	Oct. 13	58.99	Feb. 24 88.91
Year, 1914	73.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30 60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1 68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1 78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jun. 26	69.57	Sep. 25 77.60

*To date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Meetings to Watch.

Two Directors' meetings are being awaited with especial interest by Wall Street. The Consolidated Gas board will hold the usual quarterly dividend session next week, and on Oct. 26 the United States Steel Corporation Directors will get together for their quarterly meeting to consider the statement of operations. The Street is positive that the quarter's earnings of the corporation will make an excellent showing, and hopes are being expressed that common stock dividends will be renewed. Hope, unassisted by the supporting influence of definite knowledge, is evidently the cause of steady buying of Steel. The stock, along with other prominent issues, lost ground yesterday, but not until a new high record for this movement had been established. Steel Directors say they themselves do not know what will be done about dividends until they talk it over in a body. Whether or not this is strictly true, plenty of evidence has been presented in the past that they do not spread their sentiments broadcast before they act in unison. When the common stock dividend was passed last year the Street was taken by surprise.

***

Gossip on Consolidated Gas.

The five-point net rise of Consolidated Gas yesterday to the highest price in nearly five years indicated the feelings of speculators in advance of the dividend meeting. Melon talk was in the air, as it had been frequently before, and with as much, and no more, of a basis as last year and the year before that. It has been known for a long time that the Directors were considering ways and means for distributing a part of the company's assets to shareholders. Stockholders thought that a start was made six months ago, when extra quarterly payments of 1 per cent. quarterly were ordered. This was to make up to shareowners the income they did not get in the interval when 4 per cent. annually was paid, before the rate was returned to 6 per cent. The total of these payments amounts to about 27 per cent., and one phase of expectation is that the whole amount may be paid off in the near future either in cash or script. Another is that assets in the form of securities owned by the company may be distributed. The Directors have no comment to make on the rumors.

***

Another War Stock Found.

It seems rather difficult to consider Consolidated Gas as a war stock, but intimations have of late been made in gossip that it had a true war flavor. The story was that the company had entered into contracts for the sale of by-products in the production of gas to be used in munition manufacture which were proving very profitable. A Director was quoted as saying that this story was merely one of the many accompanying the rise of the stock. Just the same, a gain of more than 21 points in the last fortnight adds something of a war stock atmosphere to the course of Consolidated Gas.

***

Third Avenues.

Well-informed persons in Wall Street said yesterday that there was reason for believing that Third Avenue would be put on a regular 4 per cent. dividend basis. The Directors meet today, and an announcement to that effect is expected. The Street apparently accepted the reports as authentic, for the stock rose to 64½ and closed strong at 64, a net gain of 2 points for the day. The stockholders of Mr. Whitridge's company have exercised patience for years. While Mr. Whitridge has met with some opposition, there have been no criticisms of his constructive policy in building up his road on a solid foundation. It was Mr. Whitridge who introduced the "pay as you enter" policy, and his admirers will think even more of him when they hear positively that he has also adopted the "pay as you go" policy with regard to dividends.

***

United Cigar Stores.

Stocks of the United Cigar Stores were traded in on the Exchange yesterday for the first time, and the common stock was very active. It closed at $10, which is the par, and this represents a gain of ⅛ over the closing price on the Curb on Wednesday. Under the new ruling of the Exchange on commissions a purchaser paying 9⅞ for United Cigar Stores pays $6.25 commission on each 100 shares. If he buys the stock at $10 or above, however, the commission is the regular ⅛ or $12.50 for each 100 shares.

***

Interborough Consolidated.

When the Interborough Consolidated Corporation was formed last June out of the old Interborough Metropolitan Company there were predictions that the preferred stock of the new company would soon sell at 80. It required about five months, however, to have the prediction fulfilled. It was well known, of course, that a 6 per cent. stock selling around 70 looked attractive. There were some, however, who wanted to see the company actually pay dividends before buying. With the aid of two quarterly dividends confidence was created in some quarters, but even so the report persists that a good sized pool helped in the upward movement to 80.

***

Marine Fight Is On.

A member of the Bannard Reorganization Committee for the International Mercantile Marine Company, when asked yesterday what course the committee would pursue in the face of the opposition to the plan by the Wallace committee of preferred stockholders, said: "We will go ahead to obtain foreclosure decrees on the company's two defaulted bond issues, and we have been advised by counsel to stick to the centre of the road." It is probable that the courts will be asked to enter decrees next week, and the Wallace committee's attorneys will be in court to oppose such a course. The Bannard committee announced yesterday that $51,201,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds and $16,323,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds had been deposited, leaving only $1,893,000 of the first issue and $1,309,000 of the second issue undeposited. The fight centres on the deposits of preferred stock, and neither the Bannard Committee nor the Wallace Committee has presented figures on the deposits of stock.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	46,027,000
Silver in hand decreased	356,000
Notes in circulation increased	88,058,000
Treasury deposits decreased	9,842,000
General deposits decreased	15,223,000
Bills discounted increased	67,714,000
Advances decreased	7,702,000

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 47½ centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,014,287
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	127,632,463
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.91 — .69
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.74	Oct. 13	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	105	300	Adams Express	103	103	102	102	...
33⅛	33¼	3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	33½	33⅝	33	33	—1
43¼	43½	6,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	44¾	44⅞	42¾	43⅝	—1⅛
73½	74½	1,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74⅝	73	73½	— ½
67	67⅞	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	— ¼
66½	67	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	67¼	67¾	67½	66⅝	— ⅛
89	90	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf	89½	90	89½	90	+2
100	107	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	108	108	105	105	...
200	208	1,100	Do., odd lot	104½	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
64	64¼	30,200	Am. B. S.& F.pf.t.r.	202¼	206	200	203	...
106¼	107	600	Am. Can	63	64⅜	61⅜	64	+1
83½	84	13,200	Am. Can pf	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106½	...
116½	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry	85½	85½	82	83⅜	...
163¾	164	2,800	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	+1½
...	...	600	Am. Coal Products	167	168	164	164	—1⅝
58⅝	59¼	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	...
96	99½	200	Am. Cot.Oil,pf.s.20 f.	59	59½	59	59	— ½
10¼	10¾	900	Am. H. & Leather	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	...
47	48	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
23⅜	24	600	Am. Ice Securities	47¾	48	47¾	47¾	—1⅜
21⅞	21¼	1,400	Am. Linseed	23¾	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
37	38	500	Am. Linseed pf	21¼	21½	21	21⅞	— ⅛
66⅜	67	3,800	Am. Locomotive	38	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
99	99½	300	Am. Locomotive pf	68	68¾	68½	68½	—2
6½	7	300	Am. Malt	99¼	99¼	99½	99½	— ⅝
28	29	400	Am. Malt pf	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
91⅝	91⅞	25,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	28¾	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
108	109	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	90	92	89½	91⅜	+1½
108	109	50	Do., odd lot	100	100	108½	108½	— ½
86¼	87	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	108¾	108¾	108⅝	108¾	...
80½	81¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	86¾	86¾	86¾	86⅝	— ⅛
63½	63¾	3,800	Am. Steel F'dries	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
111⅞	113½	250	Am. Sugar Ref	64¼	64⅝	62	63½	— ½
115⅜	115⅝	400	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	112	112	112	112	...
124¼	124½	2,200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	113⅞	113⅞	113½	113½	— ⅛
232	234	500	Am. Tobacco	124½	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	— ⅛
100½	110¼	100	Am. Tobacco pf	232½	224	222½	223	— ½
109½	110½	25	Do., odd lot	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	+1⅛
53	53¼	4,600	Am. Woolen	110	110	110	110	...
52¾	53	900	Am. Woolen pf	53⅝	54	52½	53	...
96½	97	400	Am. Woolen pf	52¾	53	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	16,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	96⅝	96¾	96⅛	96⅜	— ⅛
106	106¼	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	77⅜	77	75½	76⅝	—1⅝
100	100½	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	106¼	106¼	106	106	— ⅛
109	113	200	Atlantic Coast Line	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—1½
125¼	126	27,800	Baldwin Locco	113	113	113	113	—1½
91⅝	91⅞	6,400	Baltimore & Ohio	131½	131½	123⅜	125¼	—6¼
74⅜	74⅝	200	Baltimore & O. pf	92¼	92⅝	91½	91⅝	— ⅜
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	1,300	Batopilas Mining	160	160	160	160	...
462	466	200	Bethlehem Steel	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	...
165	169	1,100	Bethlehem Steel pf	467	467	467	467	+2
87½	87½	900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	165	165	165	165	...
136	138	600	Brklyn Union Gas	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87⅜	— ⅜
7¼	7¼	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	+3⅜
90¼	91	7,550	Burns Brothers	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
61	61⅝	500	Butte & Superior	91	92⅝	90	90	— ⅝
33	34½	500	Butterick Co	62	62	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅛
19¼	20¼	400	California Petrol	33⅞	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
44½	46	400	California Pet. pf	45¼	45½	45	45	— ⅛
183¼	184¼	4,700	Canadian Pacific	163¼	165⅞	163¼	163½	— ⅝
52⅞	53	3,800	Central Leather Co	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
107	108	100	Central Leather pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
56⅞	57	5,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅜	57⅜	56½	57⅛	—1
15½	15⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
34½	34½	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	33¾	33⅝	33½	34½	...
91	91½	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92¼	92⅝	90¾	91½	— ⅛
126	126¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126¼	126¼	126½	126⅜	— ⅛
120	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	130	130	130	130	...
12	12	14,050	Do., odd lot	129	129	129	129	...
22¾	22¾	8,850	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22⅝	23⅜	22½	22½	— ½
49½	49⅝	200	Chino Copper	51	51½	49½	49½	—1¼
43½	45	200	Clev., C., C. & St.L	44	44	43	43	—1
72	72	100	C., C., C. & St L.pf.	72	72	72	72	—1
57	57½	14,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	58½	58⅝	56⅜	57	—1⅛
53	54	500	Col. & South. 1st pf.	53¾	53⅝	53	53	—2
147¼	148	31,550	Consolidated Gas	148	149⅞	141⅝	147½	+5
107¼	108	6,900	Continental Can	112¼	112½	106	107⅜	—4¼
106½	106	100	Continental Can pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	—1½
18¾	18⅝	1,500	Corn Products Ref	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
85	86	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	86	86	86	86	...
92	92½	16,500	Crucible Steel	95¾	96	92	92	—3¼
108½	109½	220	Crucible Steel pf	109	109¼	109	109½	— ¾
118	120	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	120⅝	120⅝	119	119	— ¼
146	148	200	Delaware & Hud	148	148	148	148	—1½
17⅜	18	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
62½	...	10	Detroit United Ry	63	63	63	63	...
36	36¼	5,100	Distillers' Secur	38¼	38¼	35½	36	— ½
22⅜	22⅞	100	Dome Mines	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
71⅝	73	500	Elec. Storage Bat	72	72¼	71	71½	—1
33⅜	33⅞	15,100	Erie	34¾	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	—1
53⅜	53½	4,800	Erie 1st pf	54⅜	54⅜	53¼	53⅜	—1
44	44	300	Erie 2d pf	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	...
50¼	51	300	Federal M. & S. pf	51	51	50½	50½	—1½
345	350	70	General Chemical	346	346	345	345	—2
330	334½	3,500	General Electric	178	179	176½	177	—2
112	113¾	200	General Motors	336	338	333	330	—11
...	77¾	1,000	General Motors pf	113	113	113¼	112⅝	+ ⅛
109½	110	62,150	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	78½	80¼	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
121¾	122¼	100	Goodrich pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅝	1,100	Great Northern pf	122⅝	122⅝	121⅜	122	+ ⅛
41⅜	42	10,900	G. N. certificate prop	49¾	49¾	48¼	48⅝	—1½
67¾	68	1,100	Greene Cananea	42¾	42¼	41⅞	41⅝	...
108	109¾	2,800	Guggenheim Explor	68¾	69	67½	67⅝	— ⅜
44	44¼	600	Illinois Central	110	110	108	108	— ½
23½	23⅝	3,430	Inspiration Copper	44	45	43¾	44¼	—1⅝
23½	23⅝	2,000	Inter.-Met.	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅞
80	80¼	17,424	Interboro Consol	24	24¼	23¼	23⅝	— ⅞
24½	25⅛	6,800	Interboro Con. pf	79¾	80⅝	79⅜	80	+ ⅛
84	85	1,000	Int. Agricultural	24⅜	28	24⅜	25	— ⅞
109¼	110½	2,900	Int. Agricultural pf	53¾	55¼	53½	54½	— ⅛
65	71	2,600	Int. Harvester, N.J.	112	112	108¾	109	—3
221	222	100	Int. Harv. Corp	70	70	70	70	...
101¼	102	2,400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	221	222	220	220	...
27½	28	200	Int. Paper	103¼	104¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
62	63	800	Kansas City South	26¾	28⅜	27½	27½	—1
58	58	500	Kan. City South. pf	62¾	63¾	62¾	62	— ⅜
105	106	9,800	Lackawanna Steel	88¼	88¾	84½	85	...
9	11	200	Laclede Gas	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅝
75	75⅛	2,600	Lake Erie & West	11	11	11	11	—1⅛
117	119¼	100	Lehigh Valley	73¼	78¼	75	75	—2
26⅜	27	200	Liggett & Myers pf	119	119	119	119	+3
22	24	700	Long Island	26¼	26¼	26	26	—1½
122¼	124	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24	24	24	24	—1½
76¼	80	200	Louisville & Nash	125	125	125	125	—2½
65	66	200	Mackay Cos	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
61	61¼	10,300	Mackay Cos. pf	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
96¾	97	4,600	Maxwell Motor	64¾	64¾	61	61½	—3½
52	53	11,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	98¾	99¼	96¾	96¾	—1½
92	93¼	14,900	Max. Motors 2d pf	55	55	51½	52¼	—2¼
34⅝	34⅝	7,500	Mexican Petroleum	92	93	90	90	—2
14	14½	600	Miami Copper	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34½	— ½
119	121¾	200	Min. & St. Louis	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ½
5¾	6	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
4	4¼	6,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Missouri Pacific	4½	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
107	...	100	Montana Power	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	— ½
83	85	800	Montana Power pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
29½	29⅝	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	125¼	125¼	125	125	— ½
66¼	66½	200	Nat. Enam. & St	85	85	85	85	...
16	19	1,800	Nat. Lead Co	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
17	19	100	N.Rys.of Mex.1st pf	67	67¼	66½	66½	— ½
7¾	7¾	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	17	17	17	17	—2½
15⅝	15¾	1,100	Nevada Con. Cop	8	8	8	8	...
147	149	900	N. Y. Air Brake	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
99½	100	4,200	N. Y. Central	150½	150½	149	149	—1
40	42	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	99¼	100¼	99½	99½	— ½
83	83¾	11,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	40	40	40	40	—2
298¾	304½	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	84	84	82	82	— ¾
115	115¾	1,200	Norfolk & Western	30½	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	—1¼
82½	85	100	Norfolk & West. pf	115¾	116	115¼	115¼	—2
70	72	600	North American	83¼	83½	83½	83½	+1¼
111⅝	111¾	2,230	Northern Pacific	73	73	72	72	—1½
30¼	30½	800	Pacific Mail	112¾	112¾	111⅝	111⅝	—⅝
45	46	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	31	31	30¼	30¼	—⅝
57	57½	3,400	Pennsyl. Railroad	46¼	46¼	46	46	— ½
53	54	500	Peo. Gas, Chicago	58½	58½	57½	57⅝	—1⅛
119¼	120½	5,500	Peoria & Eastern	53¾	53¾	53	53	—2
9½	11	100	Philadelphia Co	119	121¼	119	119⅜	+ ⅜
46½	47	1,700	P. C., C. & St. L	10	10	10	10	—1½
78	80	200	Pitts. Coal	47½	47⅝	46	47	...
40¾	41	27,350	Pitts. Coal pf	80	80	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
113½	114	3,900	Pitts. Steel pf	41½	42¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
95	98¼	16,500	Pres. Steel Car	113	114	112⅜	113½	+ ⅝
108½	109½	220	Pres. Steel Car pf	98	98	98	98	— ½
118	120	100

Guantanamo Sugar

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Guantanamo Sugar

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COTTON HAMMERED BY ROOM TRADERS

Market Opens with an Advance on Liverpool Cables, but Yields to Pressure.

DAY'S LOSS 3 TO 12 POINTS

Weather In South Good, but Crop Reports Indicate Smaller Production Than Expected.

The cotton market yesterday failed to show any particular strength at any time during the day, and was the dullest and most uninteresting session seen for some time. Liverpool continues to take a bullish view of the situation and was higher than due again yesterday morning. On the strength of the cables the local market opened at an advance of about 10 points and was stronger during the early trading than at any time during the day. There was some Southern selling, mostly of a profit-taking character, and a very strong crowd of room traders worked actively during the entire session in an effort to hammer prices down.

The weather in the South was fairly good, but crop reports from many sections say that the yield will be much smaller than any one had expected even a short time ago. The statement of the Census Bureau, showing that in round figures half a million bales have been used by American mills during the month of September and half a million exported during the same period, had no effect on prices.

It seems that those who have been looked upon as the bull leaders are making little effort to force the market at this time, being content to stand back and wait until the South has disposed of all the cotton it is willing to sell at this level. The close was fairly steady, at practically the low point of the day, being about a dollar a bale under the high level of the morning. The day's net decline was 3 to 12 points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 10 to 13 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline, middling, 12.40. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.37	12.25	12.24@12.26	12.27@12.30
Dec.	12.71	12.50	12.51@12.52	12.61@12.63
Jan.	12.89	12.68	12.68@12.69	12.78@12.79
March	13.09	12.89	12.89@12.90	13.00@13.01
May	13.26	13.04	13.04@13.05	13.16@13.18
July	13.28	13.06	13.06@13.07	13.18@13.19

Total port receipts, 35,000 bales; last week, 40,222 bales; last year, 26,453 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	9,941	7,394	2,234
Galveston	12,037	9,220	11,098
Mobile	109	516	1,195
Charleston	3,527	2,494	2,247
Savannah	5,491	1,791	5,192
Wilmington	917	2,130	369
Norfolk	3,225	2,713	1,926

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,781	4,059	3,449
Memphis	4,687	4,779	5,681
St. Louis	3,154	849	1,530
Houston	12,677	9,508	10,762

Exports, 17,220 bales; total thus far this season, 919,412 bales; total last season, 281,306 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
378 Galveston	12.15	281,958	160,355
3,555 New Orleans	12.00	181,064	73,314
75 Mobile	12.00	15,840	18,318
1,481 Savannah	12¾	182,771	64,859
— Charleston	12.00	8,361	33,677
— Wilmington	11¾	42,230	14,728
413 Norfolk	..	43,862	21,320
— Augusta	..	139,067	68,202
2,200 Memphis	12.25	101,793	83,897
— St. Louis	12¾	6,872	13,867
5,718 Houston	12.05	148,104	78,799

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling six points decline. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 21,000. American, 19,000. Market closed barely steady.

BID AND ASKED.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97	98	Pan 2s, r, 1938	..	..
2s, c, 1930	97	..	96	..	
3s, r, 1918	100¾	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	100½	..
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..			
4s, r, 1925	109	110	Pan 3s, c, 1961	100½	..
4s, c, 1925	109½	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	..	96	..		

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am B Sug pf.	..	89	90	Lorill'd Co.	..	112	115
Am Coal	20	..		Do pf	..	112	115
Am Exp	105	110	Man B'ch	2	8
Am Snuff	153	160	Man Elev	127	128
Do pf	108½	109½	Man Shirt	54½	65
Am T & C	62½	65	Do pf	103	..
Am Wr Pa pf	..	..	M Dep Sts	44¾	52
Assets R	5	7½	Do pf	94	99
A M 1st pf	..	95	Mex Pr pf	86	88
Do 2d pf	..	95½	M & St L pf	..	29	30½
Bald L pf	107½	109½	M, St P & S M pf	123	132
Booth Fish	..	39	Do 1 l	..	60	74
Do pf	..	..	79	M, K & T pf	..	15	16
Brown Sh	37½	42	Mor & Es	81	83
Do pf	..	87	91	M & B pf	60	75
B, R & P	80	95	Burns Bros pf	..	106	110
Case (J I) pf	..	80	81	N, C & St L	..	125	140
C R I & P pf	..	..	270	370	Nat C & S pf	..	110	112
C & S A	130	135	Nat En pf	89	92
Chi & Alt	8	13	Nat L pf	110¼	113
Do pf	21	25	N Y, C & St L 1st pf	80	93
C & N W pf	..	168	180	Do 2d pf	52	65
Chi, St P, M & Om	116	120	N Y S R	49½	..
Do pf	..	125	140	Norf South	18	20
Cleve & P	54¾	..	N W Tel	51	..
Cluett-P	..	73	75	Ont Min	3¾	..
Do pf	..	105	110	Pett-Mull	75	85
Col & So	34	35	Do 1st pf	95	105
Do 2d pf	40	45	Do 2d pf	42½	..
Crex Carp	40	60	Quicksilver	2¾	3
C-Am Sug pf	..	96½	100	Do pf	..	2½	3½
D & Co pf	95	97	Ry St Spr pf	..	93	96¾
D, L & W	210	212½	Rdg 1st pf	41½	42½
D & R G	8	11	Do 2d pf	42½	43½
D M & Ft D	..	6	..	Rock Isl'd	⅛	⅜
Do pf	..	25	..	Rumely(M) Co pf	cts.	9¼	11½
Det Ed	..	124	124½	St L S W pf	..	32	34
D, S S & A pf	..	6	6¾	Sears-R pf	123¾	124½
Do pf	..	9	12	S-S S & I pf	..	92½	94
East Kod	.50	60	F M & S	28	30
Gen C pf	..	112	..	O ctfs	..	60	75
Hav E Ry, L & P	..	85½	88	Tex Co, f paid	..	160	..
Do pf	..	100½	..	T P L Tr	106	..
Hock Val	..	..	112	Tob P pf	99	100
Homest'ke	120	..	..	T St L & W pf	..	11	12
Int-M pf	..	82½	83	Und Type	71	80
I H, N J pf	..	116	117	Do pf	..	100	106
Int H Corp pf	..	..	116	Un Cig M	58	60
Int N pf	..	107	108	Do pf	..	105	109
Int P pf	..	39	40	Un Dry G	12	50
Iowa Cent	5	10	Do pf	..	68	..
Do pf	..	10	20	U S Ind A pf	..	103	108
Kayser (J) & Co	..	83	86	U S R & Ref	..	2¾	3½
Do 1st pf	106	112	Do pf	..	2¾	3½
K & D M	1½	..	U S R 2d pf	..	75	90
Do pf	..	30	..	Va-Car Ch pf	..	108	108¾
K'ks Co	Ell	..	..	Va R & P pf	..	..	47
L & P	..	128	130	Wabash pf	..	..	½
Kresge(SS) Co	..	180	195	Do pf	..	3	¾
Do pf	..	110	112	W & L E	..	3	3½
L E & W pf	..	22	28	Do 1st pf	8	11
Lieg & M	241½	246	Do 2d pf	4	5
L-W B 1st pf	..	91	96	W'w'th (F W) pf	..	120	124
Do 2d pf	..	55	65

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. has been elected a Director of the Philadelphia Company and of the Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh.

The reorganization plan of the M. Rumely Company was declared operative yesterday. About 95 per cent. of the convertible notes and commission notes and a substantial majority of the stock have been deposited. The time for making deposits has been extended to Nov. 10.

John Muir & Co. have issued a circular explaining the processes of handling odd lot orders.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market, as a whole, was dragging lower on the Consolidated Stock Exchange practically all day. A few special upward movements stood out against the current. The presence of realizing in volume was evident in the market. Among the stocks that stood out against the declining tendency were Third Avenue, Consolidated Gas, American Smelting, Tennessee Copper, and American Can.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Alaska Gold	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼
840	Allis-Chalmers	44⅞	44⅞	42⅝	43¼
170	Am. Bt. Sugar	67⅝	68	66½	66⅝
8,780	Am. Can	63	64⅜	62	64
310	Am. Car & Fy	85	85	82½	83
30	Am. Hide & L	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
20	Am. Ice Sec	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
630	Am. Loco	68½	68¾	66½	67
2,510	Am. Smelt	90	92¼	89¼	92
1,880	Anaconda Cop	76⅜	76⅝	75½	75⅝
30	A., T. & S. F	106½	106½	106½	106½
1,040	Baldwin Loco	131	131½	124¼	124⅝
70	Balt. & Ohio	92¼	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
50	B. R. T	87⅜	87⅝	87	87
10	Cal. Petrol	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
180	Cent. Leather	53¼	53⅜	52⅞	53
350	Ches. & Ohio	57½	57⅞	56⅜	57
70	C., M. & S. P	92½	92½	91¾	91¾
350	Ch., R. I. & P	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜
610	Chino Cop	51	51⅜	49½	50⅛
1,410	Col. Fuel & I	58½	58½	56⅝	57
470	Cons. Gas	144	148⅜	144	147½
340	Corn Prods	18⅜	18⅜	18	18⅜
1,160	Crucible Steel	96	96½	92	93
110	Dist. Sec	36½	36½	35⅞	35⅞
880	Erie	34⅜	34⅞	33⅜	34
150	Erie 1st pf	54	54	53¾	53¾
3,080	Goodrich, Co	79½	80½	78	78⅝
210	Gt. N. Ore ctfs	49⅜	49⅜	48½	48½
1,170	Inspir. Cop	44½	45	43⅞	44
40	Inter.-Met.	24½	24½	23½	23½
570	Inter. Cons	24	24½	23½	23½
115	Kan. City So	28½	28½	28	28
10	Lehigh Valley	76½	76½	76½	76⅛
480	Maxwell Mtr	65	65	61½	62
220	Mexican Pet	92	92½	90⅞	92½
220	Miami Copper	35½	35½	34⅜	34⅜
180	Mo. Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
10	Nevada Cons	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
90	N. Y. Central	99½	99¾	99¼	99¼
450	N. Y., N. H. & H	84	84	82	83
30	Nor. Pacific	112½	112½	112¼	112¼
20	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
180	Pennsylvania	58	58¼	57⅜	57⅜
720	Pitts. Coal	41¼	42¼	40⅜	41¼
40	Pressed St. Car	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾
710	Ray Copper	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅛
2,840	Reading	79¼	79⅝	77⅜	78
1,340	Rep. Iron & S	55	55	53¾	54
330	Southern Pac	97½	97½	96½	97
40	Southern Ry	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20¼
1,810	Studebaker Co	164½	167½	159½	161⅝
3,120	Tenn. Copper	67½	69⅜	66⅜	67⅜
370	Third Avenue	63⅜	64½	62	64
10	Union Bag	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,070	Union Pacific	135⅜	135⅝	134½	134½
220	U. S. Rubber	54½	55½	54	54½
15,300	U. S. Steel	84	84	82⅞	83
510	Utah Copper	71⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜
100	Va.-Car. Chem	43	43½	43	43
2,700	W'house E. & M	68½	68⅝	66⅜	67⅜
55,715					

BOND.

$2,000	Erie con. 4s, Series B	69	69	69	69

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
150	Batopilas	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
500	C. & O. D	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
500	Con. Virginia	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	D'field B. B	.07	.07	.07	.07
400	Florence	.46	.46	.46	.46
1,000	Hale & Norc	.06	.06	.06	.06
300	Jumbo Ext	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
300	Mexican	.38	.38	.38	.38
500	Mirpah Ext	.20	.20	.20	.20
600	Oro	.07	.07	.07	.07
350	Sierra Nevada	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Tonopah Bel	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
400	Tonopah Ext	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
6,800					

NO COTTON-ACT APPEAL YET

Government May Defer to Wishes of Two Interested Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Department of Justice has not yet decided whether or not to appeal from the decision of Judge Hough in New York yesterday, declaring the Cotton Futures act unconstitutional. It is believed that the wishes of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Treasury, both of which are interested in the legislation, will be an important factor.

Students of legislation here cannot recall another instance in which an act was declared null because it originated in the Senate instead of in the House. It is pointed out that the revenue feature of the act was added as an amendment in the House. Some tariff bills, which are exclusively revenue measures, have been written wholly in the Senate by amendments striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a new measure. An amendment of that sort has never been held to invalidate the formal origin in the House, so it is reasoned by analogy that a House amendment giving a revenue complexion to the cotton bill will not change the formal fact that the bill itself originated in the Senate.

G. A. HOBART A BROKER.

Son of Late Vice President One of Six Posted on Stock Exchange.

The Committee on Admissions yesterday posted six new names for membership on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices paid for the six seats ranged from $66,000 to $70,000 a seat.

Garret A. Hobart, son of the late Vice President Hobart, is proposed as one of the new members. His sponsors are Bernard M. Baruch and Marcus Goodbody. Mr. Hobart bought the seat of the late John C. Wilson for $66,000.

Joseph H. Holmes purchased the seat of William J. Buttfield. Emil W. Wagner bought the seat of Henry Irwin, Jr. Eugene S. Ballard took over the seat of the late Charles Gregory. Irving G. Knox got the seat of the late Ernst Thalmann. Albert R. Brand bought the seat of Edward Popper. Mr. Knox and Mr. Brand each paid $77,000 for their seats, the highest price paid this year.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.80	1¼	Iron Blos	.75	.80
B. S. Gas	.20	.22	La Rose	.45	.50
Bingham	7⅛	8	Majestic	.82	.88
Bohemia	2¾	2⅝	McK.-Dar	.27	.30
Begole	.50	1	Mex. Met	.23	.24
Boston-Ely	.23	.26	M. of Am	2¼	2½
Butte & L	.32	.33	N. Baltic	3	3¼
Calaveras	1⅜	1⅝	N. Cornelia	7	8½
Chief Cons	.93	.95	Nevada B	.70	.75
Cons. Ariz	1¼	1⅜	Ohio	.14	.17
Cons. Cop	1¾	2	Oneco	.80	1
Cortez	.60	.70	Onondaga	1⅛	1
Crown Res	.35	.40	S.W. Miami	.50	1
Cal. Corbin	.01	.03	Stewart M	.65	.70
Davis-Daly	1½	2	Verde	5⅞	6½
Eagle & B	1⅞	1¾	Utah Met	7⅞	7⅞
Ely Nat. C	5⅝	5¾	Tonopah B	3½	3⅝
Goldfield	1¼	1½	Tonop. M	5¼	5½
Houghton	2¾	3¼	Yukon	2¼	2½

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,340	Alaska Gold	33⅞	33⅞	33	33¼
500	Algomah	2	2	2	2
35	Allouez	56½	56½	56	56½
4,696	Am. Zinc	63½	63½	61⅜	62¼
520	Ariz. Com'l	8⅝	8½	8¼	8¼
1,020	Butte & Sup	62¼	62¾	61½	61⅝
605	Cal. & Ariz	65¼	65¼	64½	64½
3	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	555	555
2,190	Chino	51½	51½	50½	50½
875	Copper Range	57½	57⅝	56½	56½
145	Daly-West	3½	3½	3	3
200	East Butte	13⅝	13½	13	13
280	Franklin	10	10	9¼	9⅞
169	Granby	89¾	92¼	85½	85½
1,280	Greene-Can	41⅝	42	41	42
105	Hancock	17⅝	18	17	17½
10	Indiana	6½	6½	6½	6½
320	Inspiration	44½	44⅝	44	44½
6	Island Creek	45½	45½	45½	45½
26	Island Ck. pf	87	87½	86½	86½
190	Isle Royale	30½	30½	29½	29½
360	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
85	Lake	14	14¼	14	14
40	La Salle	6	6	6	6
100	Mason Valley	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
230	Mass. Consol	12½	12½	11½	11½
75	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
70	Miami	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
730	Mohawk	79½	79⅝	78⅝	79
325	New Arcadian	11½	11½	10¾	10¾
50	New Idria	5½	5½	5½	5½
210	Nipissing	7½	7½	6⅝	6⅝
675	North Butte	32½	32½	31¾	31¾
25	North Lake	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Ojibway	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Old Colony	4¼	4½	4	4⅛
437	Old Dominion	55	55½	54½	55
75	Osceola	87	87½	87	87½
440	Pond Creek	17	17½	17	17⅜
25	Quincy	86	86	86	86
490	Ray Consol	26¾	26⅞	26¼	26¼
2,626	Santa Fe	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
685	Shannon	8	8¼	7⅞	8
200	Shattuck	27¼	27½	27	27
165	South Lake	6	6	5½	5⅝
435	South Utah	32c.	35c.	32c.	35c.
10	St. Mary's	57½	57½	56½	56½
190	Sup. & Boston	3	3⅛	3	3
655	Sup. Copper	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾
630	Tamarack	54½	55½	54¼	54½
7,600	Trinity	12	12	9½	9⅝
575	Tuolumne	50c.	51c.	50c.	50c.
940	U. S. Smelt	43¾	43¾	43	43⅛
110	U. S. Sm. pf	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
850	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
440	Utah Copper	72	72	70⅝	70⅝
50	Victoria	3	3	3	3
25	Winona	3	4	3	4
135	Wolverine	61½	61½	60¼	60¼

RAILROADS.

100	Bos. & Alb	184	184	184	184
11	Bos. & Lowell	85	85	84½	84½
130	Bos. & Me	35	35	33½	33½
10	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf	104	104	104	104
5	Me. Central	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,125	N. Y., N. H. & H	84½	84½	82	83
49	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
15	W. E. St. Ry	65	65	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agr. C. pf	96	96	95¾	95¾
3	Amoskeag	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
110	Am. Pn. Svc	2	2¼	2	2¼
15	Am. P. S. pf	14½	15½	14½	15⅝
45	Am. Sugar	112	112	111½	112
5	Am. Sug. pf	115	115	115	115
701	Am. T. & T	124⅞	124⅞	124½	124½
930	Am. Woolen	53	53½	52⅜	53
166	Am. Woolen pf	96½	96½	95¾	96
505	A. G. & W. I	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15⅜
15	A. G. & W. I. pf	33¾	33¾	33	33
20	Edison	244	244	242	243
4	G. Ry. & E. pf	86	86	86	86
150	Gen. Electric	178¾	178¾	177½	178
20	Mass. Gas	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼
15	Mass. Gas pf	87	87¼	86½	86½
5	McElwain pf	100	100	99½	99½
20	Mergenthaler	183	182	182	182
25	N. E. Tel	132	132	132	132
171	Pullman	165	167	165	166½
100	Reece But'hole	15	15	15	15
156	Swift & Co	119	119¼	119	119¼
100	Torrington	35	35	35	35
1,019	Un. Fruit	134	135	134	134½
793	Un. Sh. Mach. 51½	51½	50½	50½
195	Un. S. M. pf	29½	29½	29	29
2,683	U. S. Steel	84¼	84¾	83	83¾
64	U. S. Steel pf	114⅜	114¾	114⅜	114¾
1,365	Ventura Oil	13	13	12⅝	12⅝

BONDS.

$4,000	A. T. & T. 4s	89½	89½	88	88
10,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	104	104	104	104
2,000	Atchison 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	74	74	74	74
2,000	M. G. 4½s, '31	92	92	92	92
1,000	M. Ry. P. 5s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
5,000	N. E. T. 5s, '32	100½	100½	100¼	100½
5,000	New River 5s	77	77	77	77
5,000	Swift 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	97¼
4,000	U. P. 4½s	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
10,000	W. T. & T. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. W. Gl. M.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
210	A. W. G. M. pf	102	102	102	102
150	Col. G. & E.	14	14	14	14
135	La Belle Iron	44¾	44¾	44½	44½
53	Lone Star Gas	93	93	93	93
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	48½	48½	48½	48½
685	Nat. F'p'f'g	11¼	11¼	11	11
50	Nat. F'p'g pf	22½	22½	22½	22½
100	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40	39¾	39¾
100	Pitts. Brew	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,176	Pitts. Coal	41¾	42½	41	41¼
10	Pitts. Coal pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Pitts. Plate Gl	107	107	107	107
980	Pure Oil	17⅞	18	17⅞	18
1,000	San Toy	12	12	12	12
2,332	Un. Sw. & Sig	121¼	125⅝	121¼	125⅝
50	Un. S. & S. pf	127	127	127	127
10	U. S. Glass	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
150	U. S. Steel	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83¼
78	Westing. A. B.	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¼
210	Westing. Elec.	67¾	67¾	67½	67½
35	West. Pa. Pow	13	13	13	13

BONDS.

$1,000	Col. G. & E. 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
1,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	52	52	52	52

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. Line	115	115	115	115
6	Balt. & O. pf	74½	74½	74½	74½
31	Bank of Com	33	33	33	33
40	Cit. Nat. Bk	43	43	42¾	42¾
135	Con. Coal	95½	95½	95½	95½
102	Con. Power	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
450	Cosden	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾
200	D. & M. Bank	217	217	217	217
12	Fid. & Deposit	134⅝	135	134⅝	135
276	Houston Oil	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾
50	Houston Oil pf	61½	61½	61½	61½
53	M. & M. Tran	37	40	37	40
2	M. & M. Bank	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
48	Nor. & L	24	24	24	24
20	North. Cent	83½	83½	83½	83½
390	Penn. W. P	71¾	71½	71½	71¾
730	Sapulpa Oil	3⅞	4	3½	3½
25	Union Bank	133	133	133	133
200	U. Ry. & Elec	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
65	Wayland Oil	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. 4½s, '64	85½	85½	85½	85½
1,000	B. E. 5s, stpd	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
3,400	C. of B. 4s, '61	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	C. of B. 3½s	80	82	80	82
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87	87	87	87
10,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
1,000	F. & C. Tr. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	G. C. & N. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	101½
5,000	Houston O. D.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Lake Rol. 5s

Guantanamo Sugar

Paying dividends of 12% ($6 per share) and yields 10% at the present price.

Earnings for fiscal year of 1915 amounted to 3½ times this dividend and present indications are for 20% to 25% increase in 1915-1916 crop.

The price of the stock has been depressed by foreign selling (about one-half of the issue having been placed originally in Great Britain). This liquidation has apparently run its course and the market situation promises improvement.

The company has no bonds nor preferred stock and its reports show unusual conservatism.

The book value is $90 per share, about 33 1-3% above present quotations.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Develop a Reactionary Tone on a Smaller Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 328,078 shares of stocks and $92,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 135,690; oils, 8,013; and mining, 183,475. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,100	Am. Brit. Mfg.	24	24	20	21
935	Am. Br. M. pf.	40	45	40	45
800	Amer. Zinc...	61	62	61	61½
700	Bay State Gas.	⅛	⅛	⅝	⅝
100	†Can. Car & F.	108	109	108	109
250	†C.C. & F. pf.	124	124	122	122
5,000	†C., L. & P.	10½	10½	9⅝	9⅞
500	†Car. P., Can.	44½	46½	44½	46½
350	†Central Fdry.	16	*17½	16	16
3,500	†Cent. Fdy. pf.	31½	33	31½	33
750	Chalm. Motor.	171	172	168	168
4,600	†Chevro. Motor Car. w. i.	134-135	144	133	133½
300	†Cramp Shipb.	90	90	89	89
60	†Crocker Wh.	82	82	82	82
115	†Domin. Steel.	47	48⅝	47	47
60	Driggs-Seab'y.	110	110	109	110
100	Emer. Phono.	11	11	11	11
100	†Fisk Tire.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
125	Guants. Sugar.	60	62	60	62
600	†Hall Signal.	29½	29½	28	29
700	†Hall Sig. pf.	42	42	42	42
45	†Hendee Mfg.	32	32	30½	30½
13,600	†Int. M. Mar.	8	8¼	7½	7½
10,300	†Int. M. M. pf.	34	36	32	34¼
1,500	†Inter. Motors.	29	30	28	29
25	Int. Motors pf	58	58	58	58
500	Kath. B'ze pf.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
125	Kelly Spgfld. T.	222	222	221	222
4,000	†L. Tor. Boat	15½	18¼	15½	18¼
100	†L. T. B. 1st pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
900	†Man. H. P. M.	97	100	97	100
2,300	Mar. of Am.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
80,000	†Mid. S. w. i.	76⅝	78⅜	77½	77⅝
600	N. Y. Trans.	20	20	20	20
200	†Pyrene Mfg.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5,500	C. of R. & H.	6½	6½	6	6½
700	St. Joseph L.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
5,000	†Stand. Motor	9½	11½	9½	11⅛
100	Sterling Gum.	2¼	2½	2½	2½
9,200	Sub. Boat.	46	46	43	44⅜
900	†Tob. P. com.	42	42	41	41
5,400	Trian. F. cfs.	7⅜	8	7½	7⅜
3,500	Un. Pro. Shar.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜
10,000	†US.L. & HC.	4½	4½	3⅜	3⅝
650	†USL & HC.pf	5½	5½	4½	4½
4,000	†Worlds Film.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	†Houston Oil.	19⅜	18¾	19¼	..
2,500	†Inter. Petrol.	10⅜	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
20	†Midwest Ref.	35½	35	35	− 1
5	Nat. Transit.	33	33	33	..
20	Ohio Oil	159	158	158	..
1,000	Pierce Oil	13½	13	13	..
10	Prairie O. & G.	415	415	415	− 3
87	Prairie P. L.	206	208	203	− 2
85	St. O. of Cal.	318	312	312	− 3
64	St. O. of N. J.	484	483	483	− 4
62	St. O. of N. Y.	206	203	203	− 4
60	Vacuum Oil.	220	218	218	−11
2,000	†Ven. Con. O.	13¼	12¾	13	− ⅜
2,200	†Victoria Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Alas. Juneau.	12¾	13¾	12	13½
2,500	††A.-C. M. C.	19	19	18	19
6,000	††Atlanta	26½	26½	26	26
500	††Big Cot.	4	4	4	4
900	Big Led. D. C.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
500	†Booth	41	41	41	41
2,500	Braden Cop.	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
900	Butte C. & Z.	3	3	3	3
200	Butte & N. Y.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,300	†Caledonia	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,100	Canada Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
9,000	††Chile Copper.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
20,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	Con. Cop. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,600	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Davis-Daly	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	††Emma Cop.	20	20	19	20
17,000	First Nat. Cop.	7⅜	7⅜	6¼	6¼
200	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200	††Gold. Mer.	19	19	18	18
210	Hecla Mining.	3¼	*3¾	3¼	3¼
3,600	Howe Sound.	4½	4½	4½	4½
600	††Iron Blossom	78	78	77	77
4,000	Jumbo Exten.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7,000	Kennecott Cop.	55½	55½	54	54¼
15,000	††Kewanas	37½	37½	34½	35
800	Magma Copper	15	15	14½	15
700	McIntyre	48	48	48	48
400	†Majestic M.	80	80	75	75
2,000	††Marsh Min.	31	32	31	32
38,000	††Mother Lode.	38	39	37	38
600	††Nat. Z.&L.	41	42	41	42
1,300	New U. Bing.	3½	3½	3½	3¾
2,000	Nip. Min. Co.	7	7	6¾	6¾
5,000	††Oro	6½	6½	6½	6½
4,500	††Rex C. Min.	51	51	50	51
5,000	††Sand. Kend.	10	10	10	10
300	Stand. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
300	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11,000	††Success Min.	90	90	88	89
2,700	†Super. M. Co.	24	24	24	24
100	Tonopah Bel.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
715	Tonopah Ext.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Tonopah Min.	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,500	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	United Verde.	6	6¼	6	6¼
700	†W. E. Con.	55	55	55	55
500	†W. K. C. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$20,000	Con. Ariz. 5s.	27	28	27	28
72,000	Ken'ott C. 6s.	169	166½	166½	166½

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Low on 100 share lots Chevrolet Motors Oct. 11, was 117.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	14	15	14	15
Carbon Steel	69	72	68	71
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	74	78	72	..
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	68	73	63	..
Emerson Phono.	11	12	11½	12
Fr.-Span. Pet. (A Fr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hopkins & A. Arms.	43	45	43	45
Intercont. Rubber.	12	13½	12	13½
Kelly Springf. Tire.	220	225	220	225
K. S. T. new 1st pf.	90	91	90	91
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
M. Rumely, w. i.	23½	23	23	24
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada.	83½	85	84½	85½
St. Joseph Lead.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3½	4	3½	4

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Buffalo Mines	⅜	½	⅜	½
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Florence	43	46	43	46
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
McKinley-Darragh	28	30	29	31
Pacific Smelters	¼	½	¼	½
Silver Pick	9	10	9	10
Tonopah Mining	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Tuolumne Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Int. Mer. Mar., n., 6s.	85	90	85	90
Pierce Oil 6s.	79	80	79	80

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	155	160	154	157
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	87	84	88
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	23	25	23	25
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	41	45	36	45
Atlas Powder	255	260	255	260
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	225	235	200	215
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives.	395	400	385	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Carbon Steel	69	72	69	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	74	78	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	60	65	60	65
Colts Arms	820	850	825	845
Driggs-Seabury	108	111	105	110
Du Pont Powder, new.	390	400	388	398
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	106	103	106
Hercules Powder	432	438	435	439
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	41	45	43	47
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	98	90	96
Lake Torpedo Boat.	15	17	15	17
Midvale Steel	350	450	350	450
Midvale Steel & Ord.	77	78	77	78
Niles-Bement-Pond	145	151	145	152
Niles-Bement-Pond pf.	101	105	102	108
Savage Arms	390	870	390	870
Submarine Boat	46	47	46	47
Scovill Mfg. Co.	370	390	400	420
Winch. Repeat. Arms.	2300	2500	2300	2500

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	164¾	171¾	17	17¾
Atlantic Refining	650	660	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line.	111	114	111	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	720	735	720	735
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	255	260	257	263
Crescent Pipe Line.	46	49	47	50
Cumberland P. L.	64	68	64	68
Eureka Pipe Line.	257	263	260	265
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena S. Oil com.	158	160	158	161
Illinois Pipe Line.	148	152	150	153
Indiana Pipe Line.	110	115	109	113
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9¾	10	9⅝	10
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit.	222	226	226	228
Northern Pipe Line.	106	107	107	110
Ohio Oil.	157	160	157	160
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	60	57	60
Prairie Oil & Gas.	413	417	417	420
Prairie Pipe Line.	202	205	202	205
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line.	230	235	228	232
South Penn. Oil.	335	340	340	343
South W. Pa.	125	130	125	130
Stand. Oil of Cal.	312	315	310	310
Stand. Oil of Ind.	462	468	465	470
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	330	340	330	340
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	345	355
Stand. Oil of N. J.	483	486	484	487
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	203	205	204	207
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	510	520	505	515
Swan & Finch.	125	135	130	135
Union Tank.	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil.	217	220	215	218
Washington Oil.	43	46	43	46

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	100¾	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	5.00
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100¾	100⅝	5.70
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	99½	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	99⅜	5.15
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99⅜	5.29
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	100	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100¼	4.93
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	98⅝	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Norway Gov't.	8	Oct., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.45
Norway Gov't.	8	Oct., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.70
Swedish Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	98½	99¼	6.70
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't.	5	Mar., 1918	96½	97	6.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	95⅝	96½	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	4.50
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1946	100½	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.10
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	99⅝	99¾	4.65
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99½	100¼	4.95
Can. North'n.	5	Sep., 1941	93	98⅝	5.75
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103½	103⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95	95⅛	6.30
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99½	5.25
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	91½	93½	13.05
Con. Gas. Bal.	5	May, 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
Con. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.80
E. Pow. & Lt.	5	1918	93	96½	6¾
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	5.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
Grd. Rap. E.	5	May, 1916	100	100½	4.05
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100½	4.15
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅞	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	5.65
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Louis. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1918	98¼	99⅜	6¼
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99½	100½	5.93
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	97¼	7.95
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97	97⅞	6.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	5.50
North. S. P.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	99⅝	99¾	4.55
P. R. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.20
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅝	2.90
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅛	99⅛	5.90
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98½	99⅛	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	93½	94½	20.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101½	101¾	4.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99¾	99¾	5.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100¼	5.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.35
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	6.25
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¾	6.55
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	96	98	7½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	350	355
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	102	106
*American Gas & Electric pf.	49	50
American Power & Light	60	63
American Power & Light pf.	78	80
American Public Utilities	80	83
American Public Utilities pf.	64	68
American Waterworks & Electric.	6	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	50	56
Atlantic Pow. & Light 7% cum. pf.	92	95
Cities Service	50	52
Cities Service pf.	59	61
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54½	55¼
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929.	90¾	91¾
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	38	42
Dayton Power & Light pf.	89	98
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	91½	94½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	60	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	64	..
Federal Light & Traction	10	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities	60	70
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	75
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	81½	83
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & Power pf.	52	56
Northern States Power	29½	30½
Northern States Power pf.	85	87½
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	53	54
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87¼	89
Republic Railway & Light Co.	13	15
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	59½	63
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27½	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7	8
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	30
United Light & Rys.	38	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69½
Utah Securities	13½	15½
Western Power	18½	15
Western Power pf.	45	50

*Par value, $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.32	4.38
Balt. & Ohio.	1916-'23	4½	4.57	4.40
Buff. Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.00	4.40
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½	4.88	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.90
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.68	4.43
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	5.10	4.88
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	4.50	4.40
Erie R. R.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Hocking Valley.	1916-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	4.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific.	1916-'22	5	7.00	6.00
N. Y. Cent Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.85	4.65
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.88	4.62
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.25	5.00
Seab. Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.88	4.65
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.55
Southern Pacific.	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.80	4.50

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	111	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young.	155	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	150	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	95	100	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	188	198	188	198
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.02	Midway	.12
Andes	.11	Mizpah Extension.	.18
Best & Belcher	.07	Montana.	.27
Caledonia	.60	North Star.	.10
Challar	.04	Rescue Eula.	.08
Confidence	.19	Tonopah Exten.	2.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Tonopah Merger.	.34
Con. Imperial	.01	Victor	.28
Gould & Curry	.03	West End	.56
Hale & Norcross	.05	GOLDFIELD.	
Julia	.02	Atlanta	.26
Kentucky Con.	.02	Booth	.40
Mexican	.33	C. O. D.	.04
Occidental Con.	.79	Comb. Fraction.	.08
Ophir	.33	Diamondfield D.	.03
Overman	.09	D. Black Butte.	.05
Potosi	.03	Florence	.44
Savage	.06	Goldfield Con. M.	1.35
Seg Belcher	.03	Goldfield Kewanas	.36
Sierra Nevada	.32	Goldfield Merger.	1.35
Union Con.	.62	Lone Star	.04
Utah Con.	.08	Silver Pick	.08
Yellow Jacket	.15	Vernal	.03
		Nevada Hills	.17
TONOPAH.		Rochester Mines.	.55
Belmont	8.60	Round Mountain.	.41
Jim Butler	.74	MANHATTAN.	
MacNamara	.02	Manh. Big Four.	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9½	9¾	Isabella	16¾	16¾
Elkton	23½	23¾	Jack Pot.	6¾	7½
El Paso.	70	90	McKinney.	35½	40
Findley	3¾	4½	Portland.	159¾	165
G. Cycle.	179½	182	Vindicator.	153	158
Gold Dollar	4		Rav. B. H.	3	3¾
Gold Sov.	7	7¾			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.70	33.00	32.50	32.75
Lead	4.50	4.55

FEAT OF GREAT NORTHERN.

Turns Gross Loss of $9,692,000 Into a Net Gain of $1,249,000.

General business depression on the lines of the Great Northern Railway for the year ended June 30 resulted in a falling off in gross operating revenues of $9,692,079. The report, made public yesterday, showed a net operating revenue $1,249,419 greater than the previous year. A reduction of operating expenses by $10,941,499 and an increase in other revenue enabled the railway to make this unexpectedly good showing. The gross operating revenues were $67,162,857. The total operating expenses were $36,828,274. The net income was $20,618,270.

"The decrease in gross," says the report of L. W. Hill, President of the Great Northern, "was occasioned by poor crops, by reduction in rates partly resulting from Governmental orders, and by the general business depression, due partially to the war in Europe.

"Last season's grain crop, approximately 115,000,000 bushels, was considerably below the average, owing to damage caused by black rust and hot winds. The 1915 crop along the company's lines is better than ever before, both as to quantity and quality, and is estimated at not less than 178,000,000 bushels. The revenue of the company should be materially increased as the result of this good crop."

Settlers are still pouring into the Northwest, principally into Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was very feverish, with prices moving rapidly within a range of over 3 cents a bushel, but, while at one time prices were ⅞@1¼c above the previous close and at the highest point touched since early in August, final quotations were 3@3½c below the top and 2@2¼c net lower. In the local cash market stocks of No. 2 red and No. 2 hard Winter wheat were practically exhausted and, in the absence of offerings, prices were nominal. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, was quoted at $1.12½ and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.08, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	....	....	1.14	1.15	1.21

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
October	.63	62	62¼	62	..
December	.59¼	.58⅝	.58⅝	.59¼	.68¾
May	.61⅛	.60	.60	.61	.69¼

OATS.

Prices were influenced by the action of wheat and corn, but the undertone was steady owing to some improvement in both the domestic and export demand. The local cash market was quiet: No. 3 white quoted at 40½@41½c; No. 4 white, 39@40c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 39½@43c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	.38⅝	.37¾	.38⅝	.38¼	.47⅛
May	.40¾	.39½	.39⅝	.39¾	.51⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and irregular, although on the whole the undertone was steadier and operators were influenced by the recent reports of larger sales of meats for export. The hog market was firmer, with receipts moderate. Receipts at Chicago were 15,000, as estimated for Friday, 11,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 5,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	9.65	9.62	9.62	9.60	10.30
January	9.75	9.67	9.70	9.67	10.07
Ribs—					
October	9.85	9.75	9.85	9.75	11.00
January	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.75	9.82
Pork—					
October	15.20	15.05	15.05	15.07	....
January	18.20	17.95	18.00	18.00	18.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very feverish. While there was good buying at times, offers increased on the bulges, and late in the day there was a sharp decline, which left the market 5 to 19 points below the previous close.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	8.00@ 8.20	7.75
October	8.10	8.10	8.00@ 8.20	7.80
November	8.08	8.03	8.00@ 8.05	8.05
December	8.12	8.05	8.00@ 8.07	8.07
January	8.22	8.10	8.07@ 8.09	8.18
February	8.21	8.21	8.11@ 8.16	8.26
March	8.35	8.18	8.19@ 8.20	8.32
April	8.41	8.41	8.20@ 8.30	8.39
May	8.49	8.35	8.35@ 8.36	8.43

COFFEE.

After a rather uneventful session, with narrow price changes, the coffee market developed a firmer tone at the close, and final prices were net unchanged to 4 points higher. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7 cents.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	....	....	6.27@6.29	6.25
Nov.	....	....	6.27@6.29	6.25
Dec.	6.29	6.28	6.29@6.30	6.27
Jan.	....	....	6.32@6.35	6.31
Feb.	....	....	6.37@6.39	6.35
March	6.40	6.39	6.41@6.43	6.40
April	....	....	6.46@6.47	6.45
May	6.51	6.48	6.52@6.53	6.49
June	....	....	6.58@6.60	6.56
July	6.66	6.57	6.65@6.66	6.61
Aug.	....	....	6.70@6.71	6.68
Sept.	6.74	6.74	6.75@6.78	6.75

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures showed an easier tone early in the day, prices declining quite sharply under liquidation as a result of reports of an easier tone to the spot market, but during the afternoon the near positions rallied sharply, and at the close were 1 to 4 points higher, while the late months were 1 to 5 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 8,850 tons.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	....	....	3.10@3.14	3.06
Nov.	3.12	3.02	3.12@3.13	3.08
Dec.	3.05	2.97	3.05@3.06	3.04
Jan.	2.97	2.96	2.96@2.97	2.99
Feb.	2.96	2.96	2.95@2.97	2.97
March	3.00	2.97	2.96@2.98	3.01
April	....	....	3.00@3.01	3.04
May	3.05	3.02	3.05@3.06	3.07
June	....	....	3.08@3.10	3.06
July	....	....	3.10@3.12	3.12
Aug.	....	....	3.12@3.13	3.14
Sept.	....	....	3.15@3.17	3.17

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 10,364 packages. Further weakness developed yesterday on nearly all grades of creamery and prices had to be shaded ¼@½c before any business could be accomplished. At the lower rates buyers are still taking hold slowly and the market has an unsettled tone. No change in renovated, ladles, or packing stock, but feeling less firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23c; State Dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; Renovated, extra, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; Imitation Creamery, firsts, 23@24c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c; Packing Stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20½c; lower grades, 17@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,621 cases. Arrivals continue moderate, but the demand is sluggish for fresh-gathered stock and the general market is weak and unsettled; even the highest qualities were not moving as well yesterday and had to be shaded somewhat to find prompt outlet. The good medium and lower grades are pressing for sale at very irregular prices, with strong pressure to sell throwing the tone of the market in buyers' favor. Storage eggs about steady but not active. Near-by whites in light supply; fancy qualities scarce and promptly salable; undergrades extremely irregular. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@35c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 27@30c; seconds, 22½@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; state, Pennsylvania, and near by, Summery whites, fine to fancy, 48@50c; ordinary to good, 35@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@47c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; state, Pennsylvania, and near by, Summery browns, 36@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@35c; near by, refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eighteen roads	$10,723,446	+$1,145,856
Four roads	2,067,393	77,570
Total (22 roads)	12,790,837	+ 1,068,286

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA for August—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	£749,200	£800,900	£885,450
Net	248,700	235,700	261,350
$ mos. gross	5,291,600	5,788,200	6,347,700
Net	1,507,550	1,502,500	1,532,800

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—

Tot. op. rev.	$61,700,372	$65,873,700	$64,280,908
Op. exp.	47,570,148	50,775,327	50,048,912
Net op. rev.	14,130,224	15,098,373	14,231,991
Tax. op. rev	6,131	717,651	77,592
Tot. net rev.	14,136,356	15,080,722	14,154,399
Taxes	3,233,889	3,341,247	2,903,551
Uncol. rev.	24,044	....	....
Oper. inc.	10,878,475	11,739,475	11,250,848
Other inc.	7,659,428	7,320,600	5,999,852
Total inc.	18,537,901	19,060,075	17,250,200
Charges	11,678,739	10,921,251	10,675,087
Surplus	6,859,162	8,138,824	6,575,113
Dividends	5,464,800	5,464,800	6,557,760
Surplus	1,394,362	2,674,024	17,353
Ad. & bet.	46,027	41,642	267,682
Sink. fund	107,875	....	....
Year's surp.	1,240,460	2,632,382	†250,329

†Deficit.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN—

August gross	2,608,518	2,735,463	2,867,227
Net aft. taxes	683,338	761,908	853,525
Two months gross	5,040,566	5,470,330	5,546,389
Net aft. taxes	1,243,516	1,538,977	1,612,316

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Total earn'gs.	$34,602,915	$34,769,036	$166,121
Net	30,490,430	30,587,915	97,485
Interest	8,241,562	8,049,884	*1,192,178
Dividends	20,679,165	21,592,195	913,030
Surplus	3,569,703	3,946,336	376,633

BELL TELEPHONE system in the United States for the eight months ended Aug. 31—

Gross	149,669,237	156,750,415	7,081,178
Net	38,903,954	42,794,542	3,890,588
Interest	12,547,139	12,281,386	*265,753
Dividends	20,277,995	21,568,279	1,290,284
Surplus	6,078,820	8,944,877	2,866,057

*Increase.

WELLS FARGO & CO. for the twelve months ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross receipts from op'ns.	38,544,786	31,358,230	7,191,557
Expr. pr.—dr.	19,724,414	15,816,159	3,908,255
Rev. fr. trspt.	18,820,372	15,537,070	3,283,302
Rev. fr. oth. op.	734,633	668,785	65,848
Tot. op. rev.	19,555,005	16,205,856	3,349,150
Op. expenses.	17,860,840	14,732,253	3,128,587
Net. op. rev.	1,694,166	1,473,603	220,563
Taxes	413,294	402,426	10,868
Oper. inc.	1,280,873	1,071,177	209,695
Other inc. fr. expr. oper.	25,986	38,168	*12,182
Net inc. from expr. oper.	1,306,858	1,109,345	197,513
Net inc. from investments	1,031,820	1,235,251	*203,431
Total income.	2,338,677	2,344,595	*5,918

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6s	Sept., 1917	103½	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4½s	June, 1965	101¼	102	101⅝	102
4½s	March, 1963	101¼	102	101⅝	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¼	102¼	101⅝	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¼	102⅛	101⅝	192
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	March, 1963	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾
4½s	March, 1962	98⅝	98¾	98½	98¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	98⅝	98¾	98½	98¾
4½s	March, 1930-60	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	May, 1959	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1955	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	May, 1957	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
4s	Nov., 1956	94½	95	94½	95⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	94½	95	94½	95⅛
4s	Nov., 1936	95	..	95	..
4s	May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4s	Nov., 1918	99⅝	..	99⅝	..
4s	May, 1917	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	84⅝	..	84⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	84⅜	85½	84⅝	85½
3½s	May, 1954	84⅜	85½	84⅝	85½

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

"Coppers"

First National—Trinity

My compliments to Blank and Blank and the traders who went short of more than 40,000 shares of First National and Trinity yesterday. On account of the great activity in these stocks during the past few days, they assured themselves that I was doing nothing more than waging a market campaign.

Yesterday morning, under the supervision of Blank and Blank, they cut the bottom out of the prices of both stocks and held their baskets to catch the deluge. It was evident, to all interested, that however effective the price cutting may have been, those who worked the game missed getting the low-priced stock they were after, because other buyers secured most of it.

Those who sold the blocks of stock short probably will be compelled to pay $20 to $25 for Trinity and $10 to $15 for First National. These shorts can be driven in at a heavy loss any time a demand a return of the stock they are borrowing. At present I have no desire to interfere with their scheme. My sole interest, as I said at the beginning and have said since, is:—

To secure options on First National in an aggregate sufficient to carry out my plans, and to have Trinity remain inactive until I can formulate my arrangements for both properties.

The ups and downs of either stock are of no import to me now.

If I carry through my plans, nothing—much less the interference of those who worked yesterday's game—can prevent either stock from being worth and selling for more than present prices, even though I abandon my plans and send the ore of both companies to the Mammoth smelter, and the product of the ores to the present high metal market.

Boston, October 15, 1915. **Thomas W. Lawson.**

NEW AEROPLANE OFFICIALS.

Buyers of Orville Wright's Company to Elect Directors Today.

William B. Thompson and his associates in the purchase of the Wright aeroplane company from Orville Wright will hold a meeting today at Mr. Thompson's office, 14 Wall Street, for the election of Directors. The Directorate will include T. F. Manville of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, Henry R. Sutphen, Vice President of the Electric Boat Company; H. D. Gibson, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank; C. S. Jennison, an attorney of 14 Wall Street, and Orville Wright. Mr. Manville will be elected President. Mr. Thompson is not expected to appear in the company either as a Director or an officer.

Mr. Jennison, who represented Mr. Thompson in the deal for the aeroplane company, said yesterday that a new company had not yet been formed to take over the property of the Wright company. The amount of capital has not been decided upon, but will be considered at the first meeting of the new Directors tomorrow.

Present plans do not contemplate an affiliation of interests with any other company. The presence of Mr. Sutphen on the slate of Directors suggested that close relations with the Submarine Boat Company might be in prospect. This suggestion was furthered by the fact that Mr. Thompson was a leading spirit in the formation of the Submarine corporation, which recently took over the Electric Boat Company and the Holland submarine patents that the latter controlled.

The owners of the Wright company intend to increase the manufacturing facilities of the Dayton plant. The Wright company has an aviation school at Dayton under the direction of Walter Brookins, an aviator of the original Wright group. At present there are about forty pupils at work, of whom thirty are Canadians, presumably in training for service with the allied armies.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BANNON, THOMAS, (Feb. 17, 1913;) deposits $10,932, net estate $9,362; Rev. Daniel J. Curley, nephew, beneficiary.

BRUNNER, MRS. ANNA V., (Dec. 26, 1914;) net estate, $11,638; Elizabeth Diesel and Anna Lubrsen, daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: an equity, $10,500 in 232 East 15th St., appraised at $28,500; deposits, $2,332.

BRYAN, JAMES, (Oct. 15, 1907;) net estate, $1,146; widow and daughter, beneficiaries. Assets: interest in plot at Feltham, N. Y., $1,656; deposits, $613; personalty, $93; mortgages, $4,558.

CHAUNCEY, HENRY (April 5, 1915;) net estate, $41,638; Lucy Chauncey, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $764; personalty, $30; stocks and bonds, $42,364.

COULTER ROBERT B., of Montclair, N. J., (May 12, 1915;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: plot at Greenburgh, Westchester County, $1,967; machinery and fixtures at 255 Greenwich St., $1,900; stock of goods sold for $416; net New York estate, $4,206. Mrs. Nellie Coulter, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Business conducted by decedent was known as the New York Preserve Company.

DeWITT, GEORGE D., (Jan. 12, 1912;) supplemental report.

DILLOW, Dr. GEORGE MORRIS, (July 13, 1915;) net estate $3,256. Decedent's medical library, microscopes, and instruments given to New York Medical College and Flower Hospital; rest of estate to friends and relatives. Assets: deposits, $4,743; household furniture, library, and paintings, $2,056.

DUNCAN, LAURA, (Aug. 17, 1910;) an additional report appraises the value of stocks at $29,189. Original report was filed July 19, 1911, and these items were not then appraised.

FITZSIMONS, THOMAS P. (Nov. 23, 1914;) net estate, $129,440. Mrs. Mary D. Fitzsimons, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 224 West 36 St., appraised at $28,755; equity, $1,713, in 169 West 76 St., appraised at $30,000; equity, $63,522, in 749-751 Sixth Av. and 102 West 43 St., appraised at $150,000; 122 East 24 St., appraised at $27,500 dower of widow, which amounts to $21,689 was allowed as a deduction against the value of the realty; deposits, $6,604; due trustee of estate of William Brennan, $315; stocks and bonds, $30,680; personalty, $30.

FOSTER, Mrs. GEORGIANA M., (Sept. 25, 1914;) net estate, $14,683. Helen W. Foster, daughter, beneficiary. Assets: interest, $8,000, in 554 West 114 St.; deposits, $185; personalty, $300; stocks and bonds, $7,026.

GILLIGAN, CATHERINE, (June 10, 1915;) no taxable or tangable assets reported.

GREENBERG, ISIDORE, (Nov. 19, 1914;) net estate, $13,936. Mrs. Rachel Greenberg, widow, given $12,080; and Bernard I. Greenberg, son, $1,855. Assets: deposits, $37; insurance, $12,020; notes, $1,505; interest I. Greenberg & Son, men's furnishings, 260 West 116 St., $1,855.

HALPERN, LOUIS, (July 9, 1914;) net estate, $2,762; widow and four children beneficiaries. Assets: deposits $303; insurance, $828; stock and fixtures, dry goods store, 1,006 Second Ave., and 1,023 First Ave., $1,980.

HITCH, EBENEZER, V. (Oct. 1, 1914;) net estate, $8,874. Mrs. Elizabeth Muriel Hitch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: accrued pension from the United States, $50; personalty, $70; stocks and bonds, $7,419.

HOLLEBOLT, ELIZA, (Dec. 2, 1914;) net estate, $27,250. William Bachhaus, nephew, $5,596; Adele Bachhaus, niece, $5,596, and Elma G. Klein, niece, $5,596. Assets: interest in 169 Avenue C, $5,200; interest in 167 Avenue C, $7,2c.; interest in 165 Avenue C, $7,200; interest in 163 Avenue C, $11,200; one-half interest in 391 East 10 St., $11,250, all subject to deduction for mortgages, leaving net realty interest, $32,492; deposits, $317; jewelry, $130.

JUG, JOSEPH, (Feb. 22, 1915;) net estate, $12,687; three daughters and son, beneficiaries. Assets: deposits, $13,833; personalty, $135.

KEELER, REBECCA WOLF, (Feb. 17, 1913;) deposits, $6,403; net estate, $4,235; Anna Keys, daughter, beneficiary.

KING, MARIETTA A., (April 14, 1915;) net estate, $2,121. Lawrence B. Zacharias, not related, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $3,066; jewelry, $955; personalty, $150.

KNOWLES, HOMER S., (Nov. 7, 1892;) no tangible or taxable assets reported.

LEMBERGER, SIGMUND, resident of New Jersey, (Oct. 15, 1913;) value of entire estate not disclosed; no taxable assets in New York.

LEVI, EMANUEL, (May 7, 1915;) net estate, $34,876. Mrs. Elizabeth Levi, widow, beneficiary. Assets: deposits, $807; mortgages, $28,074; stocks and bonds, $12,639.

LLOYD, ROBERT, (May 21, 1915;) deposits and stocks, $1,230; net estate, $703. Gladys Giles, niece, beneficiary.

LYONS, LEOPOLD. (Aug. 2, 1914;) net estate, $59,951. Mrs. Nettie Lyons, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity $3,750 in 203 and 205 East 102 St., appraised at $32,500; deposits, $11,146; notes and claims due, $6,650; 590 shares of H. B. Rosenthal & Co., a corporation, $43,055.

NORMAN, SOLOMON A., (April 8, 1915;) net estate, $11,425. Clarence J. Norton, son, given $7,410; Daniel C. Norton, brother, $1,000; Lillian W. Norton, not related, $1,000; four minor bequests. Assets: Lot on 58 St., Brooklyn, $1,200; deposits $423; personalty, and mortgages, $5,178; stocks and bonds, $5,067.

PALMER, GERTRUDE, (June 20, 1914;) net estate, $36,877. Jean Culbert Palmer, sister, given $24,577; J. Culbert Palmer, brother, $12,200. Assets: Interest in five percels of realty in Brooklyn, $12,480; deposits, $1,438; personalty and mortgages, $9,375; bonds, $16,413.

PECHAR, LOUIS, (Aug. 16, 1910;) net estate, $8,502. Three children and two brothers beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits $7,169; insurance, $500; interest in restaurant business, 658 Sixth Av., appraised at $1,871.

REED, Mrs. CAROLINE GALLUP, of Middletown, N. J., (Nov. 17, 1914;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York: Premises 37 E. 50 St., appraised at $65,000; 210 E. 107 St., appraised at $7,500; personal chattels, appraised at $4,940; total N. Y. assets, $75,440; net N. Y. estate, $75,211. Mary G. Millet, daughter; Sylvanus A. Reed, son; Latham G. Reed, son, and Anna R. Parsons, daughter, each received one-fourth of estate.

REID, CORNELIUS, (Aug. 24, 1914;) net estate, $10,401. Walter C. Reid, son, beneficiary. Assets: 61 E. 130 St., appraised at $10,062; deposits, $1,142.

REILLY, ELLEN, (June 2, 1915;) deposits and stocks, $2,540; net estate, $1,856. Sheldon Shaw, Jr., given $1,000, and residuary estate to Rev. Joseph H. McMahon.

ROBINSON, ANNA H., (Dec. 23, 1913;) net estate, $1,458. Five relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Lot at Flushing, L. I., $1,200; deposits, $649.

SEXTON, BERNARD, (Feb. 26, 1915;) net estate, $10,228. Mrs. Sarah Jane Sexton, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 116 E. 120 St., appraised at $11,000; a watch, $10.

TAINTOR, MRS. AUGUSTA, (July 17, 1914;) net estate, $57,348. Giles E. Taintor, husband, gets entire estate for life, except a fund of $5,000 which was set aside for a sister of the decedent. Assets: 49 West 69th St., appraised at $32,000; deposits, $830; personalty, $7,623; stocks and bonds, $20,457.

VALENTINE, MRS. IDA M., May 4, 1914;) net estate, $3,802. William R. Valentine, husband, beneficiary. Under terms of will, if her husband did not survive her, estate was to pass to relatives and institutions, and a trust estate of $50,000 was to be provided for the benefit of a niece, and the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital was to receive $20,000, and there were several other large legacies.

WENDEL, FRITZ, (Sept. 17, 1913;) net estate, $7,911. Mrs. Mary Wendel, widow, and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: equity in four parcels of realty, $8,144; deposits, $291; personalty, $40.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There has been a general and decided rise in pressure over the greater portion of the country, and barometer readings were low only in the Southwest. Weather conditions, however, were unsettled east of the Mississippi River, with rains, mostly light, over practically all of this area. Temperatures are slightly lower and below the seasonal average west of the Rocky Mountains, while to the eastward they are high for the season. With the exception of showers Friday in the North and Middle Atlantic States and the east lower lake region, the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Friday and Saturday: North and Middle Atlantic, moderate south, becoming variable; South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east; East Gulf, gentle to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

Eastern New York—Showers Friday in south, partly cloudy north, cooler in interior; Saturday partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday, preceded by showers south; Saturday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	53	63	4 P. M.	67	72
6 A. M.	51	62	6 P. M.	56	67
9 A. M.	53	64	9 P. M.	53	67
12 M.	58	72	11 P. M.	53	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63, at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 12:35 P. M.; minimum, 62 degrees at 6.40 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M., 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.27 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:35–265	Monroe St.; Ben Kessen Dairy	Slight
1:44–527	W. 123 St.; David Russell	Slight
3:15–767	2 Av.; Anna O'Neill	Slight
7:55–16-20	W. 19 St.; John Glass	Slight
9:50–433	E. 80 St.; Edith Miller	Slight
10:10–600	Oak Terrace; Mary Smith	Slight
P. M.		
1:05–711	5 Av.; O. Islen	None
2:25–65	E. 4 St.; Mrs. Bernstein	Slight
5:10–511	E. 18 St.; Charles Vass	Slight
5:15–214	E. 46 St.; A. Gimbel	Slight
5:30–343	Broadway; E. B. Suphfrey Co.	$1,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—1st Lt. S. G. Talbott, 28th Inf., recruiting service at Fort Slocum, N. Y., report in person to the Comm. Officer of the Recruit Depot.

1st Lt. R. K. Stacey, Med. Res. Corps, to active duty, 9th Inf., and by letter to Comm. General, Southern Dep.

1st Lt. A. H. Acher, Corps of Eng. from Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15, then to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego Harbor, Cal., and take station.

Orders of July 23, relating to Col. M. W. Ireland, Med. Corps, amended to direct him on expiration of present leave of absence to report to Commanding General, Southern Dep., as Surgeon, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, instead of as Sanitary Insp., Southern Dep., and Surgeon of the Cav. Div.

Leave: 1st Lt. R. H. Hagood, Jr., Med. Corps, one month, effective about Nov. 5.

Navy.

Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, detached Naval Station Tutuila, to home and wait orders.

Jr. Gr. Lieut. L. W. Comstock, detached Vermont to Delaware; H. H. Good, detached, Nebraska, to Beale; L. L. Lindley, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign J. S. Ray, detached Rhode Island, to Brooklyn.

P. A. Surgeons: A. B. Clifford, detached Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C., to Washington; S. L. Higgins, to Naval Hospital, New York, for observation and treatment.

Civil Eng. A. J. Menocal, detached Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to Guantanamo, Cuba, connection survey expedition.

A. C. Eng. R. L. Martin, commissioned from Oct. 1, 1915.

C. H. Btsn. G. Freudendorf, detached Navy Yard, New York, to command Amphitrite.

Btsn. W. E. O'Connor, detached Receiving Ship at New York, to Navy Yard, New York.

Pay Clerk R. G. Vasey, detached Colorado, to Cleveland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Eagle and Osceola at Port au Prince; Perry and Paul Jones at San Diego; Sonoma and Patapsco at New York Yard; Sterett and Monaghan at Newport; Triton at Norfolk.

Sailed—Prometheus, from Sitka for Puget Sound; Drayton, from New York Yard for Whitestone Landing; Caesar, from Norfolk for Funchal; Celtic, from Newport for New York Yard; San Diego, from San Diego for Guaymas; Marblehead, from San Francisco for Sausalito; Saturn, from Mare Island for Tiburon.

Coast Guard.

3d Lts. F. J. Sexton, detached Seneca to Apache; E. M. Webster, detached Apache, upon relief, to Seneca, leave en route 18 days.

1st Lt. E. S. Addison, detached Apache to Itasca.

1st Lt. of Engineers C. M. Green, detached Algonquin, to Itasco.

2d Lts. J. H. Cornell, detached Algonquin, to Itasca; F. E. Fitch, detached Algonquin, to Itasca.

3d Lt. J. E. Whitbeck, detached Algonquin, to Itasca.

3d Lt. of Eng. P. R. Smith, detached Algonquin to Itasca.

Senior Capt. H. M. Broadbent, detached Eastern Div., and assigned to command of Northern Div., Seattle, granted thirty days' leave en route.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Civil service classes for the preparation of applicants, both men and women, for positions in the city, State, and Federal service, are forming at Evening School 157, St. Nicholas Av. and 127th St. Arabella J. Cashman is Principal. Registration may be made any evening. Special attention will be given to the preparation of applicants for the minor and middle grade clerical examinations, also for the Spring examinations, such as railway and mail clerk, postal clerk, and letter carrier. Instruction will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings each week.

The Federation of Teachers' Associations is issuing to every association of teachers in this city a bulletin asking its co-operation. It has established an educational publicity bureau, whose object is "to protect our school system from the impassioned and unworthy attacks now being made upon it and enlighten the public upon questions which pertain to the welfare of the 800,000 children in our public schools."

Twenty-three more married women teachers have been granted a two years' maternity leave. The total number now absent for this cause is fifty-three. More women teachers are becoming married. Acting City Superintendent Walsh reported to the Board of Education last Wednesday that he had been informed that 108 teachers were married in September, eighty-one in August, and twenty-eight in July.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the execution of a renewal of the lease of 418 to 424 East Sixty-eighth Street for a supply depository for one year, at an annual rental of $6,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARRY, CORNELIA, (Sept. 23;) personalty, over $10,000; all to sister, Caroline D. B. Boorsem.

DE PINNA, ALFRED, (April 17;) value of personalty given as unknown; the home and contents at Far Rockaway, gave in equal interest to daughters, Emelie and Antoinette, who also receive annuities of $1,500 each till they marry, then a cash bequest of $2,000; the daughters, Caroline N. Bair, nieces Lemon, Ada C. Wolf, and Hilda Seligman, $2,000 each; son, Leo S., gets 750 shares capital stock of A. De Pinna Company; sisters of decedent, Hannah and Jeannette, $500 each.

HAMILTON, ANDREW J., (no petition;) all to widow, Margaret E.

HIRSCH, HULDA RICE, (Oct. 1;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; sister, Carrie R. Rubenstein, gets life income from residue; Levi W. Rubenstein gets $1,000; the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York gets the remainder after death of sister.

KEOGH, PATRICK, (Oct. 1;) personalty, $2,700; all to widow, Annie.

SIEBERG, AUGUST, (June 16;) personalty over $5,000; nieces, Emma Tinkham, Lottie Strachan, Louise Snyder, and Bertha Leipziger, each gets $500; nephews, William and August Sieberg, each receive same amounts; brother, Hugh Sieberg, $8,000; stepdaughter, Anna Johannsen, gets income for life from funds in the Wilmington Guarantee and Trust Company; at her death the fund goes equally to niece, Marie L. Klein, and the brother, Charles S. Sieberg.

WERTHEIMER, HELEN, (Aug. 10;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; sisters, Josephine Cerf and Regina Loshitz, each gets $5,000; nieces, Miriam Cerf, Fredericka Frank, and Eugenie Levi, each gets $2,500; residue to niece, Rachel Cerf; the Mt. Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the United Hebrew Charities, each gets $500.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 6:10 | Sun sets 5:22 | Moon sets 11:11

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:33	1:02	6:42	7:38
Governors Island	12:59	1:24	7:16	8:12
Hell Gate	2:49	3:14	8:56	9:52

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 14.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Robert Jenks of Pennsylvania was admitted to practice.

Original.—The State of South Dakota v. Charles H. Cassill.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaints submitted.

212—U. S. v. Harvey J. Shauver.—Leave granted to file brief of the Boone and Crocket Club and the New York Zoological Society as amici curiae, on motion of Mr. Woodbury Blair in behalf of Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, their counsel.

359—John R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co. et al.—Motion to assign this case for hearing with Nos. 140, 393, and 394 granted.

140—Frank R. Brun Haber v. Union Pacific Railroad Co.; and

359—John R. Stanton v. the Baltic Mining Co. et al.—Leave granted to counsel for the U. S. to make oral argument in these cases in connection with the other income tax cases.

340—Ali Geglow et al. v. Byron H. Uhl, as Acting Comm'r of Immigration, &c.—Argument continued.

388—Tree Realty Co. v. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Int. Rev.:

394—Edwin Thorne v. same;

360—John R. Stanton v. Baltic Mining Co.; and

263—John F. Dodge et al. v. James J. Brady, Collector of Int. Rev.—Argument commenced by Mr. Julien T. Davies for the appellant in 140 and plaintiff's error in 393 and 394, and continued by Mr. William D. Guthrie for the appellant in 218, Mr. Charles A. Snow for the appellants in 359, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Wallace for the U. S. and the defendants in error in 393 and 394 and appellee in 213.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

To-day call for Friday, Oct. 15: 140, 393, 394, 361, 240, 212, 246, 223, 213, 454, 289, (and 382,) 440, 239, 465 139, 328, 359, and 481.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433 P. O. Building.

General Calendar: Klauder vs Weldon. Howard vs Wyomissing. Penn Steel vs Ny Rys. Garrison vs Eagle Wagon Works. Et Dia Ins Co vs Sinclair

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Building—Admiralty.

Goodue vs Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
N Y, NH & H R R vs Tug P RR 32.
Jarvis vs Tug Emeline.
Owners SS Mohawk (Limitations, &c.) vs Lynch-Dittmar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 857, P. O. Building.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Bornhaupt vs United Booking Offices.
US vs Lorillard.
Moore vs Breunn.
US vs Barrett.
US vs Israel.
Fischenauer vs N Y C & RR.
Page vs Seydel.
Ellsworth vs Kelham.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Neot vs Int Mer M Co.
US vs 30 Bags Shell Peanuts.
Peters vs Ige CNY, S & W Girne vs Penn RR.
Smoller vs Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, second floor, Post Office Building—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned motions: Maxwell vs NY, NH & H RR.
White vs same.
Cheyney vs Col Tr Co.
Dohan & Ss Co vs Gilbert.
Solalckerling vs Sheppard O So Ezy Mfg Co vs Channell.
Thomsen vs Nitrate Producers' SS Co.
Clau vs Bank Line.
Re SS Okahomo.
Gibbons vs Jarvis.
Re SS Titanic.
Cook vs Flagg. (2.)

Notice motions: Maroon vs Simon.
Emeliner Co vs Blaisdell.
Kinsienski vs Erie.
Church vs Switland.
B & B Co vs Levinson.
Wheeler vs Star Co.
Fisher vs same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Common law calendar—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 312.

Akaiitis vs Phil & Read Coal & I.
Sperling vs Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Yonaitis vs Jamison.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M.—Room 323.

Taylor vs Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges:
Adolph B Benesch,
Samuel J Weiss,
Frank Auty,
G Franklin Stringer,
Robert Burns, Jr,
Selme J Smith.

Motions:
John C Arthe,
Ladislaw W Schwenk,
Albert E Levy,
Smithkin Bros,
Manchester Rubber,
Max Kobre,
William Fox,
Greene Mfg Co,
Aaron Lazarus,
Rebecca Wollkof,
Samuel Feinstein,
Livingston Hatch,
Barnet L Davidson,
Max Kobre (3,)
Philip Kornstein,
Franklin Stringer,
Daniel O Sanders,
Mary Jacobina Ricardo.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Mallouk vs Am Exch'ge Nat Bank.
Fogarty vs Fogarty.
Pneumatic Signal Co vs Texas & Pac Ry.
Green vs Sup Council, Royal Arcanum.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions—2 P. M.

Doctor vs Hughes.
Lamkin vs Lamkin.
Carvalho vs Sudderly.
Bauman vs Mendle.
Lumber Co vs Adams vs Swift.
Fay vs Hudson Nav Co.
Landon vs Mott.
Botsford vs Tsanasules.
Herrmann vs Jeffe.
Blumberg vs Corday.
Dinnean vs Dinnean.
Reinhardt vs Bottemus.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—Litigated motions.

Belmont vs N Y Press.
Re Narsisenfeld.
C H Rugg Co vs Mo-Carthy.
McCahill Soda Fountain Co vs Fesler Sales.
Lebaudy vs Carnegie Trust Co.
Simon vs Rosenbaum Grain Co (2.)
Re Met Realty Co (Wm St.)
Kaufman vs Reich.
Hoisting Mach Co vs Federal Terra Cotta.
Re Louis Bauer Co.
Dahlgren vs Kohn.
Re Stubbe & Adamson
Apotheker vs Dobroczyski.
Abrahams vs Delinsky Realty Co.
Schweitzer vs Hurst.
Conger vs Congar.
Butcher vs Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co (2.)
Berlino vs Berlino.
Cohen vs Nassau Elec RR.
Bonowitz vs B H RR.
Levy vs Nassau Elec RR.
Lock vs same.
Sobel vs Sobel.
Tudor Realty Co vs Riley.
Re Kuhbauch.
Re Rotogravure Lithographic Co.
Gelbtrunk vs Gelbtrunk.
U T Hungerford Brass & Copper Co vs Dandy Co.
Krumenaker vs Dougherty.
Re Levey vs Cohen.
Standard Oil Co of Subdiv Co, Inc.
Re Intl Travel Club.
Hubbell vs Hardy.
Levine vs Schwartz.
Fleischman vs Burrell.
Bertolini vs Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Shepherd vs Seibert.
Cohn vs Cohn.
Daenger vs Drowmills.
Davis vs Davis.
Re Natl Lith Co, &c.
McClure vs Avallone.
Butler & Butler, Inc vs Marcoglou (American Tobacco.)
Investors Agency vs Hatt.
Hooper vs N Y Rys.
Bulik vs Rohde.
Re Murray's Specialty Shop, Inc.
Equitable Trust Co vs Dince.
Re Moss Goodman.
Mayerson vs Garden Theatre Co.
Brown vs Brown (3.)
Rutter vs Brown.
Levy vs Wassilf.
Kaften vs Levi & Kaften Co.
Ros vs Serrave.
Re Dyer.
Waidich vs Waidich.
Busselman vs Bunzelman.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Peacock vs Lutz & Schramm Co.
St. Winock vs Gunliffe.
Matthews vs Glockner.
Lisa vs Lisa.
Re Riverside Drive.
Simpson vs Simpson.
Moss vs Moss.
Cowd vs Cowd.
Ross vs Rose.
Cook vs Cook.
Beels vs Teandle.
Calhoun vs Little, Brown & Co.
MacNutt vs MacNutt.
Adams vs Adams, Demurrer:
Fish vs Laidlaw. Same vs Sloan.

Preferred causes:
Bklyn Bldg Mat Co vs Zucker.
Williams vs Donnelly.
U S Trust Co vs Bardon
Gernhard vs Horwitz.
Baron de Hirsch Fund vs Aldebaron Co, (2.)

Undefended divorces:
Clarke, Lerner, Davis, Belz, Solly, Kelly, Shaw, Ackenbell, Hearn, Destler, Rau, Morera.

General calendar:
Mormon vs Merrell.
Hays vs Israel.
Sisson vs Sesselberg.
Schneider vs Ger Savings Bank.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldmuntz vs Spitzel, Voegtlin vs Shubert-Anderson Co.
Gen Elec Co vs Glass.
Kroschell Bros. vs Chappell vs Tug Auburn Minnie.
Lynch vs Dittmar.

Halifax Sand Co vs Buccaneer.
For call.
Reid Donald SS Co vs Kroschell Bros.
Chappell vs Tug Auburn Minnie.
Lynch vs Dittmar.

Same vs Greenland.
Same vs Matthews.
Badt vs Weil.
Bauer Utility Car Co. vs Richards & Co vs Wreschner.
Hexter vs Wasser.
Meeker vs Medici.
Case on.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Zenner vs B H RR.
Copeland vs CNY.
Bodenheimer vs CNY.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Saun vs Cons Gas.
Hahner vs Shaffer.
Duddy vs Wright.
Schachwitz vs Belmart Rty Co.
Cronin vs Revell.
Austin vs Buff El V Co.
Wiese vs Rupert.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Greenberg vs Anderson.
Theaman vs Anderson.
Lucas vs Pass.
F Vermilye vs Wechter.
F Vermilye vs same.
F Messer vs Bernstein.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheilwowitz vs Yel Taxi.
Schneider vs West S Con.
Federica vs Muhlenberg Co.
Schrenzel vs NY Rys.
Zalko vs Kessler.
McSorley vs L H RR.
Sackheim vs Pigueron.
Weinstein vs Singer Sew Mach Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Strysower vs Block. No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XI.—Adjourned until Oct. 18.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Damers vs Barker.
People's Surety Co vs MacPart & on Co.
CNY vs Seam Co.
Garcia vs Goldsmith.

Teletzikys vs Kirschenbaum.
Kaminsky vs same.
Cornelius vs Rieser.
Zanker vs Epstein.
Sonber vs Int R T.
Lake vs Eller.
Johnston vs Wave Imp, &c, Co.
Clear.

Gerli vs Tierney.
Allen vs Carnick.
Shalek vs Eppig.
Case on.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nykerk vs Harney.
Warner & Haviland vs Ayer.
Tuttle vs Putnam Hooker Co.
Waters vs Donovan.
O'Dea vs Woods.
Rasskin vs Fargo.
Muller vs Cohen.
Blauvelt vs US Chicle Rel Co.
George vs Bronston Bros & Co.

Szakvary vs Hoboffort Piano Co.
Welsh vs Johnston.
Golding vs Becker.
Heath vs Condon.
Warshavsky vs Distelhurst.
Lake vs Pioneer P B Co.
Moore vs McDermott.
Federal Trust Co vs Carbarry.
Archer vs Amadell.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R & L Co vs Franzer.
Bleiman vs Columbian Frat Assn.
Lewis vs Forest & Stream Pub Co.
Murray vs Stallo.
Lidval vs O'Donovan.

Fawcett vs CNY.
Le Fontenary vs Hammerstein.
Dower vs Brachman.
Fish vs Leslie, Jr.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Evans vs Rub ber Goods Mfg Co. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van den Berg vs Guiness.
Speer vs N Y C & H R RR.
Same vs N Y State Rty, &c, Co.

Jolly vs Lederer.
Blaustein vs Grand L of US, I O F S L.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Martin Schrankeisen, David Weill, Esther A Phillips, Albert W Van Winkle, Abraham Garside, Joseph Kahn, Edward Rafter, Antonia Seekamp, Oscar Purdy, Mary M Holmes, Alozzy Wisnyski, Arthur I Keller, Jr, M Agnes Keller, Clarke, (infants,) Pietro Pilla, Mary D'Aula, Dzieniszewski, (infts) Agnes H McKnight, Joseph Kaempfer, Sadie Dodge, Degnan, (infts,) Jennie Koenig. Eleanor B Fox, Elia Josephowitz, Emanuel Rosephowitz, Spencer Swain, Rebecca R Levine, Charles M Campbell, Alex M Lawrence, James Greene, Catherine Stevens, Joe Fruchtman, Annie E Foster, Xavier Stretele, John Ziemianski, Rosetta Molner, Sarah M Moore, William Jockendon, Robert Wilson, Kate Heyer, &c, Franz Knittel, Jane J Boudinot (3), Onesime J Robitaille, Edward C Bates, Margaret Mullerielle, Anna M Fresz, Margaret Lenhinan, Nathan Heeger, Meyer Jonasson, Julia McCarty, Ellen S Carroll, Mary E Ford, George W Kemp (2), Mary E Little, &c, Helen C Browne, Ann McGuinness, &c, Charles M O'Keefe, Charlotte Heyman (2), Harriet Quimby, Patrick T McGlynn, Estate of, Theresa Schoenman, (issue of fact.) Charles B Stockwell, (issue of fact.) William Heeger, Leslie Rothenberg, Lillian N Young (3), Nat S Strauss, &c, David Nugent, Henry Batterman, Christian Trinks (2), Charles C Dodge, Rosario Sanino, Elizabeth O'Connell, George A Blessing, Elizabeth Herrmann, Ruth Cramond, J D Cramond, (infts.) M B Cramond, (infts), Marg Cramond, (infts), Robt Cramond, (infts.) Agnes T Diamond,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:

Mack H Roth, Nicola Leone, Catherine McLaughlin Elizabeth Connell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kaufer Bros vs Belmont-Gude vs King.
Corenthal vs Rosenthal.
Ernst vs Prager.
Dutton & Co vs Cushman.
Gorey vs Hudson & Son.
Superior F & B Co vs Nenner.
Safir vs Grossman.
Ladky vs Hall.
Bernheim vs Daube.
Greenberg vs Meissner.
Summergrade vs Bailey.
Alpha Elec Co vs Forsell.
Lord & Taylor vs Fritchard.
Harlem Supply Co vs Scheer.
Lindquist vs Tumblyn.
Birns vs Rosenfeld.
Golden vs New Harlem C T Service.
Gilmore vs Brinckerhoff.
McKenna vs Miles, (2.)
Hartman vs Lowenstein.
Bethencourt vs O'Neill Bros Co.
Knopp vs Burke.
Barton vs Shields.
Dummler vs Schneider.
Tarnhoff vs Laue.
Scholz vs Ruppert.

Gelis vs Corn Products Ref Co.
Tuck vs La Vine.
Ticho vs Conrad.
Horowitz vs Hanan Rty.
Robinson vs Raisler Heating Co.
McGowan vs O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
May vs Borenstein.
McDermott vs Guggenheim, (2.)
Walsh vs NY Rys.
Torsetto vs McEntee.
Schwartz vs Berg Bros.
Kahn vs Perthekis.
Broderick vs Miller Daybill Co.
Goodman vs Bway Taxi.
Gunns, Ltd vs Pillsbury.
Gelman vs Clover Farms.
Lavey vs Henderson.
Weintraub vs Samuels.
Lord & Taylor vs Mallory.
Re Neiman & Truiein.
Lux Mfg Co vs Deuth.
Miller vs Dalberg.
Robertson vs O D SS Co.
Banker Con Co vs Callahan Con Co.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.—

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Friedman vs Silberberg.
Gerhat vs Ebling Brew.
Greenstein vs Int R T.
MacGrath vs Francoline.
Thompson vs Geldon.
Kasmir vs Bauer Co.
Pearlman vs Wodiska.
Carrington vs Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Lagtimel vs Lagtimel.
Bellow vs Est Cont Co.
Linka vs Wennemer.
Vellott vs N Y Ins Co.
Nusty vs N Y Rys, (2.)
Beller vs Schmall.

Schnitzer vs Nassau Ry.
Taurus vs Stockwell.
Feldman vs Blatt.
Schachter vs Weinstein.
Hamersfeld vs Katz.
Schapiro vs Terner.
Cohen vs Pawel.
Braun vs Riker & Sons Co.
Grossman vs NY Rys.
Moore vs Griffin.
Katz vs Barth
Kyeidsen vs De Mott, Jr.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Durkin vs Hempstead Terrace Co.
Wolf vs Press.
Madison Bldg Co vs Nat Fuel, &c, Corp.
Harris vs Tuska.

Crystal Film Co vs Nonpareil F F Corp.
Cantor vs Bernheimer.
Tulbin vs Krainin.
Case on.

PART I.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial Calendar.

Mack vs Disken.
Lamb vs Fulton Bldg Co
H George & Rosenbaum Co vs Bluestine.
Kase vs Eilsen.
German-Am Ins Co vs Peterson.
Finkelstein vs Theatrical Cost Co.
Kraus vs Cunman.
Conway vs Conway.
Fisher vs Lessler.
Swirson vs Sabsevitz.
Krstnik vs Eagle Cloak, &c, Co.
Goldstein vs Silberman.
Kristel vs Home Ins Co.
Potter vs Empire Infants Wear Co.

Rubel vs Honig.
Weil vs Jacobson.
Kelser vs Schrier.
Patten vs Cleaver.
Riegel Sack Co vs Tide-water P C Co.
Bernstein vs Fox.
Kohn vs No British, &c, Co.
Same vs N J Fire Ins.
Hallman Tobacco Co vs Baum.
Hanauer vs Jablow.
Hochschkowitz vs Mutual L I Co.
Friedman vs Jaar.
Clear.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Fletcher Stanley Co—Adam Wiener, Hess Gloughran—Maurice S Cohn, lawyers Mtg Co vs Frank—Samson Friedlander. Re Savage—Hyman Turchin. Re H Large, Inc—Phoenix Ingraham. Schleissner & Janpole & Werner Cons Co—Wm Stoer.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Roach vs Schutz—John T O'Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Commonwealth Sec Co vs West 184th St Realty Co—James M. Donahue.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lahman, J.—Pasquale Cardile vs Royal Marble Wks—Samuel J Levinson.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—State Bank vs Harry H Kutner—Jehial M. Roeder. Same vs Henry Van Arsdale—Jehial M. Roeder. Same vs Tillman Co—Jehial M Roeder. Brent Good vs John P Howard—Patrick A Gaynor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Bergen vs CNY.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 10 A. M.

People vs Device.
Reic Co vs Zimmerli.
Westchester L Co vs Village of Ossining.
Marks vs Hotel Hermitage.
Marks vs Rector.
McCabe vs CNY.
Allen vs Barker.
Griffith vs Cupples.
Murtfeld vs Thorn.

Willets vs Devoy.
Westchester Mtg Co vs McIntire.
Bode vs Weichselbaum.
People vs Luban.
Re Cox.
Noonan vs Wallace.
People vs Martin.
Nettell vs Kelly.
Williams vs P Keeler Co

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.

Re Amer Surety Co (Stock) (2).
Rubino vs Hazell.
Scheckel vs Dooley (adjd).
Sullivan vs Bd of Ed.
Burkard vs Silliman.
Fey vs Ocean Elec Ry.
Garry vs L I RR.
Hoyt vs same.
Bodigheimer vs same.
Renard vs Ferstler.
D'Onofrio vs Cennamo.
Gregg vs Gregg.
Sundbys vs N Y Cons RR.
Doolan vs N E RR.
Nolan vs same.
Wardell vs L & B RR.
Voss vs same.
Fanning vs B H RR.
Russo vs same.
McMahon vs same.
Miele vs same.
Ferriso vs same.
Lyons vs same.
Jones vs same.
Callahan vs same.
Wallace vs same.
Robeson vs same.
Bell vs City.
Mordkoff vs Israel.
Mackintosh vs Mackintosh.
Peoples Trust Co vs Smith.
Re Eagle Pipe Supply Co (Silverman).
Leler vs Leler.
Berg vs City.
McCullough vs Bowie.
Re Patterson (Sullivan).

Mayer vs Auburndale Realty & Const Co.
Re Belmont Av (Eytinger).
People vs Smith.
Rosenthal vs Solotrofsky.
Sullivan vs Ollendorf.
Dunn vs McCormack.
Kimber vs Kimber.
Schroeder vs Kaiser.
Campbell vs Artee Rity.
Davis vs same.
Curtice Bros. Co vs Van Brunt.
Estes vs Estes.
Rudd vs Cropsey.
J Dold Packing Co vs Kings Co Refrig Co.
O'Hara vs Utile.
November vs Homa.
Re Roslyn Estates, Inc, (Cent Trust Co)
Woodman vs Brennan.
Leavitt vs Investors Improv Co.
Same vs Bernstein.
Reid vs Reid.
Re Culver Bldg Corpn.
Morris vs Morris.
Halper vs Halper.
Lombardi vs Bradley Const Co.
Silberman vs Sachs.
Kean vs Bennet.
Ganong vs Baird.
Rickarby vs Cohen.
Cornelison vs Pearsall.
Hocker vs Forkas.
Wohl vs Fritz.
Forstner vs Stroyok.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Guilfoyle vs McClean.
Nast vs Gurlitz.
Black vs Black.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2503.

Carroll vs Keefe.
Kessler vs Buge (2).
Christiano vs Christiano, sold.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Cohen vs Nat Bis Co.
Kilmaitiz vs Paynter, Morris vs NY Con RR.
Dalton vs Riley et al.
McTigue vs Morgan et al.
McKeon vs Old Dominion SS Co.
Gerschner vs Lundy & C I & Gravesend RR.
Kessel vs Gurley Co.
Dietrich vs Kleinert.
Goldstein vs Oreckinto.
Kusevich vs Acme Foundry Co.
Dukor vs Ortner et al.
Walter vs Cole Co.
Flaherty vs Phelan.
McGee vs B H RR.
Marker vs Newtown Gas Co.

Haskorgain vs B H RR.
Carlos vs Bruschi.
Herman vs City of N Y.
Spero vs Perrigan.
O'Toole vs Shattuck Co.
Port vs Joseph et al.
O'Toole vs Netherlands Am Steam Nav Co.
Plumbrich vs Cohn et al
Feeley vs Nassau RR.
Wright vs Smith et al
Morrissey vs C of N Y.
Wissert vs B H RR.
Salerno vs Barrett
Cohen vs Silverstone
Ruff vs Rosenberg
Rooney vs Nassau RR.
Light vs Yellow Taxi Cab Co.
Hayes vs N Y Cons RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Oct. 18.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1068.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.—Actions triable by the court without a jury. Calendar called in Part IV.

Stone vs Archer.
Batonick vs Domroe.
Batonick vs Chesler.
E N Y Marble Co vs Solovei.
Halpern & Mestic vs Longo.
Empire City Lumber Co vs Wallan.
Grossman vs Wingerath.

Parshelsky Bros vs Clayton Co.
Bosser vs Ducker.
Ciccoini vs Edwards.
Fettel vs Sommers.
Steinman vs Levinson.
Harmon vs Galeo.
Staats vs Staats.
Star Wood Turning Co vs Cohen.
Henkin vs Weinstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Castagnetta vs Castagnetta.
Delafield vs London-Lancashire Ins Co.
Schleffelin vs Norwood Heights Rity Co.

Schreiber vs Rutherford Realty Co.
Feldstein vs Herz.
Frank vs McMullen Co.
Markowitz vs Gompers.
Hoyd vs Jordan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Case on—Ginsberg vs Ginzberg.

Case on—Foody vs Beaver Eng & Const. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Deibel vs Morris (2). Schults vs Yager.
People vs Cahill.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Delliloumo vs Baudanino.
Keating vs Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Pennington vs Mason & Hanger Co.
Quencer vs McIntyre.
Yonkers Sav Bank vs Fidelity & Cas Co.

Collender vs Bradley Contracting Co.
Garry vs Page & Co (2).
McNamara vs Chambers.
Painico vs West El RR.
Ranft vs Elsele.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

White vs Brown Co.
Wolter vs Oakley.
Fleet vs NY Rwys Co.
La Pierre vs G L Storm Co.
Cannavo vs Fennell.
Farley vs Jacobs.
Foley vs Waldorf Pound Cake Co.
Potter vs White Plains.
Harvey vs Bolton.
Canfield vs Herold.
Griffith vs Cupples (4).

Michaelson vs Ebling Brewing Co.
Chute vs Lyon.
Lindquist vs Daube.
McCulloch vs Smith.
City Steam Laundry vs O'Neill.
Conley vs N Y & Q E L & Pow Co.
Ferguson vs Union Ry Co of N Y.
People vs McDonald.
Morgan vs Healy.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1870.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Morschauser, J. No day calendar. Justice Morschauser will hear motions in place of Justice Mills.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate: Florence B Delano, Mary L Fleming.

Real estate proceed's Emily F Fitzpatrick.

Ex'r's accounting: Mary H Wakefield, Martha V Griffen, Wilhelmina Uchtmann Comp, accounting: Washington H Taylor, Henry Hargreaves,

Edward L Guard.

Order to show cause: Phoebe S Brower.

Motion: Mary Emma Weed.

Discovery: Louise Schilling.

Adm'r's accounting: Hemnilla Nelson.

Accounting: William Allen.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Clark, J.—Calendar called in Special Term room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.

Attorneys must have ready for submission pleadings for the Court when a case is placed on the day calendar.

No case will be set down for a day on the call of the day calendar.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached.

Knief vs Knief.
Lewis vs Lewis.
Messer vs Messer.
Bletsch vs Bletsch.
Kessel vs Kessel.

Highest number reached on the calendar is 99.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Brill vs Kern.
Jacobs vs Dimmerling.
Palkner vs N Y & Q Co Ry.
McGivern vs Stein-Davis Edsell vs L I El Ry.
Bachner vs Housewrecking and Lumber Co.
Dowd vs B, Q Co & S R R.

Smith vs Smith.
Kragel vs Kragel.
Albert vs Albert.
Schultz vs Schultz.

Halleran vs Straub.
Remsen vs L I R R.
Flore vs B H R R.
Barry vs N Y & Q Co Ry.
Pascale vs B H R R.
Peterson vs L I R R.
Ryan vs B H R R.
Toussaint vs same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on the call:

Martinson vs Degnon R & T.
Lindfors vs Turner Con.
Solmo vs Cuts Elev Co.
Vollmer vs Brodbeck.
Reilly vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Leahy vs B H R R.
Reutsiser vs Miller et al.
Murray vs Roth.
Mannikoff vs T. A. Gillespie Co.
Dillman vs Sallo et al.
Brady vs Smith.

Shoup vs John Martin's House, Inc.
McGraw vs Gresser.
Unger vs Belt Line Ry Corp.
Rosenberger vs Internat Typesetting Mach.
Girards vs Marquardt.
Harrington vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co.
Lindroth vs B H R R.
Ramme vs L I R R Co & CNY.
Kulozinsky vs Asteria Silk Works.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 338.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—Equity causes at 10 A. M.

Sinecinski vs Tarnowski.
Raiken vs Harris.
Huber vs Marturano.

Motion: Johnson et al vs Beebe et al.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 215th St, 81.7x irr.87.8x74.11x65; Ambrose P. Cary, Miller, Hobbs & Miller, to Bernard E. Loughlin, 50 West 55th St, (mtg $77,000,) all liens, Oct. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WALL ST, 38, n s, 21.6x95.11x22x96, e s; Nathaniel L. McCready to George B. Post and another, Bernardo Township, N. J., joint tenants, quitclaim, Oct. 7; attorneys, Choate, L. & M., 40 Wall St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, all liens; attorneys, same $50,000

1ST AV, 695, w s, 49.4 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x75; Louis Sandell, Jr., referee, to Henrietta Steinberger, 100 West 117th St, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 13; attorneys, Epstein, W. & E., 51 Chambers St. $500

8TH AV, 2096, w s, 49.4 ft n of 96th St, 16.8x100, (deed of trust;) Illone F. M. and Edward S. Woodbury, Newtonville, Mass., et al., and George B. McClellan, 37 Madison Av., et al., to Eugene B. Jackson, 345 Washington St., Brookline, Mass., George F. Canfield, 344 West 72d St., and James G. Cannon, Scarsdale, N. Y., and the Hahnemann Hospital, 657 Park Av., et al., all rights, title &c., being 55 per cent. interest, vested in Emma M. Raymond at decease, (mtg $150,000,) in trust for various heirs, &c., all liens, July 21; attorneys, Satterlee, C. & S., 49 Wall St. $1

11TH ST, 19, n s, 19 ft e of Waverley Place, 38.10x54; Owners' Syndicate Co. to Sellwell Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 13; attorney, James Frank, 30 East 42d St. $100

8TH ST, 138 and 140 West, s s, 40x80x irregular, (foreclosure Oct. 13;) William P. Schoen, referee, to Eastern Holding Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $30,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $80,000

72D ST, 115 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 22x102.2; Archibald C. and Elizabeth P. Barrow to Margaret Du B. Barrow, 42 West 89th St, (mtg $30,000,) one-quarter part, Oct. 6; attorneys, McKeen, B. & M., 20 Exchange Place ..... 442 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Katie Wise to Wilmore Realty Co., 115 Broadway, Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

81ST ST, 138 West, s s, 338 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; Marg't M. and Cath. Murtland, 40 East 81st St, (mtg $24,000,) all liens, Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

84TH ST, 122 West, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 80x102.2; Samuel Kramer, (who retains ½ part,) to Ella Westheimer, 94th St and Broadway, et al., executors of Jacob H. Westheimer, ½ part, and s. c. & g. re-recorded from Oct. 1, dated Sept. 30; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway $1

86TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 80x106.10; Olivia P. Hoe, Bedford Hills, N. Y., to A. L. L. Construction Co., 103 Park Av, Sept. 30; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $300,000

107TH ST, n s, 81 ft w of Park Av, 32x100.11; Michael L. Thiel to Glenvue Construction Co., 119 Nassau St, liens, Oct. 4; attorney, M. Carl Levine, 119 Nassau St $1

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.4; Wilmore Realty Co. to Katie Wise, 215 W. 108th St, (mtg $77,000,) all liens, Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

128TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 66.8x99.11; Benedine Mollie to George Rieckhaupt, Woodmere, L. I., (mtg $33,000,) all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; David Garretson to Ethelba Meyer, 105 West 120th St, all liens, Oct. 13; attorneys, Engel Bros., 132 Nassau St. ..$100

137TH ST, 5 and 7 West, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 78.2x99.11; George Tomas to Emma B. Atterbury of Plainfield, N. J., (mtg $72,000,) July 1, 1910; attorney, A. H. Atterbury, 80 Broad St. $1

142D ST, 234 West, s s, 240.8 ft e of 8th Av, 39.11x98.11; James O. Farrell, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway ...$25,000

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 90x100; Martin Ungrich to

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Allerton Realty Company Buys East Thirty-ninth Street Plot for Apartment House Site—Plaza Hotel Interests Secure Adjoining Building—Bronx Block Front Sold to Builder.

More activity characterized the realty market yesterday than has been the case during the last few days. The Vesey Street Auction Room was the centre of considerable interest in view of the large number of offerings in various parts of the city, and several parcels were picked up by outsiders after lively bidding. The Bronx market also was an active one, both from the investment and operative standpoint.

Among the important Manhattan transactions was the sale of the three and four story private dwellings, 143, 145, and 147 East Thirty-ninth Street by John J. Hearn to the Allerton Realty Company, of which James S. Cushman is President and William H. Silk Vice President.

The three structures, which occupy a plot 53 by 100 feet, will be demolished and a nine-story high-class apartment house erected on the site by the buyers. It is estimated that the entire transaction will involve about $200,000. Several other apartment houses erected in this vicinity recently have been highly successful from a renting standpoint.

Plaza Hotel Interests Buy Building.

An interesting sale was made adjoining the Plaza Hotel in the purchase by the hotel interests, the Plaza Operating Company, of which Bernard Beinicke is President, of the seven-story structure at 5 West Fifty-eighth Street from Sire Brothers.

The plot is 20 by 100.5. The hotel owns the adjoining property at 7, 13, and 19 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Sires have owned the plot just sold for many years. They sold to the hotel company last February the building at 22 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Buyers in Auction Market.

The outside bidding element was more pronounced in the Vesey Street room yesterday than has recently been noticeable. One of the parcels sold by Joseph P. Day was the three-story café building at 392 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 24.8 by 73.6, adjoining the Masonic Temple. It was purchased for $70,250 by Charles Schmidt, who has been the tenant of the Andrew Rust estate, for whom the property was sold, for ten years. The assessed value last year was $100,000. A west side dwelling at 152 West Ninety-fourth Street was purchased by Leo Solomon for $13,000.

One of the best parcels was the five-story house at 30 East Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5, just east of Madison Avenue. It was sold by Samuel Marx for the estate of Ermina J. Proal, and was purchased for $110,000 by A. E. Haskins, a notary in the office of the attorneys for the estate. A two-story tenement at 13 Old Broadway was bought by the Merritt Realty Company for $6,450.

Sale of Heights Plot.

A vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 179th Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, has been sold by Martin Ungrich to a builder for improvement. The Duff & Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Operator Buys Harlem Flat.

Paul A. McGolrick has bought from Jennie Farian 37 West 118th Street, a five-story double apartment house, on a plot 25 by 100. L. J. Greenberger and Porter & Co. acted as brokers in this transaction.

$150,000 Lease in Lewisohn Building.

The United Cigar Manufacturers Company has leased for its executive and general offices, for a term of years, an entire floor in the Philip Lewisohn Building, at 113 to 119 West Fortieth Street to 114 to 118 West Forty-first Street. The floor comprises 14,000 square feet, and the aggregate rental is $150,000.

Builder Secures Bronx Block.

A Bronx builder has purchased from the Schaefer estate of Pottsville, Penn., the entire block on the north side of East 137th Street, from Brook to St. Ann's Avenue, consisting of fifteen lots, with a frontage of 379 feet on 137th Street and 100 feet on Brook Avenue. The plot is almost opposite the new subway station now in course of construction at 138th Street and Brook Avenue.

This property was held at $125,000 and is part of a large parcel which J. Romaine Brown sold to P. W. Schaefer over forty years ago, when it was farm land. Richard J. Scobie and J. Romaine Brown negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

A large vacant plot on the southeast corner of Daly Avenue and 181st Street, 72 feet on the avenue by 197 on the street, has been purchased by the Reva Realty Company from John H. Schnaufer. The new owner will improve it with apartment houses. Herman Berkowitz was the broker, and he also sold for Henrietta M. Sandiege the single family house at 811 East 179th Street, 25 by 100, to J. Levy. Morris Berkowitz represented the principals as attorney.

Andrew T. McKegney is reported to have purchased for improvement the plot, 40 by 106, at the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and 188th Street.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold through the Knap & Wasson Company 940 Kelly Street, a four-story apartment house, having two families on a floor, situated in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx, on a lot 37.6 by 120.

Brooklyn.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold 485 First Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a two-and-a-half-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for a client to Henry O'Dougherty for occupancy.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to a client for investment 1,127 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, a two-and-a-half-story stucco and hollow tile private dwelling.

B. J. Sforza has sold for J. W. Lafferty the plot, 40 by 95, on the east side of Fifteenth Avenue, 100 feet north of Sixty-second Street. The purchaser will erect a modern apartment house on the plot.

Farm for New Yorker.

H. A. Briggs of New York has purchased from Ella C. Horton her farm at Yorktown Heights, Westchester County. The property, which was held at $15,000, consists of about thirty acres, a dwelling and numerous outbuildings. Kenneth Ives & Co. negotiated the sale.

Flour Mill for New Rochelle.

J. C. Lambden & Son have sold several acres in Stephenson Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., to D. & C. Flour Company. The company will erect a large flour mill for the manufacture of a process of self-raising flour, employing several hundred people.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a corner plot in the Ridgeview tract, White Plains, to Charles M. Gambee of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, who plans to erect a large residence for his own occupancy.

Heckscher & de Saulles report the sale of six acres of additional land on Purchase Street at Purchase, N. Y., to Alfred Liebmann, who recently acquired the Haag property and part of the Haviland Estate.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Frederick H. Sanborn his residence at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, New York, to Charles B. Best of this city. It is the purchaser's intention to occupy the premises as a residence in the near future.

Long Island.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Pine Aire, Long Island, three lots on Central Boulevard to L. A. Dudley, eight lots on Pine Grove Boulevard to John Rohrs of Manhattan, four lots on Central Boulevard to C. F. Hawkes of Manhattan, and twelve lots on Pine Acres Boulevard to H. B. Strickland of New Bedford, Mass.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 20 by 100 on President Avenue to M. Hicks and a plot 20 by 100 on Park Avenue to L. Hill.

John F. Scott has sold for David Weingarten his property located at the junction of Osborne Avenue and Lakside Avenue in Lawrence, L. I. The estate contains five acres in grounds on which are three residences with separate garages.

The purchasers are Thomas Blagden and Dr. E. W. Pinkham who will each occupy one of the houses for his Summer home and lease the other.

New Jersey.

An investor has purchased through H. S. Connelly & Co. the four-story six-family apartment house, 9 Bradford Place, Montclair, N. J.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 20 by 150 on Fourth Avenue to G. Servilio, and a plot 25 by 150 on Third Avenue to E. Mills.

A. J. Drexel Residence Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented furnished for George J. Gould the residence of his son-in-law, Anthony J. Drexel, 1,015 Fifth Avenue, a six-story American basement dwelling, 25 by 100 feet, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets. The new tenant is J. Henry Lancashire of Massachusetts.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

6th Av, 392, s e corner of 24th St, 24.8x73.6, three-story hotel; administrator's sale; estate of Andrew Rust; to Charles Schmidt for $70,250.

19th St, 215 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x92, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down to David Kraus for $9,500.

94th St, 152 West, s s, 289 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.7x18x100.4, three-story dwelling; executor's sale; estate of Edith S. Berwin; to Leo Solomon for $13,000.

Hackensack, N. J., Summit Av, 832, e s, 150 ft s of Berry St, 175x200, three-story stucco dwelling; voluntary sale; to James Wood for $8,800.

Monmouth Beach, N. J., Ocean Av, e s, 100 ft n of Beach Road, 150x450, three-story cottage; voluntary sale; to F. J. Weisberg for $8,000.

North Plainfield, N. J., Rockview Av, 76, near Mercer Av, 130x465x130x514x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-and-a-half-story stable and garage; voluntary sale; to F. J. Weisberg for $3,500.

Hudson St, 546, e s, 67.4 ft s of Perry St, 20.7x80.4x11.9x85.5, four-story tenement and stores; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Elleanora Shephard et al.; Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, attorneys; Charles M. Russell, referee; due, $18,907.90; taxes, &c., $266.44; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

124th St, 50 East, s s, 136 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Edw. O. A. Glokner against Alfred Furst et al.; Marshall B. Clarke, attorney; Louis J. Schwartz, referee; due, $7,646.52; taxes, &c., $233.62; to the plaintiff for $7,750.

By Samuel Marx.

52d St, 30 East, s s, 30 ft e of Madison Av, 26x100.5, five-and-a-half-story dwelling, with four-story extension; executor's sale, estate of Ermina J. Proal; to A. E. Haskins for $110,000.

Old Broadway, 13, e s, 50.2 ft s of Lawrence St, 25.3x100, two-story tenement and stores; to the Merritt Realty Co. for $6,450.

Nereid Av, n w corner of White Plains Road, 82.11x100.3x82.10x100, vacant; Eliza Hart et al. against Emma C. Gibson et al.; Engelhard & Pollak, attorneys; J. Sidney Bernstein, referee; partition; to Max Marx for $13,200.

By Henry Brady.

114th St, 413 and 415 East, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; Annie Hayes against Louis Mazola et al.; Gettner, Simon & Asher, attorneys; Isidor Wasservogel, referee; due, $3,337.16; taxes, &c., $514.85; subject to mortgages aggregating $34,000; to the plaintiff for $100 over prior liens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

125th St, 40 West, s s, 472.6 ft w of 5th Av, 15.7x100.11, three and four story store; Union Trust Co. of New York against Louise M. Repetti et al.; Miller, King, Lane & Trafford, attorneys; John Reilly, referee; due, $40,110.34; taxes, &c., $1,068.00; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

45th St, 221 East, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100, three-story mission; Charles O. Robitaille against Alice J. Robitaille et al.; Herbert McKennis, attorney; Robert G. Munroe, referee; partition; to William M. Cahill for $8,600.

Houston St, West, 25 and 27, s s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 50x100, six-story loft building; adjourned to Oct. 21.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Prospect Av, 2,350, e s, 525 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x94.3x16.0x24.6, two-story dwelling; Beatrice S. B. Ziegel against H. D. Junge et al.; Edmund Hurley, attorney; P. L. Mullaly, referee; due, $6,514.91; taxes, &c., $219.90; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Henry Brady.

Prospect Av, 630-2, e s, 62.6 ft s of Kelly St, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; Rondout Savings Bank against Augusta Levy et al.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; Arthur N. Gieg-erich, referee; due, $34,091.92; taxes, &c., $1,078.92; to Abraham Davis for $33,000.

Prospect Av, 634-6, e s, 25 ft s of Kelly St, 37.6x100, five-story tenements; Lawyers Mtg. Co. against Julius Bernstein et al; same attorneys and referee; due, $34,097.53; taxes, &c., $1,078.92; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Findlay Av, 1,318, e s, 285.5 ft n of 169th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; Daniel J. Fitzgerald against Mary Lawrie et al.; same attorneys and referee; due, $4,564.08; taxes, &c., $106.88; to Thornton Brothers Co. for, $4,825.

By Chas. A. Berrian.

Creston Av, 2,740, e s, 332.11 ft n of 196th St, 25x91.10x25.1x94.1, two-story dwelling; Wilhelm Nippold et al. vs. William Guggolz et al.; Millard F. Johnson, attorney; Max Bendit, referee; due, $6,448.33; taxes, &c., $353; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

Fulton St, or Richardson Av, 4,759, n s, 500 ft e of Becker Av, 56.3x100x37.10x—; same against same, (Action 2;) same attorney and referee; due, $1,063; taxes, &c., $196.48; to the plaintiff for $100.

Fulton St, or Richardson Av, 4,755, n s, 450 ft e of Becker Av, 50x100; W. P. McCarthy against Charles Paul et al., (Action 1;) Siegel & S., attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $1,082.30; taxes, &c., $201.50; to the plaintiff for $100.

By George Price.

Crotona Park South, 741, n s, 96.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; two-story dwelling; Sarah G. Higgs against Anna Doran et al.; Clocke, Koch & Reidy, attorneys; J. A. Mc-Evety, referee; due, $4,663.75; taxes, &c., $325; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Webster Av, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 83.11x 21.6x irregular, vacant; withdrawn.

University Av, 2,641, e s, 133.8 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 62.6x250.3x62.5x330.8, vacant; Union Trust Co. of New York against Thomas B. Watson, attorney; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $21,148.67; taxes, &c., $3,281.51; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By James L. Wells Company.

Zerega Av, e s, 100.1 ft n of Macian Av, 203.7x425x204.1x454.2, vacant; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Martha Roman et al; Mackellar & Cerbracht, attorneys; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $10,793.26; taxes, &c., $13,361.13; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Bronx Park Pl, s w corner White Plains Rd, 91.6x100x107.8x101.1, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 21.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lewis St, 225, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th, 24x88.2 x24.4x91.4, six-story tenement; Edwyn A. Archer against Louis Lewinthan et al.; Hurry & Dutton, attorneys; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $20,079.65; taxes, &c., $742.40.

By Henry Brady.

Murray St, 61, n e corner of West Broadway, 25x87.6, four-story loft or building; Bowery Savings Bank against Zenobia J. H. Schierenbeck et al.; Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys; George E. Weller, referee; due, $47,849.62; taxes, &c., $4,286.55.

Spring St, 113 and 117, n s, 50 ft e of Greene St, 37.6x100, five-story loft building; Greenwich Savings Bank against William C. Runyon et al.; E. Aymar Sands, attorney; William A. McQuaid, referee; due, $59,631.65; taxes, &c., $1,675.50.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

120th St, 349 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x180.10, three-story dwelling; Free Home for Young Girls against Louis Lese et al.; Olney & Comstock, attorneys; Harry A. Goidel, referee; due, $5,002.97; taxes, &c., $200.23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Ogden Av, e s, 456 ft n of 170th St, 50x 112.3x50x111.11, vacant; Jacob Dohrmann against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Elfers & Abberley, attorneys; Joseph I. Berry, referee; due, $4,410.92; taxes, &c., $375.88.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x325x261x364, one and two story shop; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Robert C. Fisher et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; Benjamin Hartstein, referee; due, $244,850; taxes, &c., $3,046.73.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

71st St, 514 to 518 East, for a one-story ice storage, 75x100.5; Ice Mfg. Co., 1,480 Broadway, owner; Mortenson & Co., 405 Lexington Av, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

53d St, 422 to 430 East, to an eight-story factory; T. E. Hergert, premises, owner; F. H. Quinby, 99 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,500.

Broadway, 472, and Crosby St., 30 to 36; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $20,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 184, store floor and part of cellar; Rosa Genzlinger, executrix, to Zeichner & Goldsmith, 216 East 10th St, 3 years, from July 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co.....$900

MANGIN ST 91-95 West, w s, 200 ft n of Rivington St, 80x100, all; Mary J. Connelly and another, trustees, to Fanny Freedman, 202 East Broadway, 12 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, Max Sheinart, 309 Broadway.....$3,600 & $5,900

36TH ST, 54 West, basement store and cellar; Collingwood Realty Co. to Samuel Unger, 117 East 7th St, from July 1, 1915, to April 30, 1920; attorney, S. Kornbluth, 51 Chambers St.....$1,600

120TH ST, 156-164 East, all; Jessie Ridley et al. to Herman Kahn, at Mount Kisco, N. Y., 41 years, from May 1, 1914...$5,133

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

188TH ST, e s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 100x94.10; John Scott against Mose Goodman Corporation, owner; Thomas Kiernan, contractor.....$963

2D AV, 2,118; H. Trenkowsky against Eagle Fish Co., owner; Pazi Bros., contractors.$50

Bronx.

WESTCHESTER AV, w s, 94.9 ft s of Mayflower Av, 31.9x78.5; N. Passman & Son, inc., against Carlo Marrocooli, owner; M. Cappiello & Son, contractors.....$250

BRYANT AV, 1,035, 1,037, 1,011, 1,045, 1,049, and 1,053; August J. Lundgren against Mack Construction Co., owners; F. J. Johnson, contractor.....$140

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

125TH ST, 158 West; Noah Fells against Katz & Libowitz et al., Sept. 16, 1915.$56.17

HAWTHORNE ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Broadway; Joseph von Rohder against Kavacs Construction Co. et al., Sept. 8, 1915.$278.10

NORFOLK ST, 154; Bank Electric Co. against Nathan Cohen et al., April 21, 1915 $180.50

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, w s, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 173x252; Kertscher & Co., against Oesting Building Co., Inc., et al., Sept. 20, 1915.$180

ANDREWS AV, w s, 197.1 ft s of 179th St, 173x252; Kertscher & Co. against Oesting Building Co., Inc., et al., Sept. 20, 1915 $6,187.50

STEBBINS AV, 845-849-853; Cambridge Tile Mfg. Co. against Foxvale Realty Co., et al., Aug. 3, 1915.....$266.47

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St, 30.10x100; City Mortgage Co. loans S. B. Building Corporation, to erect a five-story apartment house, 10 payments.$31,000

86TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 80x106.10; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against A. L. L. Construction Corporation, to erect a twelve-story apartment, 14 payments.....$300,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 256; Charles H. Young et al. against Annie Lessem et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 51 ft n of 9th St, 27x79; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against James Sutherland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

2D ST, 214 and 216; Wave Improvement and Construction Co. against Solomon Henig et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

24TH ST, 411 East; Theresa K. Jansson against Mae Rosen et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Clark.

75TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x102.2; Drum Elevator Co. against John Donohue, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, L. Lande.

125TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Anna Schmidt against Gottfried Walbaum et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, L. & J. Weinberger.

Bronx.

ALDUS ST, s s, 147 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 42x105; American Real Estate Co. against David G. Paton et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Wood.

BECK ST, 506; Henry Parsons against Morris Friedman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Godfrey.

BROOK AV, 498; David Horowitz against Meyer Berman, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. W. Bryant.

INWOOD AV, w s, 70 ft n w from angle in Inwood Av, 55x98.2; Adolphine M. C. Quattlander against Fredericka Kraus et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Elsner.

TELLER AV, 1,061; John Regener against David Robinson et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

107TH ST, n s, 76.9 ft e of Av E, 76.9x108; Henry Kurz against Margaret Hartmayer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. S. Newhouse.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At auction Saturday, October 16th, at 1 P. M., on premises, Castleton Hill, near Four Corners, Staten Island, 200 lots and 5 new houses, parquet floors, all improvements, on Fairview Avenue and adjoining avenues. Sewers, water, gas mains and sidewalks. Take Silver Lake Cars, get off at Fairview Avenue.

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Large, light, cheerful dining and drawing rooms. Seven bedrooms, three baths, four dressing rooms, library. Decorations throughout in rare good taste. Commodious servants' quarters. Excellently arranged for entertaining. Den that can be used for library or office. Easily accessible to all transit lines. Inspection at any time. Caretaker on premises. Immediate possession.

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Three-story and basement stone, 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; perfect condition; 5th St. between 8th and 9th Avs.; ill-health forces immediate sale.
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STOCK, CROPS, & TOOLS INCLUDED.
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Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

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Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

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Up-to-date going farm right in town; 100 acres; fine meadow, stream water; dairy, grain, fruit; fine orchards; established milk route; 5 minutes station, high school, stores, churches, bank. Enough suitable for sub-division to pay for entire farm. Stock, implements, crops, (gathered and in ground), value $5,000, included in sale. High state cultivation; excellent dwelling and outbuildings; city conveniences. Price $20,000, half remain mortgage low rate interest. Must be sold; this your opportunity. Ask about it. INTERESTED, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

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New, artistic, 8-room all-year residence, remarkably situated, right on golf course, 400 feet from country club; 2 baths, big living room; prefer sell outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege, rent to apply. "OWNER," P. O. Box 416, New York City.

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Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, Georgian brick, 110 feet long; all improvements; outbuildings; aristocratic section; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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6 Stories & Basement, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

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With large light basement, suitable for Dressmaker, Milliner, Interior Decorator or Drug Store.

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Construction hollow tile, with Spanish tile roof; ground 100x100, with privet hedge; house has nine rooms, two baths; extra lavatory and toilets; seven minutes to station, 22 minute express service to Pennsylvania Station. C. C. FRISBIE, Douglaston, L. I.

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166 WEST 72D ST.

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT, consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.

APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640 Columbus.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE

Sub-rent front apartment of 3 large rooms, bath and kitchenette, handsomely furnished, in modern building opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Maid and valet service; meals served if desired.

Rent $200 per month.

CARLTON CHAMBERS
402 Madison Ave., Cor. 47th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

59 WEST 89TH ST.
69 WEST 89TH ST.

RENT, $1,700 EACH.

Three-story brownstone houses; two-story extension; 11 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable.

331 WEST 88TH ST.

RENT, $2,500.

Four-story and basement whitestone dwelling; bay windows; 14 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; very desirable.

OTTO DENCKER,
503 5th Av. Tel. 8977 Murray Hill.

16 EAST 75TH STREET.

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors, French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.

MINTURN POST COLLINS,
Greeley 263. 1 West 34th St.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.
NEW YORK COUNTY.

Augusta Allen, Plaintiff, against Albert Allen, Defendant.

Action to Annul Marriage.

To the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, August 24th, 1914.

LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendant Albert Allen:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward G. Whitaker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of September, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, September 7th, 1915.

LEON FORST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 180th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

RIVERCLIFF,
Building just completed. Near prettiest part of Riverside Drive.
628 West 151st St.
3 Rooms, $40
4 Rooms, $48

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

West End Av.
No. 895

Southwest Corner 104th St.

2 Attractive Corner Apartments,

6 Rooms, 2 Baths
7 Rooms, 3 Baths

Large Reception Foyers.
New Fireproof Building.

Rent $1,650-$1,850

City Property
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Reusseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

TWO family house, 20x50, octagon front; brick and brownstone; large rooms, all light, $25 and $35. 93 Hart St., between Marcy and Tompkins. Wm. Drennan, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Move right into this six-room house, five minutes from trolley and depot, in large and fast growing town, about one hour from Manhattan; terms reasonable; title guaranteed. Call or write for tickets, C. Green, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

FOR Sale—Reduced figure, southeast corner Topping Av. and East 173d St., 142x181; ripe for building; no exchanges. Inquire 1,720 Washington Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Home of 6 rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley and trains; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desires to buy on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Just Over City Line.—Cottage, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, furnace heat; lawn and garden; 40 minutes from Manhattan; electric service; terms reasonable. Call or write for tickets to visit. C., store, 1,218 Broadway, corner Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Ten or twelve room furnished house, exceptional location, yard or near park, for six months; light, air, and popular drive within sight. F 303 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted, unfurnished house in good neighborhood, moderate rent, until June. L 361 Times Downtown.

To Let For Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NO RENT AND INSURANCE.
Store, basement, loft, 50x100; will divide; sprinkler system; light; elevator; equipped with power system. Apply 96 Grand St.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, five-story and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Garage for rent, 100 by 100; good location for commercial or service station. 502 West 45th. Telephone Bryant 7567.

Desk room to let.—Tenant must furnish his own desk; beautiful office; references required. 1,133 Broadway, Room 622.

Private office, part office, desk space; furnishings optional. 200 5th Av. 1178.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., c.r. Broadway & Oakmont Av. Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

THIS PROPOSITION WILL BEAR INSPECTION
Country Home and farm, 42 acres on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, overlooking Sound, 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, 50-foot garage, tenant house with improvements, barns, henery, orchard, shade trees, etc., $29,000 for quick sale. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook, site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against twenty-five cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.
On October 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 707 sacks of horse beans upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 4, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On October 7, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against one hundred cases, each containing four dozen cans of strained tomatoes, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States. Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

October 7th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 118 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., c.r. Broadway & Oakmont Av. Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,950.
28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains daily; express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; schools and churches; large porch and sun parlor; built on merit and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, New York.

THIS PROPOSITION WILL BEAR INSPECTION
Country Home and farm, 42 acres on State Road, 40 miles from New York City, overlooking Sound, 12-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, 50-foot garage, tenant house with improvements, barns, henery, orchard, shade trees, etc., $29,000 for quick sale. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th Street.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley, churches and stores, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly; answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook, site for pond; elevation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

Property Out of the City
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free.

For further details and terms address
BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Owner wishes to sell attractive seven-room house, all conveniences; grounds 100 by 287; garage for two cars and man; high elevation, good view; Lackawanna service easy commuting; $5,500. E. H. Hobbie, 220 5th Av.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.
Factory, 4-story, brick, 64x100, on plot 64x200, every improvement. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—House seven rooms, improvements, garage, trees, fruit; $4,500. 151 High St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Ten-acre model poultry farm; new house. X 370 Times Annex.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FORCED TO SELL
Small bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Address G. B., 84 Times.

To Let—Furnished.

Scarsdale.—Rent for Winter completely furnished new nine-room house, every improvement; large plot, sleeping porch; high altitude; near station and trolley; rent reasonable. Box 843 Scarsdale.

Will rent my beautifully furnished, splendidly situated suburban home, $100 per month. McBride, 31 East 17th. Stuyvesant 2107.

Mortgage Loans.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

Apartments to Let
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

East Side.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 8 and 5 West 104th

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d St.
1½ blocks from subway station; modern six-story elevator apartment, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; $45 to $85. Superintendent on premises.

Nine rooms, three baths, three master bedrooms, three maids' rooms; extensive view, Central Park; magnificently furnished. Columbus 3974.

85TH ST., 1 WEST.—7 rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Central Park; exquisite furnishings. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 3720.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, piano; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Attractive, completely furnished seven sunny rooms; piano; immediate possession. 243 West 98th, 6B.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Sublet, HANDSOME FURNISHED APARTMENT 8 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $125 per month. ALLEN, 38 West 59th St.

Apartment, five furnished rooms, elevator house, $100; worth investigating. Telephone 973 Riverside.

Censored list, distinctive furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Eight rooms, three baths, new building; elaborately furnished; west side. Columbus 8974.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

118TH, 507 WEST.—Delightful 2 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Av., 101.—Parlor floor; two or three large rooms; handsomely furnished, with kitchenette; hall room; near subway.

Apartments to Let
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment, containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,186 MADISON AV., COR. 87TH ST.
Seven unusually large rooms; thoroughly modernized; $100; others $75. Supt., premises.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

Elegant unfurnished six rooms, elevator apartment to sublet; concessions immediate possession. Bonwit, The Cleburne, 924 West End Av., Apartment 122.

THE LANGHAM,
78d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; THE WELLWYN, 5TH FLOOR, SOUTH, 280 WEST 72D; SUNSHINE IN ALL ROOMS. APPLY EARLE & CALHOUN, BROADWAY AND 72D ST.

Apartments, five, six cheerful, large rooms, elevator house, $45 to $60; 287 Edgecombe Av., facing Colonial Park, between 145th St. subway and "L" station.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $45 to $60.

150 West 57th St.—By the month, two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises; convenient location.

At 65 West 106th, (Central Park.)—6-7 private rooms, large, modern apartments; $35 up; neat; hot water.

170TH, 709 West, Allview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

At Special Concessions, high-grade elevator apartments, 4, 6, 8 rooms, $28, $36, $40 up; also doctors' suites. 221 West 141st, (7 Av.)

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 3 to 10 rooms consult Paterno, 601 West 115th St.

Bronx.

1911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont, opposite school, 4 and 6 large, light rooms, all improvements; $24 to $38.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST. Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments to Let
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartments in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

In best locality; small apartment for two gentlemen; 2 bedrooms, sitting room and bath; reply, stating price and particulars. N 86 Times.

Furnished cottage wanted for Winter within 40 minutes of Manhattan; must be modern, in good neighborhood, and rent reasonable. State rent. N 98 Times.

Complete furniture and housekeeping equipment for six-room apartment; give particulars and rental desired. W. F. R., F 297 Times Downtown.

7-8 sunny rooms, 60th-100th, near subway; maximum, $150; Nov. to June; highest credentials; all adults. N 95 Times.

Three to five rooms, $75 to $125, by responsible party; reply immediately. Box 275 Times, 2 Rector St.

Unfurnished.

5-room, high-class; subway, below Park; price, Mathews, 105 East 18th.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; table guests.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

19TH, 116 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Sunny second-floor room; single room; excellent board.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

47 FIFTH AV.
Unusual location and accommodations; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

66 MADISON AV.
Parlor bedroom and bath, including all meals and service, $25 week up; parlor bedroom, bath, European plan, by month, $35 up; hall service; single rooms at reasonable rates.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, some with bath; excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; table board.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive home; large, sunny room; unusual table; with, without bath.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people, large front room; steam heat; electricity.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, well furnished double rooms with bath; exceptional table board.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive location; large, small rooms; excellent meals; references; telephone; transients.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1894; furnished room; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity, steam; table boarders.

75TH, 88 WEST.—Attractive rooms; home table; moderate prices; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; reference; this is exceptional.

76TH, 344, (West End Av.)—Pension Lu uelle, exceptional accommodations, exquisite new furnishings, most elegant suite, double, single rooms; bath; best home table; electricity.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

76th, 105 West.—Desirable rooms; home comforts; parlor dining; references; reasonable.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 $1.00.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front, sunny room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, excellent table, home-like parlor dining; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; also medium, sunny rooms; reasonable.

82D, 52 WEST.—Excellent rooms, baths, electricity, table. Phone 8397.

82D ST., 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

85TH ST., 136 WEST.—Two elegantly furnished connecting rooms; others; electricity, all conveniences, excellent German table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; large and small room; "L" and subway.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, or two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—American family offer one attractive room with bath to couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well-appointed home; very best home cooking.

108D, 246 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

EXCLUSIVE surroundings, elegant table service; private home, Riverside Drive, 83d St.; business couple, business woman; price, $18, single person. X 376 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (86 ft.,) with bedroom, private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 690.—Large front parlor, desirable location, near surface and subway lines, also near Riverside Drive; references.

WEST END AV, 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 520.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

WEST END AV., 690, (93d.)—Large, small room, electricity; steam heat; references.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 857 78th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Couple want front room with board, between 79th and 100th Streets, west of Broadway; permanent. F 306 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 860 Kingsbridge.

Two persons may obtain ideal home in private family of two; lovely, accessible suburb; artistic rooms; dainty table; charming home life; 28 minutes from Grand Central. Address 182 Overlook St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"The Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., spacious rooms; excellent table; select all-year home; beautiful surroundings; easy commutation. Phone 687.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Compare this with what you are paying and what you are getting for it—A parlor, bedroom and private bath, with delicious meals, for $25 per week for two persons; exclusive and homelike; social conditions very pleasant. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken, hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for booklet. W. J. Reade, Prop.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 367 Times Annex.

Thoroughly competent nurse will give exclusive care to invalid in my attractive home. S 35 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Ave.—Pleasant, large, small, steam heated rooms; breakfast optional.

38TH, 10 EAST.—Small and large rooms, with bath; elevator; fine house.

48D, 4 EAST.—Desirable large room, all conveniences; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Two large, light rooms, with or without private bath; electric lights; running water; newly decorated; gentlemen only.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE front studio room, furnishings unusual, would rent unfurnished to responsible party, bachelor, or musician; no couples call. 2640 Plaza; mornings.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 51st.)—Elegant, sunny rooms; private house; absolutely clean; all conveniences; breakfast; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with, without private baths; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; resident, nonresident; musical studio; subrenting.

West Side

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

15TH, 349 WEST.—Two large, $3.50, $4; exclusive; private residence; telephone; desirable.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 8400 Madison Square.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Ave.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentleman.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; GENTLEMEN.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light; terms reasonable.

57TH ST, 49 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation offered a gentleman in private English family. Mrs. Boden.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, two small rooms, private house; near subway, "L"; all cars; refined business persons wanted; telephone; all conveniences; references required.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; also other rooms.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; high-class elevator apartment.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure; also dressing room; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Front rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; dressing room; references; gentlemen.

70TH.—Refined gentleman, appreciating exceptional surroundings, can obtain large room; family of two; every convenience. Vonn, 2,050 Broadway.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; strictly private house; references.

70TH, 181 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; private house; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable, large and small room; private house; gentlemen.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Medium-sized front room, all improvements, private home.

73D ST., 208 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms, running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate; reference.

73D, 132 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; on third floor; private house; one or two gentlemen; electricity.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite of entire floor, with bath, or separate; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; small room; board.

73RD ST.,
(between Broadway, West End.)—Attractive room in private house; gentleman. X 304 Times Annex.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, exegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Attractively furnished single suite; gentlemen preferred; references. Apt. 4, south.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large and small rooms; electricity; $4.50-$9.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

78th, 160 West.—Large south room, private shower bath; light cooking; reasonable.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Overlooking parks, double rooms for gentlemen; electricity; home comforts.

81st, 3 West.—Beautiful outlook; large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Desirable front room; large, single, $4. Every convenience. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful, large, small front room; newly furnished; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, second floor; reasonable rate; references.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished front, back parlor adjoining bath; absolutely independent; private entrance; convenient transportation; private phone. Jones.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Single room, bath, $5; gentleman only.

87TH, 819 WEST.—Elegant large, also small, room; gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

88TH, 178 WEST.—Exclusive house; large, small rooms; private baths; meals optional.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight, 1915, "Light 4" touring; Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting, left hand drive, centre control, one-man top, ventilating windshield; reasonable. New car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Hupmobiles.—In order to make room for new models we will sacrifice all second-hand cars which we have on hand; 1913, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; overhauled, repainted; first-class condition. C. E. Riess, & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1913, "38" toy tonneau car, painted black, in good condition; equipment includes top, windshield, speedometer, Klaxon horn, electric lights, electric self-starter and 2 extra rims. (No. 1,032.) Packard Motor Car Co., B'way at 61st St., New York.

Hupmobile, 1915 model touring car, excellent in both condition and appearance; guaranteed same as new; has every possible equipment; no reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Rauch & Lang 4-pass. brougham; just overhauled, painted; new battery; $900. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17-19 Central Park West. Coll. 2880.

Hupmobile 1913 touring car, in excellent condition throughout, fully equipped; will sell very reasonable. J. Dulguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns Silent Knight limousine; full Berlin; electrically equipped; elegant shape; will rent monthly or sell. 21 East 86th.

Hupmobile cabriolet; practically new; cost $1,650; will sacrifice $1,000. C. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, (6-48,) phaeton, perfect, must sacrifice immediately; bargain. Shay, 216 West 76th.

Renault "45"; Vanderbilt special racing roadster. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Ford delivery cars, bodies, every description. Automobile Manufacturers Exchange, 406 E. 149th.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE WANTED.—Car taken care of by chauffeur. Phone John 1831.

Oldsmobile; will sell brand new 1916 touring; big sacrifice. Phone Broad 806.

BODIES: coupes, $75 up; landaulettes, $35 up; limousines, $50 up. 303 W. 59th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults; high-class service offering more advantages than private ownership; polite, liveried chauffeurs; four, day; special rates week, month, year. 128 West 42d St. Phone Circle 774.

FOR HIRE.
Packard 6-cylinder landaulet car; exclusive appearance; highest-class service; by the month or Winter season; reasonable rates. Hess Bros., 212 W. 43d St. Tel. 3850 Bryant.

Classy Packard or Renault closed or touring cars for hire, $3 and up; reliable chauffeurs. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509 and 10159.

Elegant Packard landaulet; monthly; owner driver; references. Hodgdon, 215 West 100th St.

Beautiful 25 H. P. FIAT brougham town car; Brewster body; to hire monthly; car can be seen by telephoning 1,770 Columbus.

Packard, 7-passenger; $2.50 per hour, with chauffeur. 15 E. 80th. Tel. 888 Madison.

Large five passenger, 40 horse power touring car; reasonable. Phone 429 Madison.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, 1914 or 1915 good make car; must be in excellent condition; Buick or Oldsmobile preferred; state price, &c. Address F 296 Times Downtown.

Automobile Supplies.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems, Installed. Repaired. Delco Specialists. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE U. S. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57

'COUNT' LOUDEN MAY BE ARMY DESERTER

Department of Justice Wants Spy Suspect Held While Investigation Goes On.

HE DENIES BIGAMY CHARGE

Train Expects to Produce Two Women as Wives of the German-American.

Max Lynar Louden, an American citizen calling himself a German Count, who has been trailed for three months by agents of the United States Department of Justice, was held yesterday in the Tombs Police Court on a short affidavit charging suspicion of bigamy.

Department of Justice officials said last night in Washington that Louden had been under surveillance by agents of the Bureau of Investigation for months because of various reports of his activities in gathering information about fortifications and arsenals in the United States and concerning the departure of steamships from American ports. It is understood also that before the Archibald incident there was reason to suspect that messages were being sent from America to Berlin in such a way as to escape censorship.

The department is informed that the prisoner had lived in this country at different times for many years and that he was once enlisted in the United States Army. The department expects also to establish that he deserted while a member of an artillery company at Fort Wadsworth.

The action of the Government in turning Louden over to the State authorities indicates that it has as yet been unable to gather conclusive evidence of his violation of neutrality, but wishes to prevent his getting out of reach. Agents of the Department of Justice assisted in making his arrest early yesterday morning at his home at 124 Convent Avenue.

At Police Headquarters the complaining witness was described as Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., near Rochester. A dispatch from Rochester quotes her as saying that she is Mrs. Lynar, and that she had not seen her husband for a year. It is also said that Louden may be the man who as Max de Chimang married a Miss Wendt of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. According to a dispatch from Poughkeepsie, she obtained an annulment of the marriage several years ago.

Expect Two Women Witnesses.

Acting District Attorney Arthur C. Train said yesterday that when Louden is arraigned tomorrow morning it is expected that two women to whom he was married will appear against him. The "Count" is now in the Tombs waiting the efforts of counsel to obtain $3,500 bail.

The proving of a charge of bigamy against Louden would serve to get him out of the way for several years perhaps and would clear the Government slate of a case which has caused much trouble and expense. He said he had never married any one except his wife with him when he was arrested.

Louden is a picturesque character, who has lived in many lands and has been engaged in inventing military appliances for the last twenty years. He said yesterday he was connected with the noble German house of Lynar. There is nothing in any standard genealogical directory to sustain his claim.

The pursuit of the Count started from a letter written to a morning newspaper by a woman who considered herself aggrieved over a business transaction with him. It was then found that he had applied for a passport, and discrepancies in the information he gave to obtain it started an inquiry by the Department of Justice. Louden said in his application that he was born in New York City in the old Astor House, although in reply to questions at Police Headquarters he described himself as having been born in Germany.

Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Division Superintendent of the Department of Justice, said that Louden's birthplace was Staupitz, Germany, where he was born forty-five years ago. One story related to the Department of Justice by the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy is that Louden was the son of a wheelwright. This he vigorously denies.

U. S. Demands Passport Back.

A passport was obtained by Louden for use in South America and China and another for his wife, who is put down as Mrs. Florence Louden. He did not use his passport, which the department expects to cancel and has demanded of hi[illegible]. His wife went to Germany by w[illegible] of Sweden, ostensibly to visit a son by a former marriage.

The "Count" said yesterday that he had been pursued because he would not give to a certain newspaper information about the Dumba and the Archibald affairs. All along he has been credited with being involved in international intrigues of which he professes to know nothing.

Louden also denied a report that he was a friend of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and this is confirmed from the Germany Embassy.

Louden first drew the attention of the German colony in this city to himself by giving $100 to Ernst Erler, a merchant of Berlin, who had come to this country in the interest of the Deutschwehr, an organization devoted to the care of widows and orphans of German soldiers. Mr. Erler accepted the $100, but when Louden tried to have the Deutschwehr join with him in a moving-picture project Mr. Erler decided to have no further relations with him. The "Count" often referred to himself as having been a German officer, and in his rooms when he was arrested were found a portrait of the Emperor of Germany and also one of himself, both in full dress uniform.

When Louden was in Buffalo, four years ago, according to advices from there, he was interested in the manufacture of a military kit, in which a soldier could carry 500 rounds of ammunition, heavy intrenching tools, and other material. He soon was on friendly terms with officers of the regular army post and those of militia commands. In the full uniform of his reputed rank, that of Lieutenant Colonel, he paraded with the Seventy-fourth Infantry.

His skill as a promoter enabled him to get acquainted with officers in this city. He had an automobile when he went about the country, and on its front seat was not only a chauffeur, but also a footman in livery. This livery so closely resembled that of the National Guard that a militiaman last July caused the arrest of the footman, Norbert Fuller. The "Count" wrote a letter to the District Attorney protesting against the arrest. It was found yesterday in the files of the office, and showed that the writer signed himself "Rocher M. zu Lynar," and said he was intimately acquainted "with General Wood and other army and navy officials." The signature he used suggests the name of Count Rochus zu Lynar, who is a much older man than Louden and is a resident of Berlin.

As "Count Louden" or "Count Rochus M. Lynar," the prisoner is known in Newburgh, N. Y., where he is associated with J. D. Lacey, a wealthy lumber dealer, in the manufacture of the military equipment of an invention. Mr. Lacey said yesterday that he was surprised to hear of the arrest of the "Count."

J. Phillip Berg, an attorney at 99 Broadway, who appeared in the police court for the "Count," said that his client was not guilty of the charge of bigamy, and that the proceeding seemed to him an effort to detain the Count for a few days until such time as the Federal authorities saw fit to disclose what they really wished to charge against the defendant.

3,303 Students Registered at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 14.—Preliminary registration figures at Yale, made public today, show a total of 3,303 students in the university, a slight increase over last year. The Freshman class in the college numbers 472. The faculty numbers 616, as compared with 586 a year ago.

ARREST RICH WOMAN ON ROBBERY CHARGE

Connecticut Police Say Mrs. Belle S. Newell Confessed Taking Neighbor's Antiques.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—Mrs. Belle S. Newell of Cromwell, wife of Walter S. Newell, one of the wealthiest merchants and most prominent citizens of Middlesex County, was arrested today by State Policeman Robert T. Hurley as she was driving her husband through Middletown in her automobile, and accused of robbing the Summer homes of two New Britain residents of valuable antiques.

The police say that Mrs. Newell confessed at the Middletown police station. Her husband says she has had a mania for several years for old furniture and unique bric-a-brac.

She was arraigned before a justice of the peace in the town of Haddam, where the burglaries occurred last Summer, at the homes of Mrs. Jennie Bailey and Miss Cynthia Shailer. Mrs. Newell was held in $1,000 bail for the December term of the Middlesex County Criminal Court and was taken to jail until her bond was arranged.

The police allege she has admitted entering other Haddam Summer houses, including that of C. Brainerd, a New York lawyer.

PARIS STYLES HERE FIRST.

French Costumers to Show Creations for Benefit of War Orphans.

New York will have an opportunity next month to view a large number of up-to-the-minute Paris fashions designed by the most widely known costumers of France.

Paul Poiret, Mme. Paquin, Worth, Jeanne Lanvin, Callot Soeurs, Blanchini-Ferier, Rodier, and other rulers in the world of fashion have decided to forget their own little war and raise funds for the orphans of France's war victims. Condé Nast of Vogue has agreed to serve on an American committee to help them.

The costumers decided to keep their newest creations secret, even in Paris, and to send more than 100 of them to America for exhibition. Hats, boots, stockings, gloves, and such things will be sent along to match the new creations. It has been decided to hold the public exhibition at the Ritz-Carlton during November. There will be two displays a day for a week, after which the gowns probably will be sent to other large cities of this country for exhibition.

Roger Boutet de Nouvel, the French author-artist, will come to America before the exposition opens. In order that the costumes may be shown to the best advantage, they will be worn by characters in a playlet that he has written for the occasion.

MRS. BELMONT TO SELL LAND

Suffrage Leader Will Part with "Brockholt Villa."

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 14.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont on Saturday morning will dispose at public auction of Brockholt Villa and its furnishings. This estate, which consists of about 800 acres, is in East Meadow, not far from the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and valued at $1,000,000.

In years gone by Brockholt Villa was the scene of many fashionable gatherings, and in more recent years had been one of the headquarters of the equal suffrage movement. Mrs. Belmont now owns a handsome estate at Great Neck.

About seven years ago Mrs. Belmont built and equipped a hospital here, at Jerusalem Avenue and Henry Street, but because women physicians were in charge it was not well patronized, and after a couple of years Mrs. Belmont decided the venture was a failure and closed it. Now it is boarded up and unoccupied. This hospital will not be included in the sale on Saturday.

REJECTS GERMANY'S OFFER.

Texas Executive Refuses to Sanction Big Cotton Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 14.—Gov. Ferguson has refused to indorse a conditional sale by the State Warehouse and Marketing Department of "one million bales or more" of cotton to Germany. The original offer, made by the financial agent of the German Government, was to purchase a million bales at 12 cents a pound, provided the United States would guarantee the delivery.

Germany, it is asserted, recently has made large purchases of cotton in this State, which it had put in storage.

GOTHIC THE NEW ARROW
2 for 25c COLLAR
IT FITS THE CRAVAT

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., MAKERS

Embroidered Neckwear

65c

Usually $1

Friday and Saturday Only.

150 dozen Four-in-Hand Ties made of all-silk satins, crepe poplins, silk moire and repp cloth—in plain and fancy patterns.

Beautifully embroidered with silk—in multiple colored effects in several distinctive designs. Made up in a liberal shaped scarf, with the new band that slips easily through the collar.

Unusual value at 65c.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. } Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

CITY TO HAVE A GARAGE.

Bruere Says $76,000 Can Be Saved In Official Autos.

In a report to the Mayor yesterday on the use of city department automobiles, Chamberlain Bruere recommended that a central municipal garage service be established. He found that many city officials use city-owned cars to ride to and from their homes, and that there is a disproportionate amount of idle time for cars exclusively assigned to a particular official or department. The report shows that $76,866 can be saved in 1916 if the service is centralized and placed under the control of a single department, and the cars assigned to different officials on a livery basis.

"In my judgment," the Chamberlain said in his report, "it would be feasible to organize this service before Jan. 1, so that it may be put into operation with the beginning of the year."

It is recommended that no car be exclusively assigned for a Commissioner except at the designation of the Mayor. The Mayor said he approved the recommendations and would take steps to have the budget estimates acted upon accordingly.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2 Sharp
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF his great success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8.15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
Marie Tempest
in J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE. NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 19—SEATS NOW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the new American Comedy, "Our Mrs. McChesney"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One
UNDER FIRE
With WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Rolling Stones

FULTON 46th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25.
SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." —American.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS
In a Little Comedy with a Little Music MISS INFORMATION
After the Play Visit DANSE DE FOLLIES.
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC "Meeting Place of the World"
Atop New Amsterdam Theatre

COHAN & HARRIS PROCLAIM
YOUNG AMERICA
"A POSITIVE DELIGHT"
The-play-that-makes-men-boys
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
"The House of Glass" TRUE TO LIFE A THRILL A MINUTE
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS FIRST BALC. 50, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Bryant 287. Evs.8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
Every Day's Laughing Day at the ASTOR
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evenings 8.15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
Mr. & Mrs. VERNON CASTLE SPECIAL Commencing Sunday Night 8:20 in "THE WHIRL OF LIFE," A thrilling photo drama romance in 6 acts. Every afternoon except Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 P.M. & Sunday Mat. & Night at 2:30 and 8:20 P. M., 25c, 50, 75 & $1.
Note: Montgomery & Stone in Chin Chin every night, Wed. & Sat. Mats.

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter.
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS." —Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c & 50c.
Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP"
Next Week—"TWIN BEDS."
2 WEEKS BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 25. BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY with PAVLOWA IMPERIAL BALLET RUSSE IN A REPERTOIRE OF NOVELTIES. SEATS $1 TO $5. NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25c to 75c.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE"
Next Week—CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."
Next Sun. at 3 & 8:30 CREATORE & his band of 60.

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow 25 to 75c.
SELWYN & CO. Present "TWIN BEDS"
Next Week—"A PAIR OF SIXES."

The Century Cent. Pk. W., 62-63 St. Ev.8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.15.
MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c. to $1.50
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
A MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH.
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Twice Daily, including Sunday, 2 & 8 p.m. Raymond Hitchcock in "Stolen Magic," "Old Heidelberg" with Dorothy Gish. Eddie Foy in "A Favorite Fool," Frank Keenan in "The Coward." 250 good seats, 25c; 300 good seats, 50c, others at 75c. Better ones at $1 & $2.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. Twice Today, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.
Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. | FALL FASHION SHOW Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Hussey & Boyle, &c. | CICCOLINI, Edw. Abeles & Co., Lubowska.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Next Week, "The Chorus Lady" (Star Cast) | MARIE DORO in "The White Pearl." Strand Orch. & Soloists

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque and Ed. Lee Wrothe "Sliding" Billy Watson Matinee Today.

Hotels and Restaurants Page 13.

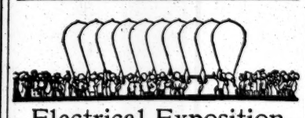
THATCHER

Hippodrome
Management CHARLES DILLINGHAM.
Evenings at 8:10. & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. 10 Musical Comedies in One.
Daily Matinees 2:10. Best Seats, $1.00. Except Sat. 1500 Good Seats every performance at 50c.

200 Pretty Girls on Ice in the Sensational Ice Ballet.
SOUSA and his BAND and 100 other NOVELTIES.
Production staged by R. H. BURNSIDE
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA and His Band. Virginia Root, ORVILLE HARROLD, MARIMBAS, NAT WILLS, BELLE STOREY. Best Seats $1.00.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLIES
EUGENE V. DEBS, SPEAKER.
Next Sunday (Oct. 17) at 2:30 Carnegie Hall
RESERVED SEATS: 15c to 50c. NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 8 P. M. Amsterdam Opera House, 340 West 44th St. | Leslie Hall, 83d St. & B'way.
TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 8 P. M. THE LYCEUM, 86th St. & 3d Ave.
FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 8 P. M. Lenox Casino, 100 West 116th St. | Brady's Hall, 181 St. & St. Nicholas Av. And at Barnard Hall, 1941 Madison Ave.
Admission 10c—Reserved Seats 25c

COHAN & HARRIS ADVISE ALL AMERICANS OF ALL AGES TO SEE
Young America
(THE—PLAY—THAT—MAKES—MEN—BOYS.)
Gaiety Theatre, B'way & 46th St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed.



Electrical Exposition AND Motor Show of 1915
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—OCT. 6 to 16
11 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADMISSION 50c

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Eight Friday Afts.
Sixteen Sunday Afts.
Mischa Elman, Frieda Hempel, Harold Bauer, Louise Homer, Percy Grainger, Mr. Saslavsky, Merle Alcock, Josef Hofmann, Fritz Kreisler, Schumann-Heink, Pablo Casals, Julia Culp, George Barrere, John Powell.
Subscriptions now at Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

National Motorcycle and Bicycle Show
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Oct. 11-16 inc.
Daily, 10 A. M. to 10:30, P. M.
All 1916 Models on Display.
Admission 25c.

Saturday Eve., Oct. 16th, at 8:15.
KNEISEL Quartet in the first of People's Symphony. 6 Sat. Eve. Chamber concerts: David & Clara Mannes—St. Cecilia Club—Music League Quar.—Viceplain Trio—Flonzaley Quartet—at Municipal Thea., Irving Pl. & 16th St. Subscription to 6 concerts, ONE DOLLAR—Single admissions, 50c. Apply 32 Union Sq. Room 1,210. Phone 72, Stuyvesant and at Macy's.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sunday Aft. at 3. OCT. 17
PIANO RECITAL
Godowsky
Seats 50c. to $2, now at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, 1st Recital, Mon. Eve., Oct. 18, 8:15
CLARA AND DAVID
MANNES
Beethoven and Locatelli Sonatas and Brahms's Horn Trio.
Tickets at Box Office & Haensel & Jones, 29 W. 42 St. Steinway Piano.

ANN SWINBURNE
AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 21st, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL.
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL OCT. 21, AEOLIAN HALL 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:20.
THE GIRL WHO SMILES
Musical Gift by Authors of "Alma," "Adele," etc.

PRINCESS THEATRE West 39th Street.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M.
PIANO RECITAL
ALICE VIRGINIA DAVIS

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. | BURLESQUE "Girls from The Follies." Mat. Today. 15-25-50c. EXTRA—THE GIRL IN GOLD.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
Sylvester Schaffer 10—OTHER FEATURES—10 | ALL SEATS RESERVED 75c, 35c, 50c.

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque | Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.
CITY SPORTS

COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | Fox & Dolly, Claude Gillingwater & Co., Craig Campbell, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve. at 8:15.
Lehmanns Kinder. Sat. Mat., Das Schloss [illegible] Edlen

Bandbox, 57th & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45; Sat. Mat. 2:15.
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Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
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